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No. 643.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 5 '01
DEPT OF STATE

June 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of May, 1901.

(Despatch No. 623, May 1st, 1901.)

No. 643.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No.623 of the 1st ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos. 335 to 343 inclusive; and unnumbered dated March 20th, 20th, 20th, 20th, 20th, 20th, 21st, 21st, 21st, 21st, 21st 21st, 21st, 21st, 23rd, 29th, 29th, April 5th, 5th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 8th, 9th, 9th, 9th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 16th, 16th received during the month of May, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

ORM No. 252

DIPLOMATIC, JUN 5 1901 BUREAU

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State. JUN 4 1901

From Peking,

June 1, 1901.

Received 1.35 P. M.

Confd June 6

Secretary of State,

Washington.

First.

In view of the acceptance by Emperor of China indemnity four hundred fifty millions and four per cent interest, Waldersee ordered home at once, and German forces will be reduced to one brigade. Forces other nationalities are being rapidly reduced.

ROCKHILL

Deciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

June 1, 1.50 PM. , *M.*

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Copy to Secy of War
Ack & file.
JUL 13 1901

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT OF STATE

No.102.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 1, 1901.

Copy to War Dept.
July 20 '01

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that the expeditionary forces in Chihli are being rapidly reduced and that within the next month some 15000 to 20000 men will probably be withdrawn. The German Minister communicated to the Diplomatic Corps to-day a telegram from the German Chancellor stating that " as none of the Powers taking part in the occupation of China has raised objections to the telegraphic proposal to recall the Commander-in-chief, and as the Emperor of China has reiterated his formal promise conderning the payment of an indemnity of 450 millions of taels with interest at four per cent, the recall of the Commander-in-chief will be carried out at once. At the same time the German expeditionary forces will be reduced to one brigade." The brigade will be composed of nine battalions of 300 men each.

The Japanese are taking back their time-expired men and will probably keep some 3000 to 5000 men in Chihli. The French announced some weeks ago that they were going to withdraw immediately between 8000 and 9000 men. Though their withdrawal was temporarily suspended, it is probable that now that the Germans have begun theirs it will be carried out. The British send a regiment off to Weihai Wei in a few days and I hear that ten transports have been ordered

dered to come to Taku to take away other British troops.

In my despatch No.100 of the 30th ultimo, I informed you of the steps being taken to gradually hand over the policing of the province to the Chinese forces. I have not yet been informed of the method to be followed in transferring the control of this city to the Chinese authorities, but will advise you of it as soon as I can.

I confirm on the overleaf my cablegram to you of this date.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Copy.

Telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, June 1st, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

First. In view of the acceptance by Emperor of China indemnity 450 millions and four per cent interest Waldersee ordered home at once and German forces will be reduced to one brigade. Forces other nationalities are being rapidly reduced.

Rockhill.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file. aaa
JUL 13 1901

No.103.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 13 '01
DEP'T OF STATE

Peking,China,June 3,1901.

Bureau of Rolls & Library
JAN 3 1902

(Copy in duly. Duplicate with dec'n)

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ackd in Series July 20

Sir:-

For your infromation in connection with my No.69 of April 16th,last,regarding the proposed reforms in the Office of Foreign Affairs,I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy,in duplicate,of the printed protocol of the 40th meeting of the Representatives of the Powers engaged in peace negotiations at this capital.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

Two copies of protocol above referred to .

2 Desps

40me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

DU 16 AVRIL 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

Le Doyen rappelle que l'objet de la reunion, conformement a la lettre de convocation de M. de Mumm est l'examen de la question de Koulang Sou, l'etude du rapport de la Commission du ceremonial et celle de la lettre du Marechal de Waldersee relative aux articles VIII et IX de la Note collective.

M. de Mumm propose d'etudier d'abord la question de Koulang Sou. Il y a 2 ou 3 ans, le Corps Diplomatique etait tombe d'accord sur l'etablissement d'une concession dans cette ile. Si cette decision n'a pas eu de resultat, la faute en est au mauvais vouloir des autorites locales. Le nouveau gouverneur du Fokien consent a accueillir la demande. Il suffirait que le Doyen ecrivit une lettre aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois pour leur demander de donner des instructions precises au gouverneur, ou qu'on nommat une Commission pour s'occuper de la question, qui ferait le necessaire.

D'apres Sir Ernest Satow, si le Prince K'ing veut bien envoyer un telegramme au gouverneur du Fokien, l'affaire sera immediatement reglee. Le Ministre d'Angleterre est d'avis que le Doyen ecrive au Prince K'ing.

M. de Giers observe que le Doyen peut ecrire au nom du Corps Diplomatique comme au sujet d'une affaire qui se negocie dans les voies ordinaires depuis trois ans, mais qu'il est entendu que la question n'a rien a faire avec les pourparlers actuels.

M. Knobel desire savoir si la demande sera faite sous la reserve de la ratification des Gouvernements ?

M. de Mumm. Le Corps Diplomatique avait donne son consentement il y a 3 ans.

M. Knobel. Mais peut-etre que les Gouvernements n'avaient-ils pas ete consultes alors ?

M. Pichon. Le reserve de l'approbation des Gouvernements existe dans tous les cas.

Il est entendu que la Commission de Redaction preparera la lettre aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois.

Le Doyen parle de la lettre adressee au Doyen concernant la protection des travaux agricoles.

M. Pichon. Il faudra ecrire aux generaux.

Sir Ernest Satow. Il y a lieu de proteger les chinois contre les bandits indigenes et non contre les soldats.

M. Pichon. La Commission de Redaction, en repondant aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois qu'elle fait le necessaire en faveur des populations des campagnes, relevera les expressions impropres qui se trouvent dans la communication a laquelle on fait reponse.

Sir Ernest Satow a fait circuler hier une lettre sur la repression des actes commis a Peitaho, pendant l'ete de 1900 ; mais tous les Ministres ne l'ont pas vue. Elle sera examinee plus tard.

M. Rockhill rend compte de l'entrevue que la Commission de la reorganisation de l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres a eue avec les Plenipotentiaires Chinois. Elle leur a soumis officieusement comme elle en avait ete priee par les Representants des Puissances les resultats des deliberations du Corps Diplomatique sur cette question.

Le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang ont accepte volontiers le plan de reformes qui leur a ete soumis, en y demandant quelques legeres additions et modifications. Voici les observations du Prince K'ing :

1° Au lieu de demander qu'un Prince du titre de Ts'ing Ouang soit toujours a la tete de l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres, il croit preferable que le president de ce bureau soit un Prince (Ouang) ou un Duc (Kong), ce dernier titre etant souvent celui de Prince de la famille Imperiale.

2° Au lieu de 2 Ministres (Ta tch'en) de l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres, Membres tous les deux du Grand Conseil, qui par un usage seculaire est limite a 6 membres, il suggere que l'un des deux soit un Membre du Grand Conseil (Kiun Ki tch'ou) et l'autre un president d'un bureau ou tribunal (Pou).

Les suggestions de Li Hong-tchang sont les suivantes :

1° Il croit que quand les Representants des Puissances adresseront une communication officielle sur cette question au Prince K'ing et a lui, ils devraient d'abord dire que le Tsongli-yamen, apres 40 ans d'existence, s'est montre irresponsable, et incapable de remplir ses fonctions, et qu'il est indispensable qu'il cesse d'exister, et qu'un Office des Affaires Etrangeres, organise comme celui des autres pays, lui soit substitue.

2° Il est d'avis que les Representants des Puissances devraient recommander que les deux Ministres des Affaires Etrangeres recoivent des appointements suffisants, et qu'il croit devoir etre a peu pres les memes que ceux generalement alloues pour des situations semblables dans les autres pays.

Le Vice-Roi desire que ces points soient indiques dans la communication qui doit etre adressee au Prince K'ing et a lui par les Representants Etrangers afin qu'ils puissent les soumettre a l'Empereur. Ils auraient ainsi plus de force que si les recommandations emanaient d'eux ou pouvaient etre interpretees comme leur opinion personnelle.

Le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang sont d'avis que l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres devrait etre appele en chinois (Ouai Vou pou).

M. Rockhill ajoute, d'apres une remarque du Ministre du Japon, que les Membres du Grand Conseil y prenant rang selon celui du bureau (Pou) qu'ils representent, il semblerait a propos, pour que l'usage observe dans les autres pays s'etablit aussi en Chine qu'on suggerat aux Plenipotentiaires que l'Office des Affaires Etrangeres fut, dans les preseances officielles, place au-dessus des 6 bureaux (Pou). M. Rockhill a demande pour gagner du temps, a M. Pichon, de vouloir bien preparer une note aux Plenipotentiaires conformement aux conclusions du rapport de la Commission.

M. Pichon en donne lecture.

Elle est approuvee avec quelques modifications. (Voir la correspondance avec les Plenipotentiaires Chinois.)

M. Rockhill et M. Komura n'ont, dans les conversations particulieres qu'ils ont eue avec les Plenipotentiaires sur la question du ceremonial, rencontre qu'une objection : ceux-ci ont admis que l'Empereur recevrait debout les Ministres Etrangers, mais ils desireraient qu'on ne le leur demandat pas par ecrit.

M. de Giers. Exiger que l'Empereur reçoive debout parait un peu inadmissible.

Sir Ernest Satow. Ne pourrions-nous pas dire que nous sommes tous d'accord pour ne pas presenter nos lettres de creance si l'Empereur ne nous recoit pas debout ?

M. de Giers pense qu'on pourrait se contenter de dire que le Corps Diplomatique prend acte de la declaration qui a ete faite par les Plenipotentiaires aux Membres de la Commission.

M. de Mumm est du meme avis.

M. Rockhill remettra a M. Pichon le rapport sur le ceremonial et le Ministre de France preparera une note aux Plenipotentiaires.

M. de Mumm demande que cette derniere et celle qui a ete deja lue par M. Pichon, soient mises en circulation avec le rapport.

On passe ensuite a l'examen de la lettre du Marechal de Waldersee, contenant le resultat de la conference des generaux, relativement a l'application des articles VIII et IX de la Note collective.

Le Doyen donne tout d'abord lecture des trois lettres adressees au Marechal de Waldersee par les generaux Gazelee et Chaffee et par le colonel Garrioni apres qu'ils ont eu connaissance de sa lettre. Puis on passe a la lecture de celle-ci. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

M. Komura remarque que l'article VIII ne fait allusion qu'a la demolition des forts, tandis que la liste des travaux militaires a detruire parle aussi des casernes, des arsenaux, etc ; il lui semble impossible de donner au mot " fort " une telle extension.

M. Rockhill est du meme avis. Comme l'ont indique deja M. Conger et le general Chaffee, le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis se serait contente du demantelement et de la defense d'occupation des ouvrages fortifies. Comme M. Komura, M. Rockhill, s'eleve contre l'extension donnee au mot " fort. "

M. de Mumm observe que M. Conger avait deja examine le point sur lequel M. Rockhill semble revenir. Le mot *raser* a ete introduit dans le texte de l'article VIII d'apres l'avis des generaux consultes, et le Corps Diplomatique ne saurait revenir sur une decision deja prise. Dans la pratique on peut attenuer l'execution de l'article VIII.

M. Pichon partage cette maniere de voir.

M. de Mumm donne lecture des extraits des proces-verbaux des seances des 11 et 19 novembre ou le Corps Diplomatique est tombe d'accord sur le texte de l'article VIII.

M. Rockhill n'insiste pas.

M. de Giers ne peut exprimer d'opinion avant que son Gouvernement ait connaissance du travail de la Commission des generaux.

Sir Ernest Satow a fait circuler une note ou il a enonce quelques-uns des desiderata du Gouvernement Anglais.

M. Knobel dit ne l'avoir pas vue.

Sir Ernest Satow repond qu'elle n'a ete soumise qu'aux Ministres des Puissances qui ont des corps d'occupation en Chine. —

Il dit que son Gouvernement etait desireux que le territoire occupe et l'effectif des troupes employees fussent aussi reduits que possible. Dans le meme ordre d'idees, il tient a appeler l'attention sur la necessite de definir les limites de chaque poste et de restreindre l'autorite des commandants a des devoirs purements militaires ; dans son opinion, ils ne devraient intervenir d'aucune maniere dans l'administration et la police indigenes du voisinage. Il a deja fait cette derniere suggestion dans un memorandum communique aux Representants des Puissances ayant des troupes dans la province du Tcheli.

Dans le meme memorandum, il a suggere qu'on pourrait trouver desirable de remettre aux autorites chinoises l'administration civile et la police avant l'evacuation des troupes alliees. Il pense qu'il ne serait pas a desirer que les troupes sortissent par une porte pendant que les Chinois entreraient par l'autre; il serait preferable, a Pekin au moins, s'il y avait une periode pendant laquelle les chinois commencent a administrer la ville sous la protection des garnisons etrangeres. Dans les provinces, une police armee serait necessaire au moment du retrait des troupes pour reprimer le brigandage.

Enfin, en ce qui concerne l'effectif des gardes des Legations, il desire rappeler une proposition qu'il a faite dans une reunion anterieure, recommandant aux Gouvernements qu'une limite maxima fut fixe pour la garde de chaque Legation. Il lui semble que quoique le chiffre de 250 indique pour la Legation Britannique puissent etre provisoirement desirable, il pourrait etre bientot reduit, et que 50 hommes pourraient etre l'effectif definitif, apres la restauration de l'etat de choses normal.

M. de Mumm. Nous sommes desireux de voir limiter le nombre des gardes, mais nous devons avoir en vue, a cet egard, l'interet public et non la commodite du Corps Diplomatique.

M. Pichon. Les observations de Sir Ernest Satow portent sur trois points. Sur le premier (determination des endroits ou la juridiction militaire s'exercera) il partage l'avis de son Collegue. Sur le deuxieme point (necessite d'interesser les mandarins a l'administration et a la police indigene), il a, lui aussi, depuis longtemps emis cette opinion, et demande son application dans les endroits occupes par les troupes françaises. Il ne ferait meme pas d'exception pour Tientsin, ou il juge qu'il n'y a pas lieu d'obliger le Corps Consulaire a traiter avec le Gouvernement Provisoire plutot qu'avec les mandarins si la securite est assuree. Sur le troisieme point, il est aussi pour la reduction des effectifs. Il accepte pour le moment le chiffre donne par les militaires, mais il ne perd pas de vue qu'une occupation trop forte empecherait le retour de la Cour, et il est dispose a formuler et a transmettre au Gouvernement français des vœux pour la diminution des troupes d'occupation. Il serait d'avis que 150 hommes par Legation constitueraient dans l'avenir une escorte suffisante et que ce chiffre pourrait etre fixe comme maximum, etant donne que la liberte des communications entre Pekin et la mer serait completement assuree.

M. de Giers se range a l'avis de Sir Ernest Satow et de M. Pichon. En ce qui concerne la juridiction par les etrangers, elle perdra de sa portee quand il y aura a nouveau un Gouvernement Chinois. La reinstallation de la police indigene lui parait presque indispensable. Quant a la limitation des gardes, il le croit possible. L'effectif de 300 hommes n'a ete fixee pour la Russie que pour une annee, en attendant que la securite soit retablie. Plus tard, croit-il 150 hommes suffiront.

M. de Mumm est d'accord avec Sir Ernest Satow sur le premier point, pour limiter la juridiction des militaires dans les territoires qui seront occupes d'une facon permanente. Sur le deuxieme point, il prevoit de la part de ses officiers quelques difficultes. Il ne croit pas qu'a Pekin par exemple ils veuillent admettre une autorite civile chinoise independante d'eux. De fait, ils se sont adjoint des tribunaux chinois mais la securite de la ville n'est pas interessee au retour des mandarins de police. L'idee essentielle du Marechal est d'avoir des troupes chinoises pretes au moment de l'evacuation. Meme si l'administration chinoise fonctionnait bien a cote de nous, nous ne pourrions prejuger de ce qui se passerait apres le depart des troupes.

M. de Giers. Nous avons toujours cru que le danger venait des soldats chinois. Je crois personnellement qu'il s'agirait d'avoir un Gouvernement capable de les maitriser au besoin.

M. Pichon. L'opinion du Marechal et celle de Sir Ernest Satow peuvent se concilier. Il faut d'abord une administration indigene, plus des troupes pour la faire respecter. Les Plenipotentiaires Chinois lui ont deja fait observer qu'il etait necessaire d'avoir des troupes de police.

M. de Giers. En somme, le Marechal demande d'avoir d'abord les troupes puis la police, et Sir Ernest Satow d'abord la police puis les troupes.

M. de Mumm. Les militaires ne veulent pas d'administration chinoise independante d'eux.

M. de Giers. Dans l'occupation actuelle, le Gouvernement Chinois resterait " dependant ", mais ce serait une transition qui preparerait plus tard son independance.

Sir Ernest Satow ne sait pas s'il y avait autrefois des garnisons chinoises a Pekin, mais a son avis si des troupes armees sont necessaires pour reprimer les bandes qui parcourent les campagnes et sont munies de fusils europeens et autres, les agents civils doivent suffire a Pekin.

M. Rockhill. L'essentiel est de faire un pas en avant. On nous fait prevoir l'evacuation dans deux mois. Il faut prendre des mesures pour rentrer dans l'ordre normal, commencons a donner aux chinois l'occasion de montrer leur volonte et leur pouvoir de maintenir l'ordre et de proteger la vie et les biens des etrangers. Apres l'evacuation des americains, peut-etre pourrait-on tenter une experience a Pekin dans les quartiers de la ville occupes par eux.

Le Marquis Salvago. Puisque Pao-ting-fou sera evacue d'abord, ne pourrait-on pas y faire l'experience du Marechal ?

M. Pichon. Elle y a deja ete faite, mais d'une facon attenuee.

De l'esprit general de la lettre du Marechal de Waldersee se degage l'impression que les commandants de troupes attendent qu'on les aide a entreprendre l'evacuation. Nous pourrions leur dire que, sans tarder plus longtemps, il n'y a pas de raison suffisante pour ne pas commencer l'evacuation s'il reste un corps d'occupation suffisant pour garantir l'acceptation de nos desiderata par les chinois. C'est une simple idee qu'emet le Ministre de France.

M. de Mumm ne peut se prononcer sans instructions. Il desire l'evacuation, a cause des frais de guerre qui augmentent de jour en jour, mais meme un commencement d'evacuation aurait a son avis un effet assez serieux sur les chinois. Il nous reste a regler la question des indemnites !

M. **Pichon** ne croit pas qu'un commencement d'evacuation puisse lui nuire.

Sir Ernest Satow declare qu'en realite l'Angleterre a commence l'evacuation, puisqu'elle renvoie 2 regiments qui seront remplaces par un bataillon de Shanghai.

Il est reconnu que nous avons trop de troupes a Tientsin.

M. **Rockhill**, faisant allusion a la lettre du Marechal ou il est dit que jusqu'au reglement final il faudra conserver 6000 hommes de troupes et le Gouvernement Provisoire, a Tientsin dit que ce serait un peu long. Il est de l'avis de M. **Pichon** d'entreprendre l'evacuation.

M. **de Mumm** observe que le Corps Diplomatique n'a pas encore prononce d'opinion sur la reponse a faire au Marechal. On a discute sur des post-scriptum de la lettre plutot que sur la question des articles VIII et IX.

M. **Rockhill**. Il y a eu, sur l'article VIII, l'objection de M. **Komura**.

M. **de Mumm**. Nous pourrions la soumettre aux generaux. L'avis qu'ils ont donnes n'etait peut-etre pas absolu.

M. **de Giers** pense qu'il faut en referer aux Gouvernements. Personnellement, il se sent lie par les opinions des specialites.

Le Baron Czikann croit que les Gouvernements laisseraient a leurs Ministres le soin de s'entendre avec les generaux, car on ne peut juger de loin de telles questions. En ce qui le concerne, le Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie s'en remettra volontiers aux opinions des militaires. Le but vise par l'article VIII de la Note collective etait uniquement d'assurer la libre communication entre la capitale et la mer. Si les autorites militaires pour obtenir ce but, jugent necessaires de raser tous les ouvrages qui sont indiques dans la lettre du Marechal, il n'oserait pas y faire des objections.

M. **le Marquis Salvago** dit que l'objection de M. **Komura** porte sur la discussion d'un mot de la note : le mot " fort ". Or, quand la note a ete redigee, il ne croit pas que le mot " fort " qui a ete employe ait ete place la pour indiquer la construction speciale qu'il designe, mais qu'on a plutot eu en vue l'idee generale de fortifications, qui s'appliquent egalement aux arsenaux, endroits fortifies, etc., qui, nous le savons par l'experience de l'annee derniere, empechent les libres communications entre la capitale et la mer.

Plusieurs Ministres sont de cet avis.

On remet a demain 17 avril la suite de la discussion.

Avant que les Ministres ne se separent, M. **Rockhill** leur demande si, pour satisfaire a une requete qu'il a recue des Plenipetentiaires Chinois, ils ne seraient pas disposes a rendre a ces derniers leurs archives.

Personne ne souleve d'objections.

M. **de Mumm** demande le temps necessaire pour prevenir les autorites militaires allemandes qui gardent l'ancien Tsongli-yamen.

M. **de Giers** remarque qu'il faudra envoyer des interpretes pour assister a la levee des scelles apposes sur les dossiers particuliers a chaque Legation.

M. **le Marquis Salvago** profitera, ainsi que quelques-uns de ses Collegues dont les Legations ont ete completement brulees, de l'occasion ainsi offerte pour demender aux chinois de laisser copier les pieces importantes detruites pendant le siege.

La seance est levee a une heure et demie.

Le Secretaire,

A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

104

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 20 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 13 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL 13 '01
DEPT OF STATE

June 1, 1901.

Ackd in Series, July 20, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps met to-day to consider the various plans of amortization of the Chinese indemnity. I enclose herewith copies of the two schemes which were considered. The first prepared by the agent here of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation contemplates amortization of the entire debt of 450,000,000 Taels, with interest at 4%, in a period of fifty years. Its principal inconvenience is that it does not apply to the amortization all the sums which in the next forty years become available for that purpose by the gradual extinction of the other foreign Chinese debts.

The plan of the Commission, which contemplates amortization of the entire indemnity in forty-five years, is based on the principle that all accrued balances left over from the

reduction

reduction of the Chinese foreign debt are applied to this purpose, and no new charges made on China beyond the 18,000,000 Taels necessary for the payment of the 4% interest. The amortization under this latter scheme, which was accepted in principle by the Diplomatic Corps, commences in 1906.

The Diplomatic Corps also examined the two schemes of amortization submitted by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. The first plan contemplated repaying the capital of 450,000,000 Taels in thirty years, and afterwards paying for twenty years the sum of 13,950,000 Taels as interest, or 279,000,000 Taels as interest. This plan, of course, takes no account of compound interest and does not figure out an ordinary interest of much over 3%. The second Chinese plan contemplates the amortization in forty years, and provides for the addition to the capital of the total of the interest and the payment in forty equal instalments.

The question of the currency in which the indemnities would have to be paid was also considered by the Diplomatic Corps, but no agreement reached on the subject. The discussion

seemed

seemed premature until the Powers have agreed whether they will limit their demands to 450,000,000 Taels to the 1st of July. So far the only Powers which have formally agreed to this are Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy. I reserve to announce our acceptance of it until all the other Representatives have done so.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures,-

Two, as above.

TABLE EXHIBITING SCHEME FOR REPAYMENT OF CHINESE INDEMNITY BY THREE SERIES OF 4% BONDS WITH AMORTIZATION ADJUSTED WITH A VIEW TO EQUALIZATION OF THE FOREIGN DEBT OF CHINA.

Note

The existing sterling obligations of China have, for the sake of simplicity, been reduced to a silver basis at exchange of Haikwan Taels 7 to £1 Sterling, equivalent to about 2/10-1/4 per Haikwan Tael: the current rate being 2/11-1/2 All amounts under Tls. 100,000 have been neglected.

Year	Series A. Fls. 100.000.000 Extinguished 1950, by sinking fund of .82, 45 years, commencing 1906.	Fls.	Series B. Fls. 300.000.000 Extinguished 1950, by sinking fund of 1.29, 36 years commencing 1915.	Fls	Seri Fls 5 Extingu ing fun commen
1902	Interest	4.000.000	Interest	12.000.000	Intere
1903	"	4.000.000	"	12.000.000	"
1904	"	4.000.000	"	12.000000	"
1905	"	4.000.000	"	12.000.000	"
1906	Int 4.000.000 S.F. 800.000	4.800.000	"	12.000.000	"
1907	Int. & S.F.	do		do	
1908		do		do	
1909		do		do	
1910		do		do	
1911		do		do	
1912		do		do	
1913		do		do	
1914		do		do	
1915		do	Int 12.000.000 S.F. 3.900.000	15.900.000	
1916		do	Int & S.F.	do	
1917		do		do	
1918	Int & S.F.	4.800.000	Int & S.F.	15.900.000	Interes
---		— — — —		— — — —	
1930	Int & S.F.	4,800,000	Int & S.F.	15.900.000	Interes
1931		do		do	

Series B. Fls. 300,000,000 Extinguished 1950, by sinking fund of 1.29 36 years commencing 1915.		Series C Fls 50,000,000 Extinguished 1950 by sinking fund of 3.61 19 years commencing 1932	
Interest	Fls 12,000.000	Interest	Fls 2.000.000
"	12,000,000	"	2,000,000
"	12,000000	"	2,000,000
"	12,000,000	"	2,000,000
"	12,000,000	"	2,000000
	do		do
	do		do
	do		do
	do		do
	do		do
	do		do
	do		do
	do		do
Int 12.000.000 S.F. 3.900.000	15.900.000		do
Int & S.F.	do		do
	do		do
Int & S.F.	15.900.000	Interest	2,000.000
	— — — —		— — —
Int & S.F.	15.900,000	Interest	2,000,000
	do		do

Existing Annual Foreign Debt Secured upon I. M. Customs & Likin	Total Annual Foreign Debts
Tls 23,600,000	Tls 41, 6000.000
23, 300,000	41. 300.000
23, 300,000	41, 300,000
24, 100,000	42, 100,000
23, 900,000	42, 700.000
23, 700.000	42. 500.000
23. 400.000	42.200.000
23. 400.000	42 200 000
23. 200 000	42 000 000
22.800 000	41.600.000.
22.600.000	41. 400.000
22.400.000	41.200.000
22100 000	40.900.000
19. 400.000	42 100.000
18.500.000	41.200.000
18. 500,000	41.200.000.
18.500.000	41.200.000
— — — —	— — — —
18.500.000	41.200.000
18.400.000	41.100.000

		Tls.		
1932	Int & S.F.	4.800.000	Int & S.F.	15.90
1933		do		d
1934		do		d
1935		do		d
----		------		---
1942		4.800.000		15.900.
1943		do		d
1944		do		d
1945		do		d
----		------		---
1950		4.800.000		15900

Hongkong & Shanghai Ba

Peking. 27th Ma

	Tls.		Tls		
1.	4.800.000	Int & S.F.	15.900.000	Int. 2.000.000 S.F. 1.800.000	3.
	do		do	Int & S.F.	
	do		do		
	do		do		
	-----		-----		--
	4.800.000		15.900.000		3.8
	do		do		
	do		do		
	do		do		
	-----		-----		--
	4.800.000		15.900.000		3.

Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corpn

Peking, 27th May, 1901.

Tls		Tls	Tls
3.800.000		7.500.000	32.000.000
do		6.300.000	30.800.000
do		5.900.000	30.400.000
do		do	do
------		------	------
3.800.000		5.900.000	30.400.000
do		1.000.000	25.500.000
do		nil	24.500.000
do		nil	24.500.000
------		------	------
3.800.000		nil	24.500.000

(Signed)
E. G. Hilber

Years	Series A. Tls. 75,000,000 - extinguished 1945 by sinking fund of 1.05 - 40 years commencing 1906		Series B. Tls. 150,000,000 - extinguished 1945 by sinking fund of 1.78 30 years commencing 1916	
1902	Interest Tls	3,000,000	Interest Tls.	6,000,000
1903	" "	3,000,000	" "	6,000,000
1904	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1905	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1906	Interest Tls 3,000,000 S.F. 787.500 "	3,787,500	" "	6,000,000
1907	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1908	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1909	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1910	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1911	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1912	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1913	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1914	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1915	" "	" " "	" "	" " "
1916	" "	3,787,500	Interest Tls 6,000,000 S.F. 2,670.000 Tls.	8,670,000
1917	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1918	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1919	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
......	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1930	" "	3,787,500	" " "	8,670,000
1931	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1932	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1933	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1934	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1935	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
-----	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1942	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1943	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1944	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "
1945	" "	" " "	" " "	" " "

Series B. Tls. 160,000,000 - extinguished 1946 by sinking fund of 1.78 30 years commencing 1916	Series C Tls. 225,000,000 - exting. 1945 by sinking fund of 5.46. 14 years commencing 1932.	Existing annual Foreign Debt secured by I.M. Customs and Lekin	Total amount Foreign Debt:
Interest Tls. 6,000,000	Interest Tls 9,000,000	Tls 23,600,000	Tls. 41,600,000
" " 6,000,000	" " 9,000,000	" 23,300,000	" 41,300,000
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 23,300,000	" 41,300,000
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 24,100,000	" 42,100,000
" " 6,000,000	" " 9,000,000	" 23,900,000	" 42,687,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 23,700,000	" 42,487,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 23,400,000	" 42,187,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 23,400,000	" 42,187,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 23,200,000	" 41,987,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 22,800,000	" 41,687,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 22,600,000	" 41,387,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 22,400,000	" 41,187,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 22,100,000	" 40,887,500
" " " " "	" " " " "	" 19,400,000	" 38,187,500
Interest Tls 6,000,000 S.F. 2,670.000 Tls. 8,670,000	" " 9,000,000	" 18,500,000	" 39,947,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 18,500,000	" 39,947,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 18,500,000	" 39,947,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 18,500,000	" 39,947,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 18,500,000	" 39,947,500
" " " 8,670,000	" " 9,000,000	" 18,500,000	" 39,947,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 18,400,000	" 39,847,500
" " " " " "	Interest 9,000,000 S.F. 12,285,000 " 21,285,000	" 7,500,000	" 41,242,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 6,300,000	" 40,042,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 5,900,000	" 39,642,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 5,900,000	" 39,642,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 5,900,000	" 39,642,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 5,900,000	" 39,642,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	" 1,000,000	" 34,742,500
" " " " " "	" " " " "	Nil	" 33,742,500
	" 21,285,000	Nil	" 33,742,500

Amortization Scheme of the Committee on the payment of indemnities

No. 105

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 16 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ask & file.
aaa
JUL 13 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 13 '01
DEP'T OF STATE

June 3, 1901.

Placed in series July 20
C

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

With further reference to the note of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries agreeing to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000, with 4% interest, I enclose herewith translation of the Minutes of a meeting held yesterday between the members of the Committee on the Payment of Indemnities and Viceroy Li Hung-chang.

The remarks of the Viceroy are sufficient explanation of the proposals contained in the Chinese note, copy of which I enclosed you in my Despatch No. 101 of the 30th ultimo.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure,-

As above.

Enclosure to No.105.

(TRANSLATION)

COMMITTEE ON THE PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIES

Meeting of the 3rd of June, 1901.

His Excellency Li Hung-chang, assisted by Messrs. Hsü Shou-Peng and Na Tung are present at the meeting.

Mr. von Mumm explained to His Excellency Li Hung-chang that the Committee has consented with pleasure to his desire to give it explanations on the letter by which the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have declared that the Chinese Government accepted to pay interest at 4% on the capital of the indemnity. The Committee is not acting at the present moment in virtue of any instructions from the Diplomatic Corps, but in its personal capacity. It has as its only object to secure information on certain passages in the letter referred to, and which seemed to it obscure. It would particularly like to know how the Chinese Plenipotentiaries understand the system of amortization which they proposed.

HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG: We propose to pay in the first place the capital in twenty years, then the interest in twenty

years

Enclosure to No.105.

TRANSLATION

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HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG: We propose to pay in the first place the capital in twenty years, then the interest in twenty years

years.

MR. von MUMM : This system would cause a loss to the Powers since it does not take into ~~the~~ account compound interest. That is to say, interest on the interests, the payment of which is deferred. For if we accept provisionally the figure of 450,000,000 Taels as the total of the indemnities, the annual interest at 4% would be 18,000,000. If China only pays 15,000,000 for the first year, there remains 3,000,000, the payment of which is deferred, and which ~~sub~~consequently would also bear 4% interest from the following year. At the beginning of the second year China would owe, therefore, 453,000,000 Taels as capital, and so on and so on.

HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG : Could not a portion of the 15,000,000 be devoted to the payment of the capital and the other to the payments of interests ?

MR. von MUMM : That is not possible, since the sum of 15,000,000 Taels is lower than the amount of the interests which are 18,000,000 Taels.

HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG: My proposal is therefore impossible to apply, and some other system must necessarily be

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MR. von MUMM : The Committee, speaking always for itself, and without instructions from the Diplomatic Corps, is of opinion that the system already in force as regards the old loans should be applied to this new one. In paying a sum slightly in excess of the interest, the amortization could go on. Never-the-less China, experiencing difficulties to supply new resources, we have worked out a combination which does not impose new charges on the buget of the Empire in excess of a supplementary sum equal in amount to the interests; that is to say, 18,000,000 Taels. For the amortization we use the credit balance of the revenues actually devoted to the old loans, and which will begin from the year 1906, and will increase after that in 1916 and in 1932. China supplying annually 18,000,000 Taels more than what she is paying at the present for the interest on her old loans, this sum would be devoted, until 1905, to the payment of interest exclusively. In 1906 a balance becomes available every year of the revenues actually controlled by the Customs and terms of the amortization to begin to operate. This balance increases appreciably from the

year

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year

year 1916 and 1932, and at the same time the amount of interests decrease through the ~~act~~gradual extinction of the capital. Consequently the amortization can be carried out more and more rapidly and be terminated in forty-five years. During that period the burdens of China remain approximately the same, and only exceed by 18,000,000 Taels as a maximum, the annuities paid at the present day.

His Excellency Li Hung-chang hands in a table of amortization drawn up according to the system which he has explained, and observes that the Government being in a difficult financial situation proposes that the Powers will take into account its poverty.

MR. von MUMM : Remarks that this plan is different from that which was adopted for the old loans and expresses the opinion that it would be preferable to make no innovations. On the demand of His Excellency Li Hung-chang he promises to send him a table of amortization drawn up in accordance with the systems which he has mentioned.X He insists on the fact that this communication has no official character, and is only given as a simple information. The Committee has not the power to propose or accept anything.

X Enclosed herewith

WR

Mr.

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Mr.

MR. von MUMM adds that the Powers have taken into consideration the financial embarrassment of the Chinese Government, since they do not insist on a higher rate of interest than 4%. This is a rate much inferior to the one which China expected, or which she would have had to pay to the bankers if she had been obliged to make a loan directly.

HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG : Mr. Jamieson in conversations which he has had with the Viceroys Chang Chih-tung and Liu Kun-yi, had promised them that this rate would not exceed 3 1/2 %

SIR ERNEST SATOW declared that this is an invention of the Viceroys. Mr. Jamieson promised nothing. Chang Chih-tung make an inquiry of him.

HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG declares that the Chinese Government accepts with pleasure to pay 4%, asking only that the annuities shall be proportionate to its resources. He has confidence in the Representatives of the Powers to help him to get out of his troubles.

SIR ERNEST SATOW: The Losses and expenses demanded by the Governments have been calculated in gold, according to the currency of each government, but for the convenience of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries the sums have been transferred into taels. It is self evident, never-the-less, that later on

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HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG makes no objections. The present loans are for the most part calculated in gold. The Maritime Customs will be entrusted by China with the payment of the annuities to the Powers, the latter dividing them up among themselves.

MR. von MUMM: The Chinese Plenipotentiaries propose to us to organize a committee of bankers charged with receiving the sums and ~~we~~ dividing them up.

SIR ERNEST SATOW: The Maritime Customs would pay each month to the committee of bankers the fixed sums, and this latter would divide it up among those entitled to it.

HIS EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG : The Maritime Customs will be entrusted with demanding the amount of the payments from the Ministry of Finance.

SIR ERNEST SATOW: Yes, and it would pay them into the committee of financial representatives of the Powers.

In reply to a question,-where would China take the

20,000,000 Taels

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DIPLOMATIC

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

20,000,000 Taels that she proposes to pay annually, according to the plan of amortization submitted by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, His Excellency declares that besides the 15,000,000 Taels which China has already offered, she could well dispose of 4,000,000 Taels, the product of economies to be realized on the tribute rice, in substituting the payment of an allowance in money ~~to~~ for a distribution of rice, and of 3,000,000 Taels more on the receipts of the chief Likins, in all 22,000,000 Taels.

Mr. K~~A~~OMURA having asked if in the case where the Powers would accept an increase of the import duties to 10% China would agree to abolish Likin taxes on importations.

His EXCELLENCY LI HUNG-CHANG replied that his Government could do away with a part of the Likins.

The meeting came to an end at half past eleven.

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DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file. aaa
JUL 13 1901

No.106.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China,

Peking, China, June 4th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

✓ Ackd in Series July 20

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for convenience of reference, copies of the full correspondence exchanged with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in connection with the reform of the Court ceremonial relating to audiences of foreign representatives with His Majesty the Emperor.

It seems highly probable that this question will not be finally settled until the return of the Emperor to Pekin and an audience is offerred the Foreign Representatives. Li Hung-chang has repeatedly assured me that it can then be promptly and satisfactorily arranged.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Dip. Corps to Chinese Plens., April 18th, 1901
2. Chinese Plens to Dip. Corps, April 29th, 1901.
3. Dip. Corps to Chinese Plens, May 11th, 1901
4. Chinese Plens. to Dip. Corps, May 12th, 1901.
5. Dip. Corps to Chin. Plens, May 28th, 1901.

(Translation)

Enclosure No.1, Despatch No.106.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries,

Peking, April 18th, 1901.

Highness

Excellency

The Representatives of the Powers having taken as regards the modifications to be introduced in the Court ceremonial the following resolutions, of which they ask the execution in conformity with Article 12 of the Joint Note:

Solemn audiences given by the Emperor to the Diplomatic Corps shall take place in the Tai-Ho-tien, those which shall be given to one of the representatives of the powers shall take place in the Chien-Ching-kung.

When the Diplomatic Agent shall present his Letters of Credence or a communication from the Chief of the State by whom he is accredited, the Emperor shall send an Imperial sedan chair which shall take him at his residence and conduct him with his suit to the Palace where he shall be received. He shall be reconducted with the same ceremony.

In going to these audiences the Diplomatic Agent shall

(Translation)

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In going to these audiences the Diplomatic Agent shall pass through the central door (or gates) ~~and pause~~ until he has handed in his Letters of Credence or communication. In returning he shall conform ~~himself~~ to the usages, already established.

The Emperor shall receive directly into his hands the letters or communications which the Diplomatic Agents shall have to give him.

In going to solemn audiences the Representatives of the Powers shall be carried in their chairs before the hall in which they shall be received by the Emperor. They shall take their chairs again at the place at which they shall have left them.

The Emperor shall assist in person at the banquets which he may offer to the Diplomatic Corps as ~~he used to do~~ was done yearly before the events of last year, and these banquets shall take place in the Chien-Ching-kung.

In a general way my colleagues declare that the Court ceremony concerning their receptions shall comply with the usages established between independent and equal nations, and they ask that the details entering into the settlement of this question, ~~by~~ of which they confine themselves in indicating here the ~~same~~ more general provisions, shall be incor-

porated

pass through the central door(or gates) ~~and pause~~ until he has handed in his Letters of Credence or communication. In returning he shall conform ~~himself~~ to the usages already established.

The Emperor shall receive directly into his hands the letters or communications which the Diplomatic Agents shall have to give him.

In going to solemn audiences the Representatives of the Powers shall be carried in their chairs before the hall in which they shall be received by the Emperor. They shall take their chairs again at the place at which they shall have left them.

The Emperor shall assist in person at the banquets which he may offer to the Diplomatic Corps as ~~he used to do~~ was done yearly before the events of last year, and these banquets shall take place in the Chien-Ching-kung.

In a general way my colleagues declare that the Court ceremony concerning their receptions shall comply with the usages established between independent and equal nations, and they ask that the details entering into the settlement of this question ~~by~~ of which they confine themselves in indicating here the ~~same~~ most general provisions, shall be incorporated

porated in a protocol drawn up between them and the Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government.

I beg Your Highness and Your Excellency to be pleased to ask the Emperor to ~~take~~ make the measures which the execution of these resolutions necessitate?

(Signed) B. J. d~~u~~e Cologan.

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I beg Your Highness and Your Excellency to be pleased to ask the Emperor to ~~take~~ make the measures which the execution of these resolutions necessitate?

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

Enclosure No.2, Despatch No.106.

Peking, April 29th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to
Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 10th of April, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in which you submitted the conclusions arrived at by the Foreign Representatives in regard to the ceremonial to be observed at audiences of His Majesty the Emperor.

Though the ceremonial is in accordance with the form prevailing in European countries and the United States, still there are certain points which we find it difficult to comply with. They are four in number which we would submit for the consideration of the Foreign Representatives.

1. As to general audiences being held in the Tai Ho Tien, we would point out that this Throne Hall is used by the Emperor, who ascends the Throne, on the occasion of great celebrations and when His Majesty receives New Years congratulations. When the Emperor ascends the Throne, the insignia carried before the Emperor, the Emperor's travelling equipage or escort, the whip which is cracked and the band of music, must be arranged in due order. The Princes, Dukes and civil and military officers are assigned places in the courtyard where the stones are marking their rank. The rules are very strict and not the least disorder will be allowed.

The

Enclosure No.2, Despatch No.104.

Peking, April 29th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to

Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 10th of April, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in which you submitted the conclusion arrived at by the Foreign Representatives in regard to the ceremonial to be observed at audiences of His Majesty the Emperor.

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The Emperor must appear in full court dress, and the forms of etiquette are multifarious. It is therefore very inconvenient to hold audiences granted to Foreign Representatives there. If a change is made and audiences held in another Hall this would seem to be more suitable.

2. In the matter of the Foreign Representatives presenting his letters of credence, or a letter from the head of his State, on which occasion an Imperial Sedan Chair should be sentfor them, we would state that it is not convenient to send the chair the Emperor rides in. The Imperial Household naturally should prepare a sedan chair such as is used by the High Officials of the 1st rank, to be sent for the Minister; this would be in accordance with the rules of State. There is practically no difference in the above system to that prevailing in European countries.

3. As to the question that the Foreign Representatives should be taken to the steps of the audience hall and should be taken back therefrom, we would observe that heretofore Princes, Dukes and Ministers of State, on going to the Forbidden City, alight from their chairs outside of the Tung Hua Gate and the Hsi Hua Gate, as the case may be. An exception, however, has been made by special Decree in the case of Prince Kung, the uncle of the Emperor, and Prince Chun, the father of the Emperor, who are permitted to take their chairs to the Ching Yun gate on the east side and to the Lung Tsung gate on the west side. In European countries the Foreign Representatives take carriages, but they are not allowed to go the front of the steps of the Audience Hall. Itappears that there is no distinction made in this rule. The question should receive further consideration and changes made.

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4.

4. As to the question that if banquets are given as have been done in previous years, these should take place in the Chien Ching Kung, and the Emperor assist in person,- we may observe that the ceremonial at banquets given by Sovereigns of Foreign countries to Diplomatic Representatives is not the same. That banquets should be given in the Chien Ching Kung, and the Emperor assist in person is still a trivial matter, and changes can be made by way of accommodation or compromise. But as to banquets being given, this is a matter optional (with the Emperor), and one that can await further discussion.

The above we present as being our views for Your Excellency's further consideration.

In a word:- No matter what form of courtesy China shows to the Foreign Representatives, on no account will it be other than on a footing of equality between the two countries concerned without loss of prestige.

In sending this communication to Your Excellency, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, we beg that you will confer with your colleagues and favor us with a reply.

Enclosure No.3, Despatch No.106.
(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Peking, May 11th, 1901.

Highness

Excellency

On the 29th of April I had the honor to receive your communication in reply to the one which I had sent you on the 18th, to communicate to you the views of my colleagues concerning the modifications of the Court ceremonial concerning the reception of Foreign Representatives by His Majesty the Emperor, My colleagues request me to inform you in reply to your letter that the hall in the Imperial Palace called Chien-Ching-kung which they had indicated as the most appropriate for the audiences of separate foreign representatives with His Majesty being also suitable for audiences given to the whole Diplomatic Corps, they modify the demand transmitted in my letter of the 18th of April in that sense. The Chien-Ching-kung shall be the hall in which all solemn audiences given by His Majesty the Emperor to the Representatives of the Powers either individually or collectively,

shall

Enclosure No.3, Despatch No.106.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Peking, May 11th, 1901.

Highness

Excellency

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shall

shall take place.

As to the Imperial sedan-chair which is to be sent to the residence of a foreign representative for the presentation of his Letters of Credence or a communication from the Chief of the State by which he is accredited, my colleagues understand by that that it shall be a sedan chair of the Imperial color, similar to those used by His Majesty.

The explanations which you have given concerning the spot where the Foreign Ministers should leave and get back into their sedan chairs when they shall be admitted to Imperial audiences have not appeared satisfactory to my colleagues, who insist in this connection, and under reserve of the modification accepted by them in the selection of the hall, on the right which they have demanded. In consequence they will alight and get back into their sedan chairs at the foot of the steps leading up to the hall.

As regards the banquets which His Majesty the Emperor may give to the Representatives of the Powers, my colleagues request me to inform you that the only bearing of their demand is to prevent that henceforth the Emperor should ~~he~~ invite them in another building than one of those in shall take place.

As to the Imperial sedan chair which is to be sent to the residence of a foreign representative for the presentation of his Letters of Credence or a communication from the Chief of the State by which he is accredited, my colleagues understand by that that it shall be a sedan chair of the Imperial color, similar to those used by His Majesty.

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As regards the banquets which His Majesty the Emperor may give to the Representatives of the Powers, my colleagues request me to inform you that the only bearing on their demand is to prevent that henceforth the Emperor should he invite them in another building than one of those in the Imperial Palace and that he should be represented by some one else at the banquets offered by him and in his name. But it never entered into their minds to make it obligatory for the Emperor to address to the Diplomatic Agents invitations to dinner.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan.

in the Imperial Palace and that he should be represented by some one else at the banquets offered by him and in his name. But it never entered into their minds to make it obligatory for the Emperor to address to the Diplomatic Agents invitations to dinner.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan

Enclosure No.4, Despatch No.106.

Peking, May 12th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 11th of May, we had the honor to receive Y.Ex. communication in reply, having reference to the Audience ceremonial.

We have given this matter our careful consideration, and we find that it is absolutely necessary for us to again present our views in support of the position we take.

As to the color of the chair, we may state that in China the Emperor is the only personage using the sedan covered with yellow. The Princes, Dukes and Ministers of state, all use chairs covered with green cloth.

On a Foreign Representative going to an audience, a large sedan chair covered with green cloth should be provided and sent to take him . This would fully show honor and dignity to his rank. To ride in a yellow chair would appear as though the personage in it was the Emperor himself. On hearing this the people would naturally become astonished, and it would also be inconvenient for us to present Your Excellency's communication in a memorial to the Throne.
In a previous communication we explained our views re the question of the place where the Foreign Representatives should alight and take their chairs.

Under the system hitherto prevailing in China, Princes, Dukes and Ministers of state, alight from their chairs outside of the Tung Hua Gate; but as to the chairs the Emperor

Emperor grants them for use in the Forbidden City, these are in the shape of small chairs which they can ride in to the Ching Yun Gate.

In the communication (under acknowledgement).it states that on an audience being given to a single Representative or to the Diplomatic Corps, these should be given in the Chien Ching Kung.

We would observe that to enter the Audience Hall in question, it is necessary to take the road by way of the Ching Yun Gate. Then conformably to the rule existing in regard to the chairs granted to Princes, Dukes and Ministers of state, going into the Forbidden City, these are taken after entering the Tung Hua Gate. The chairs are called I Chiao.This would be more in accordance with what is befitting. The Foreign Representatives alighting from and taking their chairs in front of the steps of the Chien Ching Kung, would not be suitable and it would be a matter difficult to agree to.

We have the honor, therefore, to request Your Excellency to be good enough to satisfactorily arrange this matter with your colleagues and favour us with a reply.

20-644 Old file

Enclosure No.5, Despatch No.106.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

(Peking, 28th of May, 1901.)

Highness and Excellency :

I received the letter which you were pleased to send me under date the 12th of May, concerning the court ceremony, and I did not fail to communicate it to my colleagues.

The Representatives of the Foreign Powers after having considered it they requested me to inform Your Highness and Your Excellency that they can only maintain the demands expressed in my note of the 10th of May.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan.

Enclosure No.5, Despatch No.106.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

(Peking, 28th of May, 1901.)

Highness and Excellency:

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The Representatives of the Foreign Powers after having considered it they requested me to inform Your Highness and Your Excellency that they can only maintain the demands expressed in my note of the 10th of May.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan

No. 644. Ack & file

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUL 19 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 19 1901
BUREAU.

June 5th, 1901.

Acked in Series, July 27. C

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Withdrawing claim of Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Chinese Government.

(Despatch No. 619, April 25th, 1901)

No. 644.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 5th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 619, of April 25th, 1901, I have the honor to say that I have been requested by the Agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Mr. J. T. Hamilton, to withdraw its claim (No. 125) against the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
DEPT. OF STATE

Ack & approve
despatch has been read
with much gratification
H

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack as directed
by the Secretary.
aah
JUL 13 1901

No.107.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking,Chima,June 5th,1901.

Ans July 20 c.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.54 of April 2nd last,I informed you that the Representatives of the Powers,with the exception of the Minister of Russia,had transmitted to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries a list of provincial officials and others guilty of crimes committed against foreigners during the troubles of last year for whom they demanded certain specific punishments.

The penalties to be inflicted on the officials,as originally decided upon by the Foreign Representatives, included ten capital sentences and eighty six others of various degrees of severity.

Under the influence of the President's instructions to me to oppose the shedding of any more blood and to urge moderation,the capital demands were reduced to four, and various reductions were agreed to in the other penalties.

Since this list was communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries (see enclosure 1 and list annexed),some of the foreign ministers have received information from their nationals in the interior exculpating certain of the persons whose names were borne on the list,and the Chinese Government has also adduced proof of the innocence of others,or has shown that they were not as guilty as at

No. [illegible]

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 4th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.54 of April 2nd last, I informed you that the Representatives of the Powers, with the exception of the Minister of Russia, had communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries a list of provincial officials and others guilty of crimes committed against foreigners during the troubles of last year for whom they demanded certain specific punishments.

The penalties to be inflicted on the offenders as originally decided upon by the Foreign Representatives, included ten capital sentences and eighty six others of various degrees of severity.

Under the influence of the President's instructions to me to oppose the shedding of any more blood and to urge moderation, the capital demands were reduced to four, and various reductions were agreed to in the other penalties.

Since this list was communicated to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries (see enclosure 1 and list annexed), some of the foreign ministers have received information from their nationals in the interior exculpating certain of the persons whose names were borne on the list, and the Chinese Government has also adduced proof of the innocence of others or has shown that they were not as guilty as at first supposed. These facts are all set forth in the enclosed copies of correspondence and in the notes I have made on the list accompanying the communication of the Ministers to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of April 1st.

The Imperial Decree of April 29th (Enclosure No.8) orders the decapitation of three of the most guilty officials, and an investigation of the case of a fourth - the death sentence to be promptly carried out if the charges made are proven to be true. The same decree awards punishments to 48 other persons.

In the case of Hu Tē-hsiu (No.25), information having been furnished me within the last few days by Mr.Atwood, an American missionary at Tai-ku Hsien, that this official was in all probability guiltless of the crimes charged to him, I have requested the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to ask that the punishment awarded him be suspended and a careful inquiry made to determine on whom must rest the responsibility for the failure to protect our countrymen residing in this place, which resulted in their murder on July 31st of last year.

In the case of Hu Ching-kuei (No.94), ex-provincial Judge of the province of Shan-tung, I asked that an inquest be first made by the Chinese authorities, as I was assured by the Governor of the province, Yuan Shih-kai, an old personal friend of mine and an official of great merit, that the charges against the accused lacked proof. This has also been agreed to by the Foreign Representatives.

It seems probable that some of the cases now under investigation by the Chinese will result in convictions, but I fancy that a number of them will ultimately be dropped, with the exception, perhaps, of the names mentioned in the letter of the Representatives to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of May 17th (Enclosure No.11)

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In the case of Hu Te-hsin (No. 55), information having been furnished me within the last few days by Mr. Atwood, an American missionary at Tai-ku Hsien, that this official was in all probability guiltless of the crimes charged to him, I have requested the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to ask that the punishment awarded him be suspended and a careful inquiry made to determine on whom must rest the responsibility for the failure to protect our countrymen residing in this place which resulted in their murder on July 31st of last year.

In the case of Hu Ching-kuei (No. 94), ex-provincial Judge of the province of Shan-tung, I asked that an inquest be first made by the Chinese authorities, as I was assured by the Governor of the province, Yuan Shih-kai, an old personal friend of mine and an official of great merit, that the charges against the accused lacked proof. This has also been agreed to by the Foreign Representatives.

It seems probable that some of the cases now under investigation by the Chinese will result in convictions, but I fancy that a number of them will ultimately be dropped, with the exception, perhaps, of the names mentioned in the letter of the Representatives to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of May 17th (Enclosure No. 11)

I have not deemed it necessary to send you the text list of suspected officials mentioned in the Plenipotentiaries' note of April 1st. The Chinese Governemnt is inquiring into these cases and it is possible that some punishments may ensue, but they will not be in any case, I imagine, of great severity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

your obedient servant.

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:

1. Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plens, April 1st, 1901
2. Chinese Plens. to Dip. Corps, April 3rd, 1901.
3. Diplomatic Corps to Chin. Plens., April 4th, 1901.
4. Chinese Plens. to Diplomatic Corps, April 17th, 1901.
5. Same to same, April 21st, 1901
6. Dip. Corps to Chinese Plens, April 22, 1901.
7. Viceroy Li Hung-chang to Mr. Rockhill, April 27th.
8. Decree, April 29th, 1901
9. Chin. Plens. to Diplomatic Corps (2) May 2nd, 1901
10 Same to same May 13, 1901
11. Dip. Corps to Chin. Plens. May 17th, 1901.

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I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

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8. Decree, April 29th, 1901.
9. Chin. Plens. to Diplomatic Corps (2) May 2nd 1901
10. Same to same May 13, 1901.
11. Dip. Corps to Chin. Plens. May 17th, 1901.

No. 107, Enclosure No 1.

Foreign Plenipotentiaries to Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Peking, April 1, 1901.

Highness

Excellency

You have been informed on several occasions and particularly in the meeting which you had on the 5th of February with the Representatives of the Powers that the names of the officials guilty of crimes committed in the provinces would be given you, with the punishments which it seemed proper should be inflicted on these functionaries, in conformity with Article 11 of the Joint Note.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have in consequence to communicate to you.

First A list of the officials whose guiltiness they consider established, and for whom they indicate the punishments to be inflicted;

Second A list of officials who have been reported to have been guilty, but concerning whom, in the absence of sufficient information, they ask that an inquest be made by the Chinese Government .

The

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries expect that you will be pleased to request without delay from the Throne, so as to finally settle this question, decrees in conformity with the demand which they transmit to you. They hold that without waiting for the results of the inquest to be held by the Chinese Government, as rapidly as possible it would be proper to have posted throughout the Empire, and in compliance with Article X of the Joint Note, Edicts mentioning the punishments which they announced. This will permit of satisfaction being given more promptly to the requests made by Your Highness and Your Excellency, the examination of which was deferred until Articles 11 and X of the Joint Note had been carried out.

(Signed by all the Representatives of the Powers
with the exception of the Minister to Russia)

Inclosure
1.- List of officials to be punished.

N.B. Second list mentioned omitted.

WR.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries expect that you will be pleased to request without delay from the Throne, so as to finally settle this question, decrees in conformity with the demand which they transmit to you. They hold that without waiting for the results of the inquest to be held by the Chinese Government, as rapidly as possible it would be proper to have posted throughout the Empire, and in compliance with Article X of the Joint Note, Edicts mentioning the punishments which they announced. This will permit of satisfaction being given more promptly to the requests made by Your Highness and Your Excellency, the examination of which was deferred until Articles II and X of the Joint Note had been carried out.

(Signed by all the Representatives of the Powers
with the exception of the Minister to Russia)

Inclosure
1— List of officials to be punished.

N. B. Second list not found in file.

1st List

Condamnations demandées pour les principaux coupables.

--Chan-Si (Shansi)

1. Pai Tch'ang, sous préfect de Yang-kiu hien (Pai Ch'ang, District Magistrate of Yang-chü hsien)

Agent de Yu-hien (Yü-hsien). Fit massacrerperfidément, dans les premiers jours de Juillet, à T'ai-yuen fu, plus de quarante hommes, femmes, et enfants étrangers. Décapitation.

2. Tcheng Wen-k'in (Chêng Wên-ch'in).

Taotai de Kouei-houa-tch'êng (Kuei-hua-ch'êng)

Coupable du meurtre de Mgr Hamer, du Capitaine Watts Jones, de quatre missionnaires catholiques et de quatorze suédois. Décapitation.

3. Siu Sêng-jou ou Siu Tsi-jou.

Hsu Sêng } Chi } Ju) Prefet de Feun-tcheou-fou (Fên chou fu)

Sous prétexte de fournir un sauf-conduit aux missionnaires qui résidaient dans cette ville, donna des ordres qui amenaient, le 16 Avril leur massacre par les soldats, dans l'arrondissement de Wen-chouei (Wen-shui), M. et Mme Atwater et leurs deux filles; M. et Mme Price et leur enfant; M/ et Mme Lundgren et un enfant. Mort suspensive.

4. Siu Kouei-feun (Hsü Kuei-fen) préfet de 2e classe de Sin-tcheou (Department Magistrate of Hsin-chou)

Donna l'ordre de massacre M. et Mme. Dixon, M. et Mme. Underwood, M. et Mme. McCulloch, Miss Renant, M. Ennals et d'autres missionnaires. Ils furent tués le 9 Aout a Sin-tcheou.

Mort suspensive.

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Taotai de Kouei-houa-tcheng (Kuei-hua-ch'êng)

Coupable du meurtre de M. Hamer, du capitaine Watts Jones, de quatre missionnaires catholiques et de quatorze suédois. Décapitation.

3. Siu Seng-iou ou Siu Tai-jen.

Hsü Chi Hêng Ju) Préfet de Fenn-tcheou-fou (Fên chou fu)

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Mort suspensive.

5. Kouang T'ing-kouang (Kuang Ting-kuang) Ss prefet de Ho-kin-hsien (Ho-chin hsien).

Le 16 Juillet,les soldats de son yamen ont poursuivi et tué plusieurs missionnaires a K'ing-kia-wan (Ch'ing-chia-wan). Ces missionnaires sont M. st MMe. McConnell et leur enfant, Miss King,Miss Barton,M.et Mme.Young.

Degradation,exil à perpétuité.

6. Ma Sin-keou (Ma Hsui-kuo) Mandarin militaire à T'ai-yuan-fou. A pris une part personnelle aux massacres des missionnaires.

Dégradation interdiction d'avoir de nouveaux honneurs.

7. Che Fêng-tche (Chih Fêng-chi),commandant de la garde à T'ai-yuen-fou,a enchainé le P.Elia et l'a fait martyriser.

Dégradation,exil perpetuel.

8. Le Ss prefet de Hiao-y-hien (District Magistrate of Hsiao-i-hsien)

Coupable du meurtre de Miss Whitchurch et de Miss Searrell,qui furent battues sur son ordre jusqu à ce que mort s'en s uive (30 Juin).

Dégredation,exil.

9. Ss prefet de Ta-ning-hien.

A refusé de protéger Misses E. et M. Nathan et Miss Haysman,qui aussitot apres,avec son sonsentiment,furent mises a mort à Ta-ning.

Dégredation et exil perpétuel.

10. Le prefet de Tso-tcheou-fou (Tse-chou-fuP)

A refusé de protéger lors de leur passage dans cette ville plusieurs missionnaires anglais venant de Ping-yao et de Lou-

tcheng (Lu-ch'eng),qui se rendaient au Houpei.

Dégradation,interdiction d'avoir de nouveaux honneurs.

11. Pi Tcheng (Pi Ch'eng) , Ss préfet de Lou-tchêng hien (Lu-ch'êng hsien) n'a voulu ni aider ni protégerles missionnaires. Est responsable des souffrances qu'ils ont endurées dans leur fuite.

Degradation,interdiction de recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

12. Yu Tai-lin (Yü Tai-lin) Ss préfet de Kao ping-hien (Kao-p'ing hsien) A traité avec cruauté les missionnaires venant de P'ing-yao et de Lou-tch'êng lorsqu'ils ont passé.

Dégradation.

13. Ngen Chouenn (En-Shun) , Ss préfet de Tchang-tse-hien.
A refusé de protéger les missionnaires venant de P'ing-yao e et de Lou-tch'eng lorsqu'ils ont passé.

Dégradation.

14. Le préfet de 2e classe de Si-tcheou (Department Magistrate of Hsi-chou)
A appelé les Boxeurs dans la ville. Est responsable par conséquent,de la mort de M.et Mme.Peat et des autres missionnaires qui,chassés de Si-tcheou,ony été massacrés a Kiu-wo (Chü-wo hsien). Dégradation et exil.

15. Le sous-préfet de Kiu-wo-hien (Chü-wo hsien)
Est coupable de n'avoit pas Protégé les missionnaires et d'avoir fait ainsi massacrer dans des souffrances atroces,M.et Mme. Kay et leur enfant.

Dégradation et exil a perpétuité.

16. Le Ss préfet de Yo-yang-hien (Yüeh-yang hsien)

A refusé de protéger deux missionnaires anglais,MM. Barrett et Woodroffe qui furent massacrés par les Boxeurs.

Dégradation,interdiction de recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

17. Ts'in Kien-hou (Ch'in Chien-hu) Ss prefet de Cheou-yang hien (Shou yang hsien).

A traité avec la plus grande cruauté les missionnaires anglais. Il les a arrêtés,mis aux fers,et les a envoyés sans vivres à T'ai-yuan-fou ou ils furent massacrés.

Dégradation et exil à perpétuité.

18. Mao Che-fou (Mao Shih-fu) Assistant Ss préfet de Ho-lin-ko'eul (Ho-lin-ko'rh)

et

19. Fan Ngen-k'ing (Fan En-ch'ing) assistant Ss préfet de To-k'o-t'o-tch'eng (To-k'o-t'ocheng) sont accusés d'avoir promis des récompenses à quiconque aurait tué ou livré un européen ou un chinois converti . Plus de quinze cents chrétiens furent tués dans leurs districts avec une cruauté sans exemple.

Dégradation,mort suspensive,exil,prison perpétuelle.

20. Li Ming-ho,Gardien du Bureau de punitions à Ning-yuan.

Accusé d'avoir livré Mgr Hamer aux soldats.

Mort suspensive.

21. Yung Tô (Yung Te) Maréchal Tartare à Souei-yuen-tch'eng) (Tartar General at Sui-yuen-cheng)

et

x 22 K'ouei Tch'eng (K'uei ch'eng). Lt.Gouverneur militaire à Kouei-houa-tch'eng (Kuei-hua-ch'eng)

sont probablement les principaux instigateurs de toutes les atrocités commises au T'ai-hai. Leurs soldats ont pris part au massacre des PP.Heirmann,Mallet,Dobbe et Zylmans.

Dégradation,prison perpétuelle.

x Degradation for life agreed upon. letter of F.R. of April 22d.

23. Kuo Chih-shu (Kuo Chih-shu) Ss préfet de Koue~~y~~i Houa tcheng.

Le 20 août,1900 à la tete de 300 soldats il a attaqué la mission de T'ieh-mu-tan-kan et tué et brulé dix missionnaires étrangers. Quatre autres missionnaires qui s'etaient enfuis à une distance de 1 mille ont été poursuivis et executés. 1 prêtre catholique et 13 suédois - hommes,femmes,enfants,furent massacrés.

Condamnation à mort avec commutation en exil perpetuelle.

24. Le Ss préfet de Yu Ts'e-hien (Yü-t'zu hsien)

Complice dans le massacre des étrangers.

Dégradation,interdiction de recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

25. Hou To-sieou (Hu Tê-hsiu) x Ss préfet de T'ai-kou-hien (T'ai-ku hsien)

Tous les étrangers qui se trouvaient dans cette ville ont été massacrés le 31 juillet,y compris M.et Mme. Clapp,M.Williams,M.Davis,Misses Bird and Partridge.

Dégradation,exil perpétuel.

26. Yang Kiun (Yang-chün) General de Brigade.

Meurtre de M.et Mme.McKee,M.et Mme.J'anson,Miss Aspden et Miss Smith.

Dégradation, etc.

27 Le Ss prefet de Tai-yuan hien, a fait tuer plusieurs chrétiens.

Dégradation, etc.

28 Le Ss prefet de Ning-siang-hien (Ning-hsiang hsien)

et

29 Kong (Kung) Ss préfet de Lin hien (Lin hsien)

Ont incité les chefs Boxeurs à massacrer les missionnaires et les chrétiens.

Dégradation, etc.

x Dr. Atwood of the Tai-ku mission having informed me that this official seemed to be wrongly charged I have asked the Chin. Plen. to make inquest and punish only responsible person. June 3. 1901 W.W.R.

Mongolie (Mongolia)

30 Le Roi d'Alachan a fait expulser tous les missionnaires qui se trouvaient dans la partie du Vicariat relevant du Kan Sou (Kansu) Blâme.

31 Le roi de Djoungar. Instigateur des persecutions contre les chrétiens. Blâme.

32 Le roi de Talat. A fait massacrer plus de huit cents chretiens. Dégradation, prison perpetuelle.

33. Tchang King-cheng (Chang Chin-shêng) dit Tchang Sse (Chang ssu),

34. Yang (Yang pa-tsung),

35. Ho (Ho shao-kuan), mandarins militaires à Ning-tiao-liang,

36. Hiu Ta-tien (Hsü Ta T'ien)

37. Lieou (Liu) mandarin militaire de Yu Ling,

Étaient à la tête des Boxeurs qui ont assiégé pendant quarante-neuf jours la mission de Siao-kiao p'an. Le Pere Gisbert Jaspers a été tué. Dégradation.

Mongolie Orientale.

38. Wen Sing (Wen-hsiang) Ss préfet de Louan-ping-hien (Luan p'ing hsien).

A fait massacrer le P. Segers. Ce missionaire ayant réussi à se cacher dans les montagnes après le pillage de la résidence de Lao-hou-keou, fut pris le 16 juillet, roué de coups, et emprisonné a Jehol. Conduit au tribunal de Louan-ping-hien, dans la nuit du 21 au 22 juillet, il y resta trois jours. Le 24 du même mois, après une court interrogatoire, il fut conduit par ordre dû Ss préfet sur le bord du fleuve a cinq cents mètres de la ville où on avait préparé une fosse; c'est là qu'il fut enterré vivant par six hommes du tribunal.

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Six jours après,son cadavre fut déterré et jeté à la rivière. Les chrétiens de Tien-kiao-kou ayant trouvé la cadavre de leur pasteur,l'ensevelirent pres de leur chapelle. Les paiens de ce village ayant averti le mandarin de Louan-ping,celui-ci envoya des hommes qui rejèterent le cadavre à la riviere.

Décapitation.

Tcheli (Chihli)

39. Yu Lau (Yü Lu) Gouverneur-General de Tcheli (Chihli) un des mandarins les plus compromis dans les derniers troubles. A organisé l'attaque des Boxeurs et des troupes régulières contre les étrangers à Tientsin. A transmis l'édit qui ordonnait le massacre des étrangers dans tout l'Empire.

Dégradation posthume.

40. Tse Lo-ling,notable du village de Wang-hiao (Wang-hsiao), chargé par le Ss préfet de Wou-y hien (Wu-i hsien) de parlementer avec les Boxeurs qui venaient au nombre de deux cents environ attaquer Wou-y,assura faussement que tout était arrangé et qu'il n'y avait plus de danger. On ouvrit les portes de la ville,les Boxeurs entrerent et massacrerent les RR.PP Isoré Rémé et Modesta Andlauer.

Emprisonnement à temps.

41. Tchang Ping-tche (Chang Ping-chih),ancien sous préfet de Wou-y (Wu-i). A,au début,protegé ostensiblement,developpé et patronné les Boxeurs. Il a fait de sa sous-préfecture un centre d'ou sont partis les meneurs qui ont attaqué et ruiné les départements de Chen-tcheou (Shen-chu),Ho-kien-fou (Ho-chien fu),etc.

Mort suspensive.

42. Tchen Tso-lin (Chên Tsê-lin). Juge provincial au Kiangsi. De passage à King tcheou (Ching-chou) attaque sur les instances du préfet la chrétienté de Tchou-kia-ho (Chu-chia-ho) où les RR.PP Ignace Mangin et Paul Deure sont massacrés.

Degradé avec interdiction de nouveaux honneurs.

43. Hong Cheou-p'enng (Hung Shou-p'êng),préfet de King tcheou.

Solécite le juge Tchen d'attaquer la mission de Tchou-kia-ho. Dégradation etc.

44. Wang Lien san,Général à T'ai ming fu,

45. Miao Yu-ko,Ss préfet de T'ai ming hien,et

46. Wang King-yang,Ss préfet de Yuan-tch'eng hien (Yüan-ch'êng hsien),ont expulsé les missionaires,les ont depouillés de tout , et les ont exposés au massacre.

Degradation,etc.

47. Kong Ying (Kung Ying),Ss préfet de Nam-lo hien,a chassé les missionaires se son Yamen et les a livrés à la foule avec danger de les faire massacrer. Dégradation,etc.

48. Le Ss prefet de Tsing-yuan hien (Ching yuan), a refusé de secourir la famille Green. Dégradation,etc.
(Note. Ce mandarin serait maintenant à la prefecture de Pekin, Chouen To-fou (Shun-tê-fu)

49. Li Tchao-tchen (Li Chao-chên),Ss préfet de Wang Tou-hien (Wang-tu). Coupable de mauvais traitements infligés à la famille Green. Dégradation,etc.

42. Tchou Tso-lin (Chou Tsô-lin), Juge provincial Kiangsi, de passage à Ying tcheou (Ching-tcheou) attaque aux les instances du préfet la chrétienté de Tchou-kia-ho (Chu-chia-ho) où les RR.PP Ignace Mangin et Paul Denn sont massacrés.

Dégradé avec interdiction de nouveaux honneurs.

43. Hong Chaou-p'ang (Hong Shao-t'ang), préfet de Ying tcheou.

Sollicite le juge Tchou d'attaquer la mission de Tchou-kia-ho. Dégradation etc.

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50. Tch'ang Tsouei (Chang Tsui) , chef du service des greniers à Tong Cheou (Tung chow).

Etait chef de Boxeurs dans cette ville où il a pris une part très active à le organiser en corps.

Dégradation,ne pourra être appelé a de nouvelles fonctions,ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

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Mandchourie (Manchuria).

51. Tsin Tch'ang (Chin Ch'ang).Lieutenant Gouverneur Militaire de Moukden. A donné lui même l'ordre aux soldats de se joindre aux Boxeurs pour massacrer Mgr.Guillon,le P.Emouet, la Soeur Ste.Croix Grandury,la Soeur M.A.Roechlin,deux prètres chinois,et un grand nombre de chrétiens.

Mort suspensive.

52. Tch'en (Ch'ên),préfet de Liao-yang. A fait dedapiter le séminariste Fabien Tchao et nombreux chrétiens.

Dégradation,prison perpetuelle.

53. Tch'ang Lao-to (Ch'ang Lao-tê),chef de la milice à Yatse-tch'ang (Ya-tzu-ch'ang),a pris une part active au meurtre des PP.Viaud,Agnius et Bayart,11 juillet.

Dégradation,exil perpetuel.

54. Le Lieutenant Gouverneur militaire de la province du Hei-long-kiang,auteur responsable du massacre de PP.Leroy, Geojou et Souvignet. Dégradation,exil perpetuel.

Wo-Ko-chin-tai

55 . A,Lieut.GovR Milit.de Hou-lan-tch'eng (Hu-lan ch'êng), n'a pas protégé le P.Souvignet et a laissé exposer sa tête a la poste d'une pagode.

Dégradation,~~etc~~.

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Dégradation, exil perpétuel.

54. Le Lieutenant Gouverneur militaire de la province du Hei-long-kiang, auteur responsable du massacre de PP. Leroy, Georjon et Souvignet. Dégradation, exil perpétuel.

Ula-Ko-chin Fan

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Dégradation, etc.

56. Ao, Mandarin militaire, arrivé à Pa-yen-sou, voulut mettre à mort les PP. Momuer et Roubin qui furent sauvés par les mandarins de la ville. Pour assouvir sa haine contre les étrangers, Ao se porta vers la chrétienté de Siao-che-t'eou-ho (Hsiao shih-t'ou-ho), fit déterrer le corps du P. Riffard, décédé depuis treize ans, mit le feu à l'église, ainsi qu'à la résidence, et massacra les chrétiens. Mort suspensive, exil perpétuel.

Hounan (Hunan).

57. Yu Lien-san, Gouverneur du Hounan. Compromis dans l'assassinat de Mgr. Fantosati et du P. Gambaro.

Degradé, interdiction de nouveaux honneurs.

58.. Long Wen (Lung Wên), Taotai de Heng-tcheou-fu (Hêng-chou). A envoyé ses émissaires excites la populace contre Mgr. Fantosati et le P. Gambaro, venu~~e~~s en barque, qui lui avaient écrit, à leur arrivée aux portes de la ville, pour lui demander de les protéger. Ces deux religieux ont eu les yeux arrachés et ils ont été tués de la façon la plus cruelle.

Mort suspensive.

59. Yu K'ing (Yu Ch(ing), préfet de Hêng-tcheou-fu (Hêng chou);

et

60. Tcheng Ping (Cheng Ping), Ss préfet de Tsing -tsiuan-hien (Ching-Chuan-hsien), one une grande responsabilité dans l'assassinat de Mgr Fantosati et P. Gambaro. Ils ont refusé de les protéger et doivent être considérés comme complices du Taotai, Yu K'ing a publié des proclamations incendiares qui ont amené la destruction des chapelles protestantes.

Dégradation avec interdiction de nouveaux honneurs.

Tche Kiang. (Chekiang.)

61. Pao Tsu-ling. (Pao Tsu-ling.) Taotai à Kiu-tcheou fou (Ch'ü-chou) Connu pour sa haine contre les étrangers. Encouragea la milice et les émeutiers à massacrer les etrangers qui se

Reduction agreed to. Letter of F.R. April 22d.

56. Ao,Mandarin militaire,arrivé à Pa-yen-sou,voulut mettre à mort les PP.Nomer et Roubin qui furent sauvés par les mandarins de la ville. Pour assouvir sa haine contre les étrangers,Ao se porta vers la chrétienté de Hiao-che-t'ou-ho (Hsiao shih-t'ou-ho),fit déterrer le corps du P.Giffard,décédé depuis treize ans,mit le feu à l'église,ainsi qu'à la résidence,et massacra les chrétiens. Mort suspensive,exil perpétuel.

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59. Yu K'ing (Yü Ch'ing),Préfet de Heng-tcheou-fou (Hêng chou);

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Reduction agreed to. letter of T.E. April 23rd trouvaient à Kiu-tcheou fou (21,22 et 23 juillet). Il lui ent été facile de les protéger,mais il permit qu' a la porte de son yamen et en sa présence on insultât et on massacrât M. et Mme.Thompson et leur deux enfants,Mlle.Desmond,Mlle.Sherwood et Mlle.Manchester. En informant le Gouverneur de ces meutres, il loua les miliciens pour l'esprit de patrioisme qu'ils avaient apporté.

Mort suspensive.

62. Tcheou Tche-to. (Chou Chih-tê)commandant de la garde municipale de Kiu Tcheou (Ch'ü-chou),prit une part active au massacre des étrangers. Non seulement il organisa l'attaque contre les missionnaires,mais il conduisit lui-même les émeutiers.

Decapitation.

× 63. Lieou Chou-t'ang (Liu Shu-t'ang),ancien gouverneur du Tche-kiang,a publié un édit secret ordannant le meurtre des étrangers. Il est ainsi responsable des massacres de Kiu tcheou (Ch'u-chou). Bien qu'il retirât ensuite cet édit,les massacres commencerent immediatement. Il resta à son poste comme Gouverneur pendant quatre mois encore et il ne fit rien contre les meurtriers. Il aurait dû suspendre de leurs fonctions les principaux mandarins de la ville.

Dégradation et exil perpétuel.

64. Yong Tsiuan (Yung Ch'üan),Juge de la provivnce du Tchekiang (Chekiang),actuellement Trésorier. Est responsable de la promulgation de l'édit secret qui a été l'une des causes des massacres de Kiu tcheou (Ch'u-chou). Est le chef du movement anti-étrangers à Hang-tcheou (Hangchow);n'a jamais essayé de cacher sa haine contre les européens.

Dégradation,exil perpetuel.

× Degradation agreed to. Letter of F.R. to Chin. Plen. of April 4th. with confiscation of property and police surveillance in his home.

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Dégradation,exil perpétuel.

x Degradation agreed to. Letter of F.R. to Chin. Plen. of April 4th with confiscation of property and police surveillance in his home.

65. Yu Tsiun Ming (Yü Chun-ming), ancien général de brigade a Kiu tcheou (Chu-chou). Assitait avec le Taotai dans le Yamen de ce dernier au massacre des étrangers qui eut lieu le 21 juillet, à la porte du Yamen. Il avait cinq mille soldats sous ses ordres et le fait de ne pas avoir essayé d'apaiser le soulèvement qui se termina par un massare, prouve que ces crimes ont été commis avec son consentement.

Dégradation et exil perpetüel.

66. Hong Sse-leang (Hung Ssu-liang), ancien préfet de K'iu tcheou (Ch'u-chou), a refusé de preter aide et protection aux missionnaires qui ont été massacrés, et assista avec le Taotai et le Géneral de Brigade au meurtre des étrangers a la porte du yamen.

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

67. Tcheng Lien-cheng (Chêng Lien-shêng)
68 Tcheng Yong-hi (Chêng Yung-hsi)
et
69. Lo Lao-sse (Lo Lao-ssŭ), fils de l'amiral Lo, sont les plus coupables parmi les notables qui ont poussé aux massacres.

Dégradation.

Sse tch'ouan. (Szechuan)

70. Li Tch'ang Pei (Li Ch'ang-pei), prefet de Kiong tcheou (K'iung chou). A laissé piller les missions. Plusieurs chretiens ont été tués et blessés.

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

71. Wang Ki-yin (Wang Chi-yin), Taotai de Kien Tchang (Chien-chang);

72. Lou Ting-tche (Lu Ting-chih) Ss. prefet de Ming-chan hien (Ming-shan hsien;

73. Wang Tche-t'ong (Wang Chih-t'ung), et refuse obstine-

Reduction of punishment agreed to. Letter of F.R. April 22d.

12.

65. Yu Tsian Ming (Yü Chung-ming), ancien général de brigade à K'iu tcheou (Chu-chou). Assistait avec le Taotai dans le Yamen de ce dernier au massacre des étrangers qui eut lieu le 21 juillet, à la porte du Yamen. Il avait cinq mille soldats sous ses ordres et le fait de ne pas avoir essayé d'apaiser le soulèvement qui se termina par le massacre, prouve que ces crimes ont été commis avec son consentement.

Dégradation et exil perpétuel.

66. Hong Sse-leang (Hung Ssu-liang), ancien préfet de K'iu tcheou (Ch'ü-chou), a refusé de prêter aide et protection aux missionnaires qui ont été massacrés, et assista avec le Taotai et le Général de Brigade au meurtre des étrangers à la porte du yamen.

Dégradation.

67. Tcheng Lien-cheng (Cheng Lien-sheng)

68. Tchang Yong-hi (Cheng Yung-hai)

et

69. Lo Lao-sse (Lo Lao-ssŭ), fils de l'Amiral Lo, sont les plus coupables parmi les notables qui ont poussé aux massacres.

Dégradation.

Sse tch'ouan. (Szechuan)

70. Li Tch'ang Pei (Li Ch'ang-pei), préfet de Kiong tcheou (K'iung chou). A laissé piller les missions. Plusieurs chrétiens ont été tués et blessés.

Dégradation, etc.

71. Wang Ki-yin (Wang Chi-yin), Taotai de Kien Tchang (Chien-chang);

72. Lou Ting-tche (Lu Ting-chih), ex préfet de Ning-yuan hien (Ning-yuan fu)

73. Wang Tsao-tsong (Wang Chih-ts'ung), et

Reduction of punishment agreed to. letter of F.O. April 23rd.

74. Li Nien-ts'eu (Li Nien-tzu), ont refusé obstinement d'intervenir pour protéger les missionnaires et de rendre justice aux chrétiens.

Dégradation.

Thibet.

75. King-chan (Ching Shan), commissaire Chinois au Thibet. Est accusé , en se rendant à son poste, d'avoir invité les autorités locales à se préparer à expulser les étrangers et a exterminer les chrétiens. Des troubles se sont produits dans le Li-T'ang. (Note: Une lettre de Tchongking announcee la mort de ce mandarin.)

Dégradation posthume.

Kouei tcheou.

76. Lo Fang-lin (Lo Fên-lin), mandarin militaire. Revoqué pour malversations. Originaire de Sse-nan-fou (Ssŭ-nan fu), est l'auteur principal des attentats commis dans cette localité et à Long Kiuan contre les chrétiens, dans lesquels vingt personnes ont été massacrees. A la nouvelle des évèvements du Tchili, cet individu a levé une bande d'aventuriers qui ont ravagé toutes les chrétientés de la region et ont tué les habitants.

Emprisonnement à temps.

Honan.

77. Yin, Général de Brigade de Han-yang fou. S'est distingué par son acharnemant contre les chrétiens. On doit lui attribuer les massacres d'indigènes qui ont eu lieu dans la Honan. Il a fait maltraiter le Rev'd Argento et il a publié une proclamation qui a amené la destruction des bâtiments de la mission de Cha-ki-tien (Sha-chi-tien)

Dégradation, etc.

74. Li Nien-ts'eu (Li Nien-tse), ont refusé obstinément d'intervenir pour protéger les missionnaires et de rendre justice aux chrétiens.

Dégradation.

Thibet.

75. King-chan (Ching Shan), commissaire Chinois au Thibet. Est accusé, en se rendant à son poste, d'avoir invité les autorités locales à se préparer à expulser les étrangers et à exterminer les chrétiens. Des troubles se sont produits dans le Li-T'ang. (Note: Une lettre de Tchongking annonce la mort de ce mandarin.)

Dégradation posthume.

Kouei tcheou.

76. Lo Pang-lin (Lo Fén-lin), mandarin militaire. Révoqué pour malversations. Originaire de Ssé-nan-fou (San-nan fu), est l'auteur principal des attentats commis dans cette localité et à Long Kiuan contre les chrétiens, dans lesquels vingt personnes ont été massacrées. A la nouvelle des évènements du Tchili, cet individu a levé une bande d'aventuriers qui ont ravagé toutes les chrétientés de la région et ont tué les habitants.

Emprisonnement à temps.

Honan.

77. Yin, Général de Brigade de Nan-yang fou. S'est distingué par son acharnement contre les chrétiens. On doit lui attribuer les massacres d'indigènes qui ont eu lieu dans le Honan. Il a fait maltraiter le Rev'd Argento et il a publié une proclamation qui a amené la destruction des bâtiments de la mission de Chu-ki-tien (Shu-chi-tien)

Dégradation, etc.

[illegible]

78. Li Jo-Sien (Li Jo-hsien), chef du village de Sin-tien. A excité la populace contre le P. Argento qui a ete maltraité. Ce missionnaire a pu échapper au massacre en se cachant et en prenant la fuite.

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

x 79. Yen Tche (Yen Chih), ancien juge de la province de Honan, nommé récemment au Chansi (Shansi). A publié les ordres contre les étrangers.

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

80. Le Ss préfet de Ho-nei hien. A agi d'une façon hostile a l'égard des missionnaires Anglais lors de leur passage pour se rendre au Houpei (Hupei).

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

81. Le Ss préfet de Yong-tso-hien (Jung-tse hsien), a refusé au Magistrat de Wou-ki (Wu-chih) de s'occuper des missionnaires qui passaient leur causant ainsi de grandes souffrances.

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

82. Préfet de 2e classe de Tcheng Tcheou. (Department magistrate of Cheng-chou) A traité avec la plus grande brutalité les missionnaires qui venaient de Ping-yao et de Lou-tch'eng, (Lu-ch'eng).

Dégradation, etc.

83. Lin, Ss préfet de Si Houa-hien (Hsi-hua-hsien). A refusé a plusieurs reprises aux missionnaires de les protéger. Obligés de quitter la ville, leurs maisons ont été pillees.

Dégradation.

x Inquest agreed to. Letter of F.R. April 22nd.

78. Li Jo-Nien (Li Jo-hsien), chef du village de Sin-tien. A excité la populace contre le P. Argento qui a été maltraité. Ce missionnaire a pu échapper au massacre en se cachant et en prenant la fuite.

Dégradation, etc.

79. Yen Tche (Yen Chih), ancien juge de la province de Honan, nommé récemment au Chansi (Shansi). A publié les ordres contre les étrangers.

Dégradation, etc.

80. Le Ss. préfet de Ho-nei Hien. A agi d'une façon hostile à l'égard des missionnaires Anglais lors de leur passage pour se rendre au Houpei (Hupei).

Dégradation, etc.

81. Le Ss préfet de Yong-tse-hien (Yung-tse hsien), a refusé au Magistrat de Wou-ki (Wu-chih) de s'occuper des missionnaires qui passaient leur causant ainsi de grandes souffrances.

Dégradation, etc.

82. Préfet de 2e classe de Tcheng Tcheou. (Department magistrate of Cheng-chow) A traité avec la plus grande brutalité les missionnaires qui venaient de Ping-yao et de Lou-tch'eng, (Lu-ch'eng).

Sixth etc

Dégradation, etc.

83. Lin, Ss préfet de Si Houa-hien (Hsi-hua-hsien). A refusé à plusieurs reprises aux missionnaires de les protéger. Obligés de quitter la ville, leurs maisons ont été pillées.

Dégradation.

x Inquest agreed to. Letter of F. R. April 24th.

[illegible]

84. Wang, assistant Ss préfet de Tcheou kia ho (Chou-chia-ho., arrondissement de Tchen tcheou fou (Chên-chou-fu). A refusé aux missionnaires de les protéger. Des troubles ont éclaté le le 10 juillet, et ils ont été obliges de quitter la ville après avoir failli être massacres.

Dégradation, ~~etc.~~

85. Ts'en Tch'ouenn-jong (Ts'ên Ch'uan-jung), Taotai du Hopei. A publié des proclamations infamantes et a excité les mandarins et le peuple contre les chrétiens et les missionnaires.

Degradation, ~~etc.~~,

86. Lu Ko-ying (Lu Yueh-ching?), Ss. préfet de Houa hien (Hua hsien);

87. Tcho (Ch'ê Chuan), SS prefet de Cho-hien (Shê hsien) ;

et

88. Chê Keng (Shih), Ss. préfet de Ngan-yang-hien (An-yang hsien), sont coupables du pillage et de l'incendie des églises et des biens appartenant à la mission et aux chrétiens.

Dégradation, ~~etc.~~,

89. Tchen (Ch'en(, Ss prefet de Wou-ngan hien (Wu-an-hsien)

89. Tsêng, préfet de Wei houei fou (Wei-hui fu), responsable des meurtres des chrétiens.

Dégradation, ~~etc.~~

90. Tchen Shih-wei (Ch'ên), Ss préfet de Wou-ngan hien (Wu-an-hsien) n'a pas voulu enlever le corps d'un missionnaire dernièrement décédé, et déterré par la populace. Le corps de ce missionnaire fut jeté sur la route après avoir eu la tête tranchée et les membres coupés en morceaux, et fut devoré par les chiens.

Dégradation, ~~etc.~~

By letter of April 27th, the F.R. informed the Chinese Plen. that they agreed to simple degradation for these three. See letter of Chin. Plen. of April 21st.

Kiangsi.

* 91. ~~La Gouverneur Song Cheou (Sung Shou), obéissant au mot d'order venu de la cour impériale, a fomenté lui-même les troubles. Les délégués envoyés par lui, sous prétexte de recrutement dans les villes, reunnissaient des bandes qu'ils excitaient à incendier at à piller les etablissements catholiques.~~

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

92. Teng Siuen-yeou (Teng Hsuan-yu), Ss préfet de Nan-feung hien (Nan-feng hsien), refusa de recevoir un acte d'accusation des chrétiens et encouragea la population à les massacrer.

Dégradation, ~~etc~~.

(Chiang Pai-jen)

93. Wong Pao-jen, Ss préfet de Nan-tcheng hien (Nan-ch'eng hsien), fit détruire les établissements de la mission

Degradation, ~~etc~~.

Chantong (Shantung)

* 94. Hou Tcheng-kouei (Hu Chêng-kuei), ex juge provincial au Chantong (Shantung) actuellement juge provincial au Honan. S'est montré tres actif dans la croisade ánti-etrangère. A usé de toute son influence pour empêcher la punition des Boxeurs et des coupables du meurtre des missionnaires. A encouragé les mandarins a des actes d'hostilite.

Dégradation, ne pourra être appele à de nouvelles fonctions ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

95. Tchin Yng-kouei (Chin Ying-kuei), Ss préfet de Ngen hien (En hsien). A non seulement protégé les Boxeurs, mais a permis que plusieurs chrétiens fussent tués dans sa jurisdiction, declarant publiquement sa haine contre les étrangers.

Dégradation, ne puurra être appele a de nouvelles fonctions, ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

x) Charges dropped. Letter of F.R. to Chin. Plen. of April 22.
* Inquest agreed to. " " " " " "

Kiangsi.

~~91. Le Gouverneur Song Shoou (Sung Shou), obéissant au mot d'ordre venu de la cour impériale,x a fomenté lui-même les troubles. Les délégués envoyés par lui, sous prétexte de recrutement dans les villes, réunissaient des bandes qu'ils excitaient à incendier et à piller les établissements catholiques.~~ *

~~Dégradation, etc.~~

92. Tong Siuen-yous (Teng Hsuan-yu), ex préfet de Nan-feng hien (Nan-feng hsien), refusa ~~de recevoir~~ un acte d'accusation des chrétiens et encouragea la population à les massacrer.

Dégradation, etc.

[illegible] (alias [illegible] (?))

(Chiang Pao-[illegible])

93. Wong Pao-len, ex préfet de Nan-tchung hien (Nan-ch'ung hsien), fit détruire les établissements de la mission [illegible]

Dégradation, etc.

Chantong (Shantung)

94. Hou Tcheng-kouei (Hu Chêng-kuei), ex juge provincial du Chantong (Shantung) actuellement juge provincial au Honan. S'est montré très actif dans la croisade anti-étrangère. A usé de toute son influence pour empêcher la punition des Boxeurs et des coupables du meurtre des missionnaires. A encouragé les mandarins à des actes d'hostilité. *

Dégradation, ne pourra être appelé à de nouvelles fonctions ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

95. Tchin Yng-kouei (Chin Yin-kuei), ex préfet de Ngen hien (En hsien). A non seulement protégé les Boxeurs, mais a permis que plusieurs chrétiens fussent tués dans sa juridiction, déclarant publiquement sa haine contre les étrangers.

Dégradation, ne pourra être appelé à de nouvelles fonctions, ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs.

x) Charges dropped. Letter of F.R. to Chin. Plen. of April 22.
* Inquest agreed to. " " " " "

No. 107

96. T'ou Nai-sin (T'u Nai-hsun),Ss préfet de Hia-tsin-hien Hsia - ching hsien) A protéger les Boxeurs et a refuse de faire quoique ce soit pour protéger le propriété des missionnaires americains a Ho-kia-t'ouenn et les chrétiens qu'il a laissé persécuter librement.

Dégradation, etc.

****

No. 107.

Encl. No. 2

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,
and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking, April 3rd, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

On the 31st of March (April 1st), we received a communication from the Foreign Representatives, enclosing a list of officials in the provinces which they requested should be punished. In the list appears the name of Liu Shu-tang, formerly Governor of Chekiang, and the former Provincial Judge of the same province, Jung Chuan, which the Foreign Representatives requested should be degraded and be punished by perpetual banishment to the extreme borders on the frontier.

Although these officers have been guilty of transacting business not altogether in a satisfactory manner, still we cannot entirely believe it is true that their purpose was, as it is said, to really massacre foreigners.

Governor Liu is now over 70 years of age, and he has generally taken action in good earnest in transacting public business, and certainly he is to be pitied.

Provincial Judge Jung, had not been in office but a short time, and there should also be some excuse made in his case.

We beg that Your Excellency will bring this matter to th the notice of the Foreign Repreasentatives, asking them to consider it and agree to a more lenient form of punishment to be meeted out to these officers, and favor us with a reply.

Card of Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang with compliments.

No. 107.

Encl. No. 2

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.
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Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,
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We beg that Your Excellency will bring this matter to th the notice of the Foreign Representatives, asking them to consider it and agree to a more lenient form of punishment to be meted out to these officers, and favor us with a reply.

Card of Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang with compliments.

No. 107
Encl. No. 3

Translation.

The Foreign Representatives to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

* * *

Highness, Peking,April 4th,1901.

Excellency.

We have the honor to acknowledge reception of your letter dated yesterday,in which you request us to grant a reduction in the punishment which we proposed for the ex- Governor and the Provincial Judge of Chekiang, whose names figure in the list of guilty provincial officials.

It reply to this communication we deem it proper to note that Liu Shu-tang and Yung-chuan have been acknowledged guilty of complicity in the murder of missionaries committed at Chu Chou. The first accused,he who played the chief role in the assassination,was the Taotai Pao,who mercilessly closed his door to the missionaries whose murder took place outside it.

But the first responsibility for the crime must without doubt be thrown on the Governor of the Province. The Taotai acted in accordance with an Imperial decree, which was published by Liu Shu-t'ang,with the active assistance of Yung Ch'uan.

In view of the fact that these officials caused the movement which resulted in the vile murder of missionaries,they deserve the severest punishment without the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

In view of the remoteness of the Court,they might without danger,as other high provincial officials animated by feelings of humanity,have treated the decree as an act of folly.

Under these conditions,the penalty proposed can-

No. 107

Encl. No. 3

Translation.

The Foreign Representatives to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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Highness, Peking, April 4th, 1901.

Excellency.

We have the honor to acknowledge reception of your letter dated yesterday, in which you request us to grant a reduction in the punishment which we proposed for the ex-Governor and the Provincial Judge of Chekiang, whose names figure in the list of guilty provincial officials.

It reply to this communication we deem it proper to note that Liu Shu-tang and Yung-chuan have been acknowledged guilty of complicity in the murder of missionaries committed at Chu Chou. The first accused, he who played the chief role in the assassination was the Taotai Pao, who mercilessly closed his door to the missionaries whose murder took place outside it.

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In view of the fact that these officials caused the movement which resulted in the vile murder of missionaries, they deserve the severest punishment without the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

In view of the remoteness of the Court, they might without danger, as other high provincial officials animated by feelings of humanity, have treated the decree as an act of folly.

Under these conditions, the penalty proposed can-

No. 107

not be regarded as disproportionate to their crime.

Nevertheless, taking into consideration the age of Liu Shu-tang, who is seventy years old, and the request which Your Highness and Your Excellency have presented for him, we consent, as a special act of grace, to the commutation of the original penalty into one removing definitely Liu Shu-tang from the public service with confiscation of his property and that he be sent back to his country where he shall be strictly placed under the supervision of the local authorities. In the case of Yung Chuan, extenuating circumstances cannot be allowed and the undersigned Representatives of the Powers insist that his sentence be carried out.

(Signed by all the Foreign Representatives except the Minister of Russia.)

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(Signed by all the Foreign Representatives-except the Minister of Russia.)

No. 107
Encl. No. 4

Translation.

Peking, April 17th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to
the Foreign Representatives, Minister Plenipotentiary.

Your Excellencies:-

On the 1st of April, we had the honor to receive a communication from the Foreign Representatives, enclosing two lists- one giving the names of officials in the provinces that should be punished, and the other giving the names of officials in the provinces whose conduct should be subject to an investigation.

We duly submitted these lists in a telegraphic memorial to the Throne, requesting that an Imperial Decree be issued in regard thereto.

On the 10th of April, we received a telegram from the Grand Council stating that " the lists submitted regarding the punishments of the provincial officials had been presented to the Throne and that a verbal Decree had been issued to effect that some of the personswhose names are proposed for punishment should be made the subject of further discussion. Article 10 of the joint convention strictly defines that punishment shall be inflicted on officials hereafter for failure to protect (foreigners). But it is not convenient- in cases occurring previous to the signing of the convention, affecting missions in the provinces, where the local authorities did not give full and adequate protection but where no lives were taken, and where they did not screen

No. 107
Encl. No. 4

Translation.

Peking, April 17th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to
the Foreign Representatives.

Your Excellencies:-

On the 1st of April, we had the honor to receive a communication from the Foreign Representatives, enclosing two lists- one giving the names of officials in the provinces that should be punished, and the other giving the names of officials in the provinces whose conduct should be subject to an investigation.

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screen

screen or protect the "Boxers",-that the officers should be forever prohibitted from holding any office or honors.

In a previous telegram Prince of Talet is proposed(for punishment), but his case must still receive further enquiry and action taken accordingly. It is not convenient to imprison him.

It is proposed to degrade Governor Liu Shu-tang, and send him to his native place. It is not convenient, however, to confiscate his property.

As to the case of Yen Chih, transferred as Provincial Judge of Shansi, it is stated that he treated foreigners with contempt; general instructions were issued to various officia to investigate the matter but no absolute proof of the charge has been foundagainst him. Telegraphic instructions were also issued to various officials to investigate the charge but the reports received, are that nothing of the kind occurred.

As to the Provincial Judge of Shantung ~~of Shantung~~, Hu Ching-kuei, the charges against him are mere empty words. In Shantung, the authorities exercised every means to protect the missionaries, and exterminate the "Boxers". The Judge was, at the time, at the capital, and he was quite unable alone to treat foreigners with contempt and screen the "Boxers". Further, the said Judge issued proclammations prohibitting the practice of the "Boxer" antics. This can be enquired into. It is requested, therefore, that these officials(the above two) may be acquitted.

In the case of Kuei Cheng, Deputy Lieutenant General, it may be observed that in regard to the missionary case at Kuei Hua Cheng, the Lieut General had control of affairs, but the Kuei Sui screen or protect the "Boxers".-that the officers should be forever prohibited from holding any office or honors.

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In the case of Kuei Cheng, Deputy Lieutenant General, it may be observed that in regard to the missionary case at Kuei Hua Cheng, the Lieut General had control of affairs, but the Kuei Sui

Taotai, Cheng Wen-chin, managed the case in question. Although Kuei Cheng was there, still he could not prevent (what happened) and his punishment should be reduced.

As to the case of the Taotai of Ho Pei, Ts'en Chun-jung, at the time, he issued a proclammation in which it was stated that those who desired to practice the "Boxer" antics, must first make application to the local officials for permission to do so. The idea of issuing the proclammation was for the purpose of using it as a means of investigating and prohibitting the practice. It was issued at the time of a crisis and revolution, and the Taotai could not but adopt a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstance: it was a measure of expediency. His case is not one where missionaries or native christians were massacred, and it might be as well to reduce his punishment.

In the missionary cases in Szechuan, the Taotai and Prefect of Chien Chang, did not exert themselves in giving due protection, but there were no lives of missionaries taken. It is right that the punishment that should be meeted out to them ought to be lighter than that of the ~~officials of~~ Department~~s~~ and District~~s~~ officials ((~~of~~ in the ~~same district~~ provinces)).

As to the Prefect of Chú Chou, Huang Ssu-liang, this officer did not assist in the murder of the missionaries. He was merely connected with the Taotai's Yamen: he should be treated leniently.

In the matter of the other local officials of the provinces, they merely treated the missionaries hrshly and did not exert themselves in protecting them on their journey. It is right, therefore, that the circumstances in each case should be clearly ascertained and light and heavy punishment be meeted out accordingly. It is not convenient to punish them all by forever prohibitting

them

Taotai, Chang Wen-chin, managed the case in question. Although Kuei Chang was there, still he could not prevent (what happened) and his punishment should be reduced.

As to the case of the Taotai of Ho Pei, Ts'en Chun-jung, at the time, he issued a proclammation in which it was stated that those who desired to practise the "Boxer" antics, must first make application to the local officials for permission to do so. The idea of issuing the proclammation was for the purpose of using it as a means of investigating and prohibiting the practice. It was issued at the time of a crisis and revolution, and the Taotai could not but adopt a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstances: it was a measure of expediency. His case is not one where missionaris or native christians were massacred, and it might be as well to reduce his punishment.

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them

them from holding any office or honors. We beg you to take up this matter and discuss it earnestly(with the Foreign Representatives) in the hope that these officers may be justly treated and protected.

There are 50 officers whose punishment, according to the list is very heavy. Of this number there are 9 whose names it is necessary to ascertain. We now speedily telegraph you in regard to this matter and hope you will consider it and lose no time in sending a reply by wire to the end th that we may memoralize the Throne and ask for a Decree.

Of the 17 officials whose names hould be ascertained, yo you should discuss with the Foreign Representatives the question of a lighter form of punishment being meeted out to them

The Viceroys and Governors concerned have been ordered to investigate the cases of the 23 officials(excepting Governors Yu and Sung) whose names appear on the list, without delay. On their presentingtheir reports the Throne will be asked to issue a Decree punishing them according as their respective crimes merit.

As to the Deputy Lieut: Generals of Moukden, Tsitsihar, and Hu Lan, and the military commandant of Pa Yen Su Su, these should also have their punishments reduced."

From the above telegram, we would observe that there are four matters to be considered with the Foreign Representatives, viz:-

1. Are we first to request the Emperor to issue a Decree p punishing 41 officials, i.e, 50 officials originally suggestd less 9 whose names are to be ascertained,- as proposed by the Foreign Representatives, the ir cases being comparatively severe as stated in the telegram?

them from holding any office or honors. We beg you to take up this matter and discuss it earnestly with the Foreign Representatives) in the hope that these officers may be justly treated and protected.

There are 50 officers whose punishment, according to the list is very heavy. Of this number there are 9 whose names it is necessary to ascertain. We now specially telegraph you in regard to this matter and hope you will consider it and lose no time in sending a reply by wire to the end that we may memorialize the Throne and ask for a Decree.

Of the 17 officials whose names should be ascertained, you should discuss with the Foreign Representatives the question of a lighter form of punishment being meeted out to them.

The Viceroys and Governors concerned have been ordered to investigate the cases of the 28 officials(excepting Governors Yu and Sung) whose names appear on the list, without delay. On their presentingtheir reports the Throne will be asked to issue a Decree punishing them according as their respective crimes merit.

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1. Are we first to request the Emperor to issue a Decree punishing 41 officials, i.e. 50 officials originally suggested less 9 whose names are to be ascertained,- as proposed by the Foreign Representatives, their cases being comparatively severe as stated in the telegram?

2. Will the Foreign Representatives agree to consider the question of reducing the punishments of the 28 officials, (not including Governors Yu and Sung,) after the Viceroys and Governors have presented their reports?

3. Will the Foreign Representatives agree to the proposal in the telegram rē officials whose offenses are comparatively light, and await until a statement can be made out by us, doing away, however, with the words forever prohibitted from holding any office or honor?

4. Will the Foreign Representatives agree not to carry out the stipulations of article IO, in regard to the punishments of officials whose cases are to be investigated, as specified in the list- a Decree to be issued in regard thereto, but after a report from the various high provincial authorities have been submitted to the Throne, then to take up a further discussion of thereof?

The above four matters we received from the Grand Counci in obedience to instructions from the Throne, and it is right that we should consider them with Your Excellencies.

In sending this communication for Your Excellencies information, we beg that you will favor us with an early rep

2. Will the Foreign Representatives agree to consider the question of reducing the punishments of the 28 officials, (not including Governors Yu and Sung,) after the Viceroys and Governors have presented their reports?

3. Will the Foreign Representatives agree to the proposal in the telegram re officials whose offenses are comparatively light, and await until a statement can be made out by us, doing away, however, with the words forever prohibited from holding any office or honor?

4. Will the Foreign Representatives agree not to carry out the stipulations of article 10, in regard to the punishments of officials whose cases are to be investigated, as specified in the list - a Decree to be issued in regard thereto, but after a report from the various high provincial authorities have been submitted to the Throne, then to take up a further discussion thereof?

The above four matters we received from the Grand Council in obedience to instructions from the Throne, and it is right that we should consider them with Your Excellencies.

In sending this communication for Your Excellencies information, we beg that you will favor us with an early reply

No. 107. Encl. No. 5

Peking, April 21st, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,
and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that on the 18th of May we received a telegraphic Decree from Si An as follows:-

" Yu Yin-lin, on the 18th of April, memoralized Us by telegram stating that in regard to the missionary cases in Ho Pei (Honan), the Taotai, Feng Kuang-yuan, and the French Bishop Scarella, had consulted together and it was agreed that Taels 170,000should be paid as indemnity covering all the claims of the missionaries. Further, 3,000 peculs of rice is to be given to relieve the native christians. As to the principal criminals connected with the murder cases in Wu An, separate instructions had been issued(to the officials concerned), to take strenuous measures to effect their arrest. In the other cases of riot and disorder, the guilty persons,- estimated from 10 to 15,- have been arrested, some of them put in the cangue and bambooed, and others confined in chains- receiving a light or heavy punishment as their offenses merited. All the missionaries have returned to the their respective districts, the local officials supplying funds to#### enable them to rent houses for temporary occupation. Extra care has been given to protect them and soldiers deputed to preserve order. Bishop Scarella has explained

matters

No. 109, Encl. No. 5

Peking, April 21st, 1901.

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Let the Foreign Representatives be at once informed of this and a telegraphic reply sent to Us".

We would obsere that it appears that the four officers, viz:- Shih Keng of the An Yang district, Lu Yueh-ching Acting Magistrate of the Hua district, Chen Shih-wei, Magistrate of

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As in duty bound, we send this communication for the information of Your Excellency, and ask you, after you have made special enquiry (of the French Minister about this matter) to favor us with a reply.

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No. 107 Encl. No. 6

Copy. Peking, 22nd April, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

In reply to your despatch of 17th of April, concerning the punishments to be inflicted, in conformity with our demands, on the officials guilty of crimes committed in the provinces, we have the honor to transmit to you herewith the following resolutions:-

It is impossible for us to admit that the officials responsible for massacres or cruel treatments of which foreigners have been victims last year shall aspire in the present or in the future to new functions after having been punished with great indulgence for the crimes for which they are responsible. We consequently insist that the officials who shall be degraded shall in no case become again functionaries of the Empire.

The King of Talat cannot be pardoned, having been responsible for the massacre of more than eight hundred persons; we consented in our letter of the 4th of April to a reduction of the punishment of Liu Shu Tang (63rd on the list), and we cannot accept a punishment lighter than the one we have indicated; we consented to an inquest concerning the charges made against Yen Chih (79), and Hu Ching-kuei (94); we consented to the degradation for life, without exile or imprisonment, for Kuei Cheng (22); we considered Chen Chuan-jung (85) as too guilty to deserve any reduction of his punishment; we consented to a reduction in the punishment of the Taotai (71) (70), and of the Prefect (70) of Chien-chang; we must insist in our demand concerning Hung Tzu-liang (66), former Prefect of Chin Chau; we consent to a reduction in the punishment of Governor Yu (57), and to the omission of the name of Governor Sung (91); we can accept no reduction of any kind in the punishment of the three military Lieutenant-Governors of Mukden (5) of Hei-lung Chiang (54) and of Hu lu (55) and of the Tartar Commander of Payen-su-su (56).

No. 107 Encl. No. 6

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We take note of the fact that you agree to the punishments which we have asked for fifty officials, nine of whom are to be found out, and we accept your proposition that you should ask at the present moment a degree in this sense. With the reservation made at the commencement of this letter concerning officials for whom we insist on the original demand of punishments made, we accept the inquest and the ulterior discussion which you promise us for those for whom you make a request for reduction of punishment. We cannot accept the suppression of the words "without it being possible to ever recall them to new functions", which would apply to degraded officials. We request you to ask without any delay, of the Throne an edict in conformity with our propositions, containing mention of all the punishments and of those which you have inflicted and announcing the inquests for the officials who shall be subjected to this formality.

Please accept, Your Highness and Your Excellency, the assurances of our very high consideration.

(Signed by all the Ministers with the exception of the Russian.)

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Plese accept,Your Highness and Your Excellency,the assurances of our very high consideration.

Signed by all the Ministers with the exception of the Russian.

No. 107, Encl. No. 7

Peking, April 27th, 1901.

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.

to

Mr Rockhill, Plenipotentiary, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 1st of April, I received a communication from the Foreign Representatives submitting a list of officials in the provinces which they desired punished. In this list appears the name of Li Chao-chen, Magistrate of the Wang Tu district, who is charged with having treated harshly certain British missionaries who were fleeing from the difficult position they were in. It is requested that this officer should be degraded and forever prohibitted from holding any office or honor.

Instructions were issued informing this officer of the charge, and I received in reply a joint petition from the Taotai of Kou Pei, and the Prefect of Hsuan Hua, in the following sense:- It appears that the said officer has been away from his post at Wang Tu, for a period of three years. While holding office at Yu Chou, there was a sudden rising of the "Boxer" bandits and the principal leaders, Chia Chi and others- in all seven persons- were arrested and decapidated. Full and adequate protection were afforded the missionaries at Hsi Ho Ying, the preacher, Tung Shou-i, even up to the present time, expresses his gratitude (for what the Magistrate had done). The Magistrate was transferred as Acting Magistrate of the Hsuan Hua district. He treated the Allied Forces, comprising Germans , British, Italians, and Austrians, kindly and looked after their wants in every

No. 107, Encl. No. 7

2.

We take note of the fact that you agree to the punishments which we have a[illegible] of whom are to be found out, and we accept your proposition that you should ask at the present moment a decree by [illegible] with the reservation made at the commencement of this [illegible] concerning officials for whom we insist on the original demand of punishments made, we accept the [illegible] which you promise us for those for whom we [illegible] reduction of punishment. We cannot [illegible] the words "without it being possible [illegible] functi[illegible] quest[illegible] conformity with [illegible] punishments and of those whom [illegible] ing the inquests for the officials [illegible] this formality.

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(Signed) [illegible] of all the Ministers [illegible]

Russian[illegible]

respect. The native christians of Hu To Tien and the train band of Shen Ching Pao, entertained suspicions which lead to a feud, each of the parties using guns and cannon in the fray which nearly resulted in a revolution. The Magistrate went in person to the scene to explain and relieve the feelings of the combatants which resulted in bringing about peace and quiet among them. The preacher, Te Mou-chen stated that the Magistrate had rendered very great assistance in managing the missionary cases of thirteen Sub-prefectures, Departments and Districts in the jurisdiction of Hsuan Hua. The preacher Hou Chen-hai, said that he would gratefully remember the Magistrate's great kindness. The above statements can be supported by proof. It is not right, in the case of the British missionaries being harshly treated in Wang Tu, when fleeing, that by mistake, the officer holding the substantive appointment but at the time was away from his post, should be falsely accused of doing an act committed by the officer who was acting as Magistrate.
It is proper to ask the Foreign Representatives to investigate this matter and remove Mr Li's name from the list of punishments.

Having received the above petitions, I beg to observe that there is evidently proof to support the statements made. It is a case of the accused being pointed out by mistake as committing an act of an acting officer, and it is right to request that his name be taken off the list of punishments. Further, enquiry should be made in regard to the harsh treatment of the fleeing missionaries, - ascertaining the year, month, and day, so that the full official title of the acting officer (at Wang Tu,) may be ascertained, and then he can be impeached to the Throne. This in order to show justice.

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I have the honor, therefore, to send Your Excellency a copy of the original petitions, which I will trouble you to thoroughly look into and favor me , at your early convenience, with a reply.

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Decree issued on the 29th of April, 1901.

No. 107, Encl. No. 8

Last year the "Boxer" bandits created a state of revolution in Peking and vicinity, resulting in the loss of many lives. This excited suspicion in the minds of the people of various provinces which lead to repeated cases of destruction of mission property and the massacre of foreign missionaries and native christians.

We repeatedly issued Our mandates ordering the authoriities to see that satisfactory protection be accorded the missionaries, but the local officers failed to exert themselves in the proper discharge of their duties and on that account disorder and trouble prevailed. The offenders must therefore necessarily be punished in proportion to their crimes.

Let Cheng Wen-ch'in (2) Taotai of Kuei Hua Ch'eng, in Shansi; Chou Chih-te(62) Captain of the military garrison at Ch'u Chou, in Chekiang; and Pai Ch'ang(1), formerly Magistrate at Yang Chu in Shansi, be decapidated without delay. In the case of Wen Hsing(38), Magistrate of the Luan P'ing district in Chihli, Li Hung-chang is hereby ordered to cause a thorough investigation to be made, and if it is true that he massacred missionaries, let him also be decapidated without delay. Let Prince of Talat (32) be deprived of his rank of nobility; his case is to be investigated and dealt with accordingly. Prince of Alashan(30), and Prince of Khalkha (31), are hereby reprimanded. Yu Lu(39), formerly Viceroy of Chihli, and Ching Shan(75), Resident of Thibet, are posthumously degraded. Liu Shu-t'ang(63), Governor of Chekiang, is hereby degraded and forever prohibitted from holding any office or honors: he is to be sent to his native place. The Provincial Treasurer of Chekiang, Yung Ch'uan(64),; the

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the Deputy Military Lieut: Governor of Moukden, Chin Ch'ang (51).; the Deputy Military Lieut: Governor of Tsitsihar, Feng Hsiang(54); and the Military Commander of Pa Yen Su Su, Nge Ying(56), are hereby banished to Turkestan to do hard labor. Yu Chun-ming(65), Brigadier of Chu Chou in Chekiang; Pao Tsu-ling(61), Taotai of Chu Chou in Chekiang; Lung Wen (58), Taotai of the Heng, Yung, Ping, Kuei Intendentcy, in Honan; Hsu Chi-ju(3), Pefect of Fen Chou, in Shansi; Kuo Chi-shu(23), Acting Sub-Prefect of Kuei Hua Ch'eng; Tsui Cheng-huan(14), Prefect of Hsi Chou; Hsu Kuei-fen(4), Prefect of Hsin Chou; Mao Shih-fu(18)Assistant Sub-Prefect of Ho Lin Ko erh; Fan Ngen-Ch'ing (19), Assistant Sub-Prefect of To Ko To Ch'eng; Huang Ting-kuang(5), Magistrate of the Ho Ching district; Tseng Li-feng(9), Magistrate of the Ta Ning district; Ch'in Chien-hu(17), Magistrate of the Shou Yang district; Hu Te-hsiu(25), Magistrate of the Hsiao I district; Li Ming-ho(20), Jail Warden of the Department of Ning Yuan, and Shih Feng-chi(7), Military Captain of the district of Taiyuen are hereby degraded and sentenced to perpetual banishment to Turkestan.

Ch'ang Tsui(50), a Vice President of a Board, and head of the Granary Department; Wo Ko Chin Tai(55), Deputy Lieut: General of Hu Lan Ch'eng; Wang Lien-san(44), Brigade General of Ta Ming; Hung Shou-p'eng(43), Assistant Sub-Prefect of Ching Chou; Miao Yu-ko(45), Magistrate of Ta Ming; Chang Ping-che(41). Magistrate of Man Cheng district; Jung Ying (47), Magistrate of the Nan Le district; Yin Chia-pin(77), Acting Brigade General of Nan Yang, in Honan; Hung SSu-liang (66), Prefect of Ch'u Chou in Chekiang; Tang Ssu-tze(82), Assistant Sub-Prefect of Cheng Chou, in Honan; Yu Ch'ing(59),

Prefect of Heng Chou, in Hunan; Cheng Ping(60), Magistrate of Ching Chuan district, Hunan; K'uei Cheng(22), Military Governor of Kuei Hua Ch'eng; Tao Chia-tsou(10), Prefect of Tse Chou, Shansi; Pi Ch'eng(11), Magistrate of Lu Cheng district, Shansi; Yu Tai-lin(12), Magistrate of the K'ao Ping district, Shansi; Ngen Shun(13), Magistrate of Chang Tzu district,Shansi; T'u Nai-hsun(96), Magistrate of Ngen district, Shantung: Chen Tse-lin(42), Provincial Judge of Kiangsi; Cheng Chia-yu(92), Magistrate of the Nan Feng district, Kiangsi; and Chiang Pao-jen(93), Magistrate of Nan Chang, Kiangsi, are hereby degraded and forever prohibitted from holding any office or honors.

Ts'en Ch'un-jung(85), Taotai of Ho Pei, Honan, is hereby degraded. Li Je-hsien(78), alias Li Cheng-ying, Assistant District Magistrate of Hsin Tien district, Honan, is hereby deprived of his rank and office.

It is necessary to hold an investigation as to the offenses of the other officials and also to ascertain their names, and on receiving reports from the Viceroys and Governors concerned, another Decree will be issued in regard to the punishments to be inflicted on them.

Note:- Numbers in brackets refer to list enclosed with Foreign Representatives note of April 1st, 1901.(W,W,R.)

No. 107. Encl. No. 9a

Peking, May 2nd, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to the Foreign Representatives,

Your Excellencies:-

On the 1st of May, we received a telegram from the members of the Grand Council at Si An, in regard to the punishments proposed by the Foreign Representatives to be inflicted on the provincial officers, in which they point out those whose punishment should be reduced and made more lenient.

(32) Prince of Talat. This is a Prince of the Outer Mongols, and hitherto a Prince of this order has never been incarcerated. His punishment should be reduced to depriving him of his title of nobility and his case be subject to an investigation and dealt with accordingly.

(63) Liu Shu-tang, former Governor of Chekiang. Under Chinese law property is confiscated in cases of criminals stealing property and concealing it. The Governor's case should be modified to punishment by degradation and forever prohibited from holding office; he should also be sent to his native place.

In the cases of the former Provincial Judge of Chekiang,
(64) Jung Chuan, the Deputy Military Lieut: Governor of Moukden,
(51) Chin Chang,; the Deputy Military Lieut: Governor of ~~Tsitsihar~~ Hei lung chiang
(54) Feng Hsiang; and the Military Commandant at Pa Yen Su Su,
(56) Nge Ying, it may be stated that their crimes do not come under the Chinese Statutes of cases where forgiveness is not shown.

The punishment " Forever forbidden from holding office"

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In the cases of the former Provincial Judge of Chekiang, Jung Chuan, the Deputy Military Lieut: Governor of Moukden, Chin Chang; the Deputy Military Lieut: Governor of Tsitsihar Feng Hsiang; and the Military Commandant at Pa Yen Su Su, Hsi Ying, it may be stated that their crimes do not come under the Chinese Statutes of cases where forgiveness is not shown.

The punishment "Forever prohibited from holding office" should be excluded in their cases. A Decree has already appeared in regard to these cases. The Foreign Representatives in asking punishment of Chinese officials naturally cannot desire that it should be in violation of the Statutes of China.

In the case of the Acting Prefect of Taiyuen, Hsi Han-tu (27) the Governor of Shansi, T'sen, reports that at the time Yu Hsien had planned the massacre of the missionaries, the said officer was at his own post as Prefect of Lu An. He had not at the time reached Taiyuen as Acting Prefect, and did not assist in the massacre. He should be acquitted and an examinatinn instituted as to who the Taiyuen Prefect was at the time and whether or not he took part in this cruel work.

In the case of Yang Hung-li, Brigade General of Ta Tung, (26) it may be observed that there were missionary cases in his jurisdiction and due protection was not accorded. His punishment should be degradation but allowed to retain office

(89) In the case of Tseng Pei-chi, Prefect of the Wei Hui prefecture, this officer duly protected the British and French missionaries and safely escorted them outside of his jurisdiction. He had nothing to do with the murder of missionaries. He should be acquitted.

(?) In the case of Fu Feng-yang, Prefect of NanYang, this officer duly protected the missionary chapels and acted in good earnest in the proper discharge of his duties. There is a record of the French missionary An Si Man, and the British missionary Kung Hai-i, having sent a note to the Prefect thanking him for the services he had rendered them. He did not illtreat the missionaries in any way and should be acquitted.

(90) In the cases of Chen Shih-wei, Magistrate of the Wu An

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In the cases of Chen Shih-wei, Magistrate of the Wu An district , (88) Shih K'eng, Magistrate of the An Yang district, (87) Che Chun, Magistrate of the She district, Lu Yueh-ching, (86) Magistrate of the Hua district, it may be observed that these officers have all paid the missionaries the amounts of their losses and have arranged with Bishop Scarella a settlement of the cases. The Bishop has reported the matter to the French Minister asking that the matter be dropped. No Decree has, therefore, been issued in regard to the above eight officers.

We ask that Your Highness and Your Excellency lay before the Foreign Representatives the reasons here given for a reduction in the form of punishments and for acquittal, and to say that the Emperor has no intention whatever of screening these officers. His Majesty's wish is that the punishment inflicted be as the crime merits: that is all.

Excepting the case of the Chien Chang Taotai, whose (71) punishment has been reduced, as requested by the Foreign Representatives in a previous communication, to degradation but allowed to retain office, the others must await a report from the various provinces, and if there be any cases in which the circumstances vary from those given, then they can be subject to further consideration and action taken accordingly. In the case of the Wang Tu Magistrate, Li Chao-chen, as he was really away from his post at the time, it has been agreed that he should be acquitted.

As in duty bound we send Your Excellencies the above telegram from Si An for your consideration.

To Their Excellencies

the Ministers of the U.S, France, Spain, England, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary Japan Germany and the Netherlands.

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To Their Excellencies

the Ministers of the U.S, France, Spain, England, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary Japan Germany and the Netherlands.

Enclosure No 9b

Peking, May 2nd, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to the Foreign Representatives,

Your Excellencies:-

On the 1st of May, we received a telegram from the Grand Council, at Si An, stating that in regard to the punishment proposed to the officials in connection with the missionary cases in the province of Kiang si, the Governor of that province has now reported that with the exception of the cases of Cheng Chia-yu and Weng Pao-jen, which have been disposed of by Decree, there are the cases of the former Acting Taotai of the Nan, Kang, Ming, intendentcy, T'u Chun-men, and the Brigade General of Kang Nan Chen, Ho Ming-liang, It appears that last year they issued proclamations protecting the missionaries, and that the missionaries and converts did not charge them with refusing to put out the Viceroy's proclamation or refuse to despatch soldiers to maintain order. The request is made that either nothing further be done in their cases or that they be treated leniently.
In the case of the Prefect of Chi An, Hsu Tao-pei, it appears that he was removed from office a long time ago. There is no absolute proof that he permitted the literati to attack the missionary establishments. This officer has been instructed to go to Chi An and act with the present incumbent of office arrest the criminals and arrange to pay the claim of the missionaries. In the case of Jen Yu-shen, Magistrate of the Fou Liang district in which a missionary chapel at the village of Ching Te was destroyed, it may be observed that
this

Inclosure No 9

Peking, May 2nd, 1901.

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and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to the Foreign Representatives.

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Again, the Governor of Honan has reported as follows:- (80!) Yu Kuang-ming, Magistrate of the Ho Wei district in Honan, deputed soldiers to escort missionaries out of the province. There is proof of this on record. Lien Kuei, (81) Magistrate of the Jung Tse district, is dead. As to Lin Teng-keng, (83) Magistrate of the district of Hsi Hua, this officer despatched official police to escort and protect the missionaries: there is a record of this. In the case of Wang T'ang (84) Assistant Sub-Prefect of Chou Chia kou, on the missionaries reaching his jurisdiction he deputed official police to escort and protect them, and when there was trouble the rioters were suppressed and dispersed. There is a record of this. The Ho Pei missionary case is settled and the request is made that it be not further considered.

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In regard to the above officers it is requested that a despatch be addressed to the Foreign Representatives asking that they consider the circumstances of each case and in accord therewith either modify the punishment demanded or acquit the accused as the case may be. On receipt of reports *re* the other officers, a telegram will be sent to Your Highness and Your Excellency to await the action of the Throne".

As in duty bound we send the above for Your Excellencies information.

To Their Excellencies
the Ministers of the United States, France, Spain, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Germany and the Netherlands.

No. 107, Encl. No. 10.

Peking, May 13th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

Some time ago we had the honor to receive a communication from the Foreign Representatives enclosing two lists- one giving the names of officialsin the provinces that should be punished, and the other giving the names of officials whose conduct should be subject to an investigation.
A Decree was issued punishing certain officials, and we duly communicated to Your Excellency at various times, the circumstances reported in regard to the cases in the provinces of Kiang si and Honan.

We have now received a telegram from the Grand Council at Si An, stating that a report has been received from the Viceroy of Szechuan in regard to the various officers in their connection with missionary cases.

The Taotai of Chien Chang, Wang Li-yen; the Prefect of Hsü Chou, Wen Huan; the Prefect of Ya Chou, Li Nien-tze; and the former Acting Prefect of Ya Chou, Wang Chih-ting, ordinarily issued particular orders to their subordinate officers to protect the missionaries in their several jurisdictions, and their work in this respect was done in good earnest. Wang Li-yen, in particular, exerted himself in this direction. But his jurisdiction covered a vast territory,; the minds of the people were aroused and in some instances, unexpected

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unexpected trouble happened in certain districts, which could not be helped in spite of the instructions issued, but the Taotai did not purposely tolerate or allow itwith his consent. There are extenuating circumstances in this case. It is right that the question of diminishing the punishment of the Taotai of Chien Chang, Wang Li-yen, and the former and present Prefects of Ya Chou, Wang Chih-ting, and Li Nien-tze, should be considered. It is , therefore, proposed to alter it to degradation with retention in office. In the case of Wen Yuan, Prefect of Hsu Chou, it is proposed to transfer him to another post. In the original memorial to the Throne, the name of this officer is given as Wen Kuei: this was a mistake.

In the cases of the former Acting Magistrate of the Department of Tsung Ching, Chen Chao-tang; the Acting Magistrate of Chung Ning, Chen Ting-hsun; the former Magistrate of Nan Kuo district, Yuan Yung-pin; and the Acting Magistrate of the Ta Tsu district, Chao Sui-shih, after the missionary troubles occurred, these officers exerted themselves in protecting the missionaries, and acted energetically in affecting the arrest of the rioters. Although some of the native christians were injured, no harm was done to the missionaries themselves. Excepting Chen Chao-tang, who has been removed from office and left the province, it is decided that the others- Chen Ting-hsun, Yuan Yung-pin and Chao Sui-chih, - should also be removed from office and to leave the province.

As to the former Acting Magistrate of Chôung Chou, Li Chang-pei; the former Acting Magistrate of Kuan district, Wang Hu; the former Acting Magistrate of Wen Chiang district Chou Ching-jen; the Acting Magistrate of I Pin district, Wang Tien-chia; the former Acting Magistrate of the Shuang Liu unexpected trouble happened in certain districts, which could not be helped in spite of the instructions issued, but the taotai did not purposely tolerate or allow itwith his consent. There are extenuating circumstances in this case. It is right that the question of diminishing the punishment of the taotai of Chien Chang, Wang Li-yen, and the former and present Prefects of Ya Chou, Wang Chih-ting, and Li Nien-tse, should be considered. It is , therefore, proposed to alter it to degradation with retention in office. In the case of Wen Yuan, Prefect of Hsu Chou, it is proposed to transfer him to another post. In the original memorial to the Throne, the name of this officer is given as Wen Kuei: this was a mistake.

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Liu district, Kung Pao-lang; the Acting Magistrate of the Pi district, Huang Shu-hsun and the Acting Magistrate of Ming Shan district, Lu Ting-chih, there is absolute proof that they did ~~not~~ allow the bandits to insult the christians. But in managing the missionary cases, these officers were either punctillious and obstinate, or they merely looked on and dilly-dallied. They are all to be degraded but retained in office. These officers have been severely punished- more severe than the circumstances warrant. We(the Grand Council) beg that you will communicate the above to the Foreign Representatives, clearly explaining this and asking them to agree to the decision arrived at. We would also observe that all above officers are in the list of officers whose offenses should be subject to investigation, as their cases had not originally been looked into. We hope that the Foreign Representatives will lose no time in settling this matter and not be too hard in the way of punishment ".

We have also received from the Mongolian Superintendency a despatch stating that on the 3rd of May, the following Decree, issued on the 29th of April, was received by it from the Grand Secretariat.

" Last year the "Boxer" banditti created a state of revolution in Peking and vicinity, resulting in the loss of many lives: this excited suspicion in the minds of men of various provinces, which lead to repeated cases of the destruction of mission property and the massacre of Foreign missionaries and native christians. We repeatedly issued Our Mandates ordering the authorities to see that satisfactory protection be accorded them, but the local officers failed to exert themselves in the proper discharge of their duties, and on that account disorder and trouble prevailed. The offenders

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We have also received from the Mongolian Superintendent a despatch stating that on the 3rd of May, the following Decree, issued on the 28th of April, was received by it from the Grand Secretariat.

" Last year the "Boxer" banditti created a state of revolution in Peking and vicinity, resulting in the loss of many lives: this excited suspicion in the minds of men of various provinces, which lead to repeated cases of the destruction of mission property and the massacre of Foreign missionaries and native christians. We repeatedly issued our Mandates ordering the authorities to see that satisfactory protection be accorded them, but the local officers failed to exert themselves in the proper discharge of their duties, and on that account disorder and trouble prevailed. The offenders must, therefore, necessarilly be punished in accordance with their respective crimes. Let Prince of Talet be deprived of his title of nobility, his case investigated and action taken in the premises. Prince of Alashan and Prince of Khalkha are hereby reprimanded."

On investigation, it appears that the Prince of Alashan-Dzassak is named Toletessuleng, and his pasturages are near Ning Hsia, and in the jurisdiction of Ning Hsia. It is right to address the Military Governor of Ning Hsia, to have him reprimanded in accordance with the terms of the Imperial Decree. We have looked over the records of the Inner and Outer Mongols, of their Banners and name and style of the Princes, but cannot find any Prince of Talet or Prince Chung Khalkha. In order to carry out the terms of the Decree, it is necessary to ascertain where their pasturages are, whether they are Princes of the first or second rank, their residence, and the jurisdiction they are under. There are many difficulties in translating Mongol names into Chinese, but to translate the vulgar tongue into Chinese is still more perplexing."

We have the honor, therefore, to address Your Excellency this communication, and beg that you will confer with your colleagues and agree to the punishments decided upon in the cases of the Szechuan officials, and ascertain the Banner and name of the above mentioned Mongolian Princes and favor us with a reply.

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On investigation, it appears that the Prince of Alashan-Dzassak is named Tolotessuleng, and his pasturages are near Ning Hsia, and in the jurisdiction of Ning Hsia. It is right to address the Military Governor of Ning Hsia, to have him reprimanded in accordance with the terms of the Imperial Decree. We have looked over the records of the Inner and Outer Mongols, of their Banners and name and style of the Princes, but cannot find any Prince of Talet or Prince Chang Khalkha. In order to carry out the terms of the Decree it is necessary to ascertain wheretherpasturages are, whether they are Princes of the first or second rank, their residence and the jurisdiction they are under. There are many difficulties in translating Mongol names into Chinese, but to translate the vulgar tongue into Chinese is still more perplexing.

We have the honor, therefore, to address Your Excellency this communication, and beg that you will confer with your colleagues and agree to the punishments decided upon in the cases of the Szechuan officials, and ascertain the Banner and name of the above mentioned Mongolian Princes and favor us with a reply.

No. 107, Encl. No. 11

Translation.

May 17, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

In reply to the demands for punishments which we made you on the 4th and 22nd April for the officials responsible for the crimes committed in the provinces, you informed us by your despatches of the 27th April and 2nd May of the punishments which you had inflicted on these criminals.

We have noted that among these punishments did not figure that of suspensive death which we had demanded for the following officials:-

The Prefect of Fen Chou Fu (No.3),
The Prefect of Hsin Chou (No.4.),
The Assistant Sub-Prefects of Ho-lin Ko-ehr (No.18)
and of To-ko-to Cheng (No.19.);
The Keeper of the Board of Punishments of Ning-yuan(No.20)
The Sub Prefect of Kuei-hua Cheng (No.23);
The ex-Sub Prefect of Wu-i (No.41);
The Military Lieutenant Governor of Mukden (No.51.)
The military official Ae (No.56);
The Taotai of Heng Chou Fu (No.58)
The Taotai of Ch'u Chou Fu (No:61).

Forthermore, you have modified the demands of punishments which we had made in our letter of April 4th for the ex-Governor of Chekiang Liu Shu-tang (No.63) and the Treasurer of the same province Yung Chuan (No.64)

We deem it necessary to insist on our first demands as well in the cases of the officials on whom we have thought it necessary the penalty of suspensive death as in those of the two latter.

No. 107, Encl. No. 11

Translation.

May 17,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

In reply to the demands for punishments which we made you on the 4th and 22nd April for the officials responsible for the crimes committed in the provinces,you informed us by your despatches of the 27th April and 2nd May of the punishments which you had inflicted on these criminals.

We have noted that among these punishments did not figure that of suspensive death which we had demanded for the following officials:-

The Prefect of Pen Chou Fu (No.3),

The Prefect of Hsin Chou (No.4.),

The Assistant Sub-Prefects of Ho-lin Ko-ehr (No.18)

and of To-ko-to Cheng (No.19.);

The Keeper of the Board of Punishments of Ning-yuan(No.20)

The Sub Prefect of Kuei-hua Cheng (No.23);

The ex-Sub Prefect of Wu-i (No.41);

The Lieutenant Military Governor of Mukden (No.51.)

The military official Ao (No.56);

The Taotai of Heng Chou Fu (No.58)

The Taotai of Ch'u Chou Fu (No:61).

Forthermore,you have modified the demands of punishments which we had made in our letter of April 4th for the ex-Governor of Chekiang Liu Shu-tang (No.63) and the Treasurer of the same province Yung Chuan (No.64)

We deem it necessary to insist on our first demands as well in the cases of the officials on whom we have thought it necessary the penalty of suspensive death as in those of the two latter.

Your Highness and Your Excellency remarked in connection with some of these punishments that they were incompatible with Chinese law. This is an argument which we cannot take into consideration. Our preoccupation has been to repress with moderation and justice crimes against the law of nations, against the laws of humanity and again against civilization, crimes which being without precedent had not been foreseen by Chinese law.

We consequently request you to solicit from the Throne a supplementary Decree in conformity with our reclamation.

(Signed by all the Representatives of the Powers, except by that of Russia.)

2.

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We consequently request you to solicit from the Throne a supplementary Decree in conformity with our reclamation.

(Signed by all the Representatives of the Powers, except by that of Russia.)

No. 645.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 19 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 16 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 6th, 1901.

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Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Appointment of Ch'u Hung-chi as member of Grand Council and Board of Administration (Reform Commission)

(Despatch No. 625, May 2, 1901)

No. 645.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 6th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 625, of May 2nd last,- I have the honor to report that by a recent Imperial Decree Ch'u Hung-Chi has been appointed member of the Grand Council and Board of Administration (Reform Commission.

He is a native of Hunan, was Literary Chancellor of Szechuan in 1891, Chief Supervisor of Instruction in 1897, Sub-Chancellor Grand Secretariat 1897, Vice President Board of Ceremonies 1899, and is now President of the Board of Works.

He is considered a weak man, and his appointment is not looked upon with any great favor by foreigners, who denounce him as a "trimmer." It seems that when the so-called "Reform Party" was in favor with the Emperor this man sought to ingratiate himself by preparing new regulations for the reformation of the literary examinations in his province,

made

made a point of studying foreign languages and through his example induced thousands of students to study "Western learning" from translated books.

At the time of the coup d' etat of September, 1898, he promptly abandoned his schemes, memorialized the Throne denouncing reform in such strong terms as to meet with the approval of the Empress Dowager and her advisers, and was thus not only assured of his position, but has since been promoted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

No. 646

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 13 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 16 1901

June 6th, 1901.

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REC'D.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Ackd in series,
July 27
C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Concessions promised Belgian Engineers to build electric tramways at Peking, Tientsin and Canton.

No. 646

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 6th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform the Department that even at this early day the representatives of European syndicates have appeared here and are pushing their various schemes before the Chinese Government.

Mr. Rouffart, a Belgian Engineer, who, prior to the siege, was so successful in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the efforts of his countrymen to secure certain railway concessions in Shansi, has recently been assured by the Viceroy (Li) that a concession will be granted giving him the right to build an electric tramway from here to Tungchow (13 miles), and around the City (10 miles), and to furnish the City with electric light.

A concession to build an electric tramway at Tientsin, as well as to furnish the native city with electric light, has also been promised CaptainBaesens, representing an Antwerp

Syndicate

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

June 6th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that even at this early day the representatives of European syndicates have appeared here and are pushing their various schemes before the Chinese Government.

Mr. Ragnart, a Belgian engineer, who, prior to the siege, was so successful in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the efforts of his countrymen to secure certain railway concessions in Honan, has recently been assured by the Viceroy (Li) that a concession will be granted giving him the right to build an electric tramway from here to Tungchow (13 miles), and around the City (16 miles), and to furnish the City with electric light.

A concession to build an electric tramway at Tientsin, as well as to furnish the native city with electric light, has recently been granted a Capitalist, representing an Antwerp Syndicate.

Syndicate. The cost of the plant will be about Five Million Taels.

He has also the promise of a concession to build an electric tramway from Canton to Fahshan, a distance of eight miles, and at a cost of about Ten Millions. Those interested claim that these investments will pay about twenty per cent.

It is to be regretted that none of our people seem to appreciate the great opportunities for investment in China at this time, when the Chinese feel very favorable towards anything American. To the contrary, however, they seem quite willing to abandon the one enterprise in which they are interested, the Canton-Hankow railway.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack & file. aaa
JUL 13 1901

No.108.

Commissioner of the United States
to China,

Peking,China,June 6th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ackd in Desp. July 20. C.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No. 85 of the 13th ultimo,I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a pamphlet entitled "Notes of the Proposed Conservancy of the River Whangpoo at Shanghai".

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

A pamphlet.

NOTES

ON THE

PROPOSED CONSERVANCY

OF THE

RIVER WHANGPOO AT SHANGHAI

BY

E. A. HEWETT.

1901.

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NOTES

ON THE

PROPOSED CONSERVANCY

OF THE

RIVER WHANGPOO AT SHANGHAI.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

After many years agitation, the question of the proposed conservancy of the river Whangpoo, from the Native city of Shanghai to the Yangtsze, had so far advanced that by the summer of 1899 the scheme drawn up by the Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce was accepted by the Foreign Consuls at this port, and also met with the approval of the Diplomatic Body at Peking.

In order to further the steps then being taken, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a circular letter to those Chambers of Commerce in various parts of the world interested in the trade of Shanghai, giving particulars of the scheme and asking for their co-operation.

As many of those whose aid was being invoked were necessarily imperfectly acquainted with the details of the case, I deemed it advisable at the same time to draw up the two following memoranda, which were sent to some of those who had, during recent years, more directly interested themselves in the question.

The disturbances which have since taken place in China have necessarily interfered with a further consideration of the matter, but during the past few weeks it has again been brought forward, and every effort is now being made to bring the question to a satisfactory conclusion.

I have therefore decided to give wider publication to my memoranda, in the hope that by so doing it may in some slight degree assist in bringing about a reform imperatively required not only in the interests of the shipping trade of this port but also of all concerned in the welfare and prosperity of Shanghai.

The first memorandum speaks for itself; the second perhaps calls for some slight explanation.

It was compiled from such documents as I was able to examine, chiefly from the published reports of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

It must of necessity be very incomplete, as there is doubtless an enormous mass of despatches, letters, reports, etc. etc. which have been written on the subject of the Whangpoo river during the past forty years which I have not had an opportunity of perusing.

The conservancy of the waterways of China generally is one of great moment, affecting not only this river but many others, notably those of Tientsin and Newchwang and the Upper Yangtsze.

It would not therefore be out of place were I to briefly allude to this side of the question.

It may I think be reasonably claimed, that if a port has once been opened under Treaty to Foreign trade it is incumbent upon the Chinese Government to maintain the water approaches to that port.

It is clear that if such an improvement as is here proposed is necessary, it should rightly be undertaken by the sovereign power and at its own expense.

After many years of entirely profitless endeavour, however, we are forced to the conclusion that it is only a further waste of time to attempt to bring the Chinese Government to a proper appreciation of its responsibilities and obligations.

The interests at stake are so great that no further time should be lost in commencing work, which we are assured on high expert authority will, if further delayed, result not only in a greatly enhanced cost once the work is begun, but also in irreparable injury to the water approaches of Shanghai, which no expenditure of money or engineering skill can entirely remedy.

The work should therefore be taken in hand by the Foreign Treaty Powers, even though this may be abrogating the sovereign rights of the Emperor of China, while as under these conditions the necessary funds will in part have to be raised by a direct tax on foreign shipping, trade and property, those so taxed should be represented on the Board of Control.

As regards the liability of the Chinese Government under treaty *vis-à-vis* foreign trade, it would seem that this cannot well be disputed.

According to Article XXIX of the British Treaty of Tientsin of 1858, tonnage dues are levied on all shipping entered and cleared at the Foreign Customs; although under the name of "Tonnage Dues," Article XVI of the American Treaty of 1858 and Article XXXII of the British Treaty point to the fact that the tax was considered as a payment for light dues.

Under the terms of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, which was no doubt taken as a guide by the British Plenipotentiary when drawing up the treaty of 1858, it is shown that the tax on shipping was not levied for the purposes of general revenue. This principle has since been confirmed by the British Government, notably in 1897 when dealing with the question of the light dues collected in Hongkong, and is generally admitted by all civilized powers.

As shown in my second memorandum, the Tsung-li Yamên in a despatch to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body dated 22nd April 1867 clearly stated that the tonnage dues charged on foreign shipping were henceforth to be set aside regularly and permanently for certain objects calculated to improve the conditions to the shipping trade and of navigation.

Though it is readily admitted large sums of money have been expended from time to time in improving the lighting of the China Coast, still we have reason to believe that, through a number of years, a considerable proportion of the money collected as tonnage dues by the Imperial Maritime Customs from the foreign shipping has been diverted to alien purposes, and this while the Chinese Government has been pleading want of funds as an excuse for not carrying out improvements which have been urgently pressed, not only by the foreign merchants but also by the accredited representatives of their respective Governments, and which China herself, at one time, admitted as likely to result in advantage to both Chinese and Foreigners alike.

In addition to my memoranda, I have here included copies of some of the more recent correspondence which has passed between the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the Consuls on the subject, among which will be found the scheme of the proposed Conservancy Board as outlined by the Chamber.

EDBERT A. HEWETT.

24, The Bund, Shanghai,
4th April 1901.

SHANGHAI, 1st August 1899.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVANCY OF THE WHANGPOO RIVER AT SHANGHAI.

The Conservancy of the Whangpoo is a question which has been agitated by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce for nearly forty years, and it would appear that a short Memorandum explaining the situation and the requirements of the port of Shanghai may be useful to those who are interested in the China trade, but who have not sufficient local knowledge to follow the discussions which it is hoped may before long be raised at home on the subject.

This so-called river is as a matter of fact a sort of back water of the Yangtsze, deriving, it is true, a small proportion of its volume from the drainage of the surrounding country, but dependent for its existence as a navigable waterway on the flood tide. The country round Shanghai has been formed by silt, having at one time been completely covered with water, and the process is still going on.

The Whangpoo may be regarded as a sort of lagoon where the process of silting has not gone far enough to prevent the ingress of the tide, and the channel has been kept open by the alternate inward and outward flow. Changes in the direction of deterioration are constantly at work, and the river must of natural causes gradually sink into a creek, unless preserved by artificial means.

The well-known Gough Island may be quoted as an example of what is going on. The island, which is only a short distance below Shanghai, is now several acres in extent and well above the highest tide, whereas there are residents now in Shanghai who can remember when it was a bank, covered even at dead low water.

In 1877 the Chairman of the Municipal Council wrote to the Chamber of Commerce pointing out the danger with which Shanghai was threatened owing to the narrowing of the river.

The width between the Pootung Point and the mouth of the Soochow Creek (a creek which divides the American and English Settlements) was in 1875 only 1,250 feet at low tide, whereas in 1866 it was 1,820 feet. At the present time the width is under 1,000 feet.

The condition of the mouth of the Soochow Creek is also a cause of grave anxiety. The entrance is rapidly silting up and there is now a channel of 200 feet wide at low water, of which only some 40 feet give a depth of 8 feet.

Mr. Bisbee, the Coast Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs, drew up a short report on the river showing very clearly the general deterioration which was taking place in the Whangpoo from the Native City of Shanghai down to the Yangtsze.

This report was published by order of the Inspector General of Customs (No. 111, Miscellaneous Series, No. 22, for 1894, "The Woosung Inner Bar and Whangpoo River").

In considering the question it is necessary to make a distinction between the conditions of the Woosung Bar and the state of the river generally, for it is in consequence of the prominence which has been given to the former that differences of opinion have arisen, causing a certain apathy towards the subject on the part of the general Shanghai community.

It is natural that people who are not thoroughly acquainted with the necessity for the work, probably involving an expenditure of some million of taels, should shrink from incurring expenses which they hope may not be necessary, when they hear it stated that the Bar is no worse now than it was twenty years ago. Being under the impression that it is the condition of the Bar alone which has to be considered, it is excusable that they should show an inclination to oppose the views of those who have been compelled to give the question special consideration.

The Bar has varied from year to year, according to the strength of the scour caused by the tides, but the tendency on the whole has been for the worse; this is fairly generally admitted.

What is not universally known, but is equally true, is that the whole river has shoaled and narrowed, and where shoaling and narrowing has not been so marked there has been a development of "Channel splitting."

Experts who have studied the matter, and have been able to compare soundings taken at intervals, appear to be agreed that the Whangpoo as a navigable river is dwindling away in the manner of which the Soochow Creek is a plainly visible example.

This creek was formerly periodically dug out by the Chinese Authorities, a process which has ceased for some years along one section, between the stone bridge at Sinza and the entrance from the Whangpoo. The result is that the mouth is silting up. In other words, the creek was only preserved by artificial means.

There are those who say that the present agitation on the part of the Shipping Companies is due to the increased size of the vessels which visit the port.

It is admitted that the size of the vessels has increased during the past few years, but if Shanghai is to maintain its position, and still more its progress, as a shipping centre, it must see that the class of shipping is kept up to date.

Entrances and clearances at Shanghai during 1898[*] amounted to 6,870 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 8,205,028 tons, while the tonnage dues collected here during the same period come to Haikwan* Taels 401,000.

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[*] The totals in 1900 were 7,222 vessels = 9,432,419 tons. While the tonnage dues came to Haikwan Taels 481,000.

Whatever may have been the draught of vessels which formerly visited the port, we have to consider that many of the modern vessels which now arrive, such as the Trans-Pacific boats, and some of those running to Europe, frequently draw between 23 and 25 feet, sometimes even more, and no one will deny that every encouragement should be given to boats of this class to trade here.

That the conservancy of the river is a matter of vital importance and deserving of the fullest support is clearly shown by the repeated efforts of the Chamber of Commerce for many years past to bring the matter to a practical issue. Are we to allow the water approaches to the most important trade centre of the Far East to become closed to the large ocean going steamers which now call here, or will it pay us to put our hands in our pockets and prevent the extinction of Shanghai as a shipping port?

A glance at the Trade Returns and a very casual inspection of the settlements and the industries now carried on will leave no doubt as to the answer which must be given.

The Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, in his Annual Trade Report for 1898, quotes the following statement of the Coast Inspector:—

"The Whangpoo continues to show signs of deterioration. The "most serious feature is the tendency to an equalization of the channels "on either side of Gough Island, a process which, if continued, must "sooner or later cause a grave decrease in depth."

The suggestions which have been made from time to time by experts for improving the conditions of the river are all fairly in agreement. One channel should be maintained through which the flow and ebb can run freely. This was the scheme advocated by Captain Arthur, R.N., as long ago as 1872, when instructed by the British Admiralty to report on the matter, and this principle has been unanimously endorsed by every competent expert who has since examined the river.

We have flowing past the foreign settlements of Shanghai a fine stretch of water, but, as said above, only a small percentage of the water is actually the drainage of the basin of the Whangpoo. By far the larger part of the current is caused by the flood tide.

Once the flood tide is checked the current, in and out, shews a rapid diminution both in volume and speed, with a corresponding shoaling and narrowing of the channel.

The natural tendency of a tidal river whose banks are formed of soft alluvial soil, devoid of stone or rock, and entirely unprotected by artificial works, is, under the influence of strong ebb and flow, to become more sinuous by erosion; the concave curves become more accentuated, with a corresponding extension of the opposite banks, thus causing a decrease in the strength of the current.

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* A Haikwan Tael may be taken as the equivalent of 3*s.* or 75 cents gold.

This winding of the river causes the flood tide to run strongest on one side and the ebb tide on the other.

During certain states of the tide cross currents are set up, and this irregularity of the current causes formation of shoals in the centre of the channel, which in time develop into obstacles to navigation and sometimes into islands rising above high water level. This division of the currents, which may be termed "Channel splitting," is one of the first and most serious consequences of the Whangpoo being left to its own devices.

To effect a permanent improvement not only would shoals, such as the outer and inner bars, have to be partially dredged, but the banks would have to be protected against erosion. All secondary passages should be closed.

The river would have to be regarded as a canal, requiring uniform depth and regularity of bank.

Experts believe that a passage from the sea to Woosung will always be open, either by the Northern or Southern passage, for vessels drawing 25 feet, and there is no reason why the river Whangpoo should not be made navigable for vessels of like draught.

Looking at the volume of water in the river, spread over a wide channel which may be contracted by judicious engineering, and knowing what has been done in the way of conservancy works in other parts of world, there can be no doubt as to the feasibility of what is proposed. But the longer the work is delayed the greater will be the expense and the difficulty.

The river right up to the foreign settlements can be made a fairway for the larger vessels visiting Woosung, and this must be done unless Shanghai is to lose its position as the greatest trading centre in China.

No doubt the work should properly be done by the Chinese Government, whose duty it is to preserve such an important waterway; but the financial condition of the Government and its peculiar methods render it useless to hope for any serious and practical action on their part.

How absolutely ignorant the Chinese officials are as regards the necessity for scientific conservation of the great waterways of the Empire is shown by their continual neglect to take ordinary precautions to prevent deterioration being still further encouraged by the action of the inhabitants on the banks of these rivers.

So far as the Whangpoo is concerned this chiefly takes the form of blocking waterways by the cultivation of waternuts and other aquatic "crops," with fishing screens and the accumulation of rubbish and old building material which is thrown into the creeks at the various towns and villages. The only means to grapple with this problem is by forming a Conservancy Board, who, acting under skilled engineering advice, will have full power to deal with all these abuses, not only in Shanghai but in the neighbouring waterways.

†

This work will have to be undertaken by foreigners interested in the protection and progress of the port, and they should insist on being granted certain powers to this end, although such powers may to some extent trench on the sovereign rights of the Emperor.

After interminable negociations a scheme for the formation of a Conservancy Board to supervise the work, and with powers to raise the necessary funds, has been submitted by the Chamber of Commerce to the Consular Body. The latter have forwarded this proposal to the Foreign Representatives in Peking with an earnest recommendation in its favour. The Diplomatic Body are said to be unanimously, or almost unanimously, in favour of the plan, but they realize that a scheme of such importance cannot be dealt with by themselves, and have therefore decided to refer the matter for the consideration of their respective Governments.

It is under such circumstances that it has been thought that the above Memorandum might be useful.

E. A. H.

SHANGHAI, 1st August 1899.

SUMMARY OF THE STEPS WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM TIME TO TIME TO HAVE THE RIVER WHANGPOO CONSERVED.

The port of Shanghai, on the banks of the Whangpoo, a tributary of the Yangtsze, was opened to foreign trade in 1843 under the terms of the Treaty of Nankin.

Before long public attention was directed to the condition of the river and to the need for some conservancy work being inaugurated with a view to checking the deterioration which was obviously taking place in the channel, and for improving the general condition of the water approaches to Shanghai.

Early in the forties vessels of comparatively light draught were not infrequently delayed off Woosung, at the mouth of the Whangpoo, for want of sufficient water to enable them to cross the Bar.

The writer of this Memorandum has not been able to obtain records for the following 20 years showing what, if any, steps were taken to deal with the question, but it had apparently not been lost sight of, for in 1865 the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce reported that it was necessary to improve the navigation of the Yangtsze by increasing the number of buoys, light-houses, etc., and then proceeded to point out that steps should be taken to prevent encroachments on the banks of the Whangpoo and to conserve and deepen the main channel.

The Harbour Master (who at this time was also styled "Conservator of the Yangtsze") had reported in August 1863 that funds were needed for necessary work, but these were not forthcoming "as the system which "obtained in English ports, where tonnage dues were devoted to this and "kindred purposes, did not obtain in Shanghai."

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in 1865 a resolution was passed to the effect that, as the amount allowed by the Chinese Government for the maintenance of lights, buoys, etc. etc. bore no proportion to the sum accruing from the levying of tonnage dues, it was desirable that the attention of the foreign Ministers at Peking be called to the urgent necessity for the appointment of a skilled staff to supervise the River Conservancy.

At one time it looked as though these representations were about to have some effect. The late Mr. Burlingame, U.S. Minister at Peking, wrote under date March 29th, 1867, to the Secretary of State at Washington, as follows :—

"I am happy to enclose a Memorandum from Mr. Robert Hart, "Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, from which you "will learn what great progress the Chinese are making. They have "decided to appropriate the entire tonnage dues to the building of light-"houses and for the improvement of harbours on the coast of China."

Mr. Hart's Memorandum, which was dated 31st January 1867, especially referred to the Woosung Bar and the conservation of the Shanghai Harbour.

It contained the following :—

"Knowing the monetary difficulties of the Government I have now "attempted to prevent the Authorities from *diverting* a considerable "portion of the Tonnage Dues from such works as *harbour improvements* "and lighting of rivers and coasts for military uses, knowing that *tem-"porary pressure alone caused them to avail themselves of that fund*, once "they began to understand the light in which foreigners viewed it. . . "I am quite certain that they (the Tsung-li Yamên and Provincial "Officials) will of their own accord and without pressure, furnish means "for carrying out of *unobjectionable plans* tending to the *improvement of "navigation* along the coast and *up rivers* in which they clearly see that, in "a few years time, they themselves will be more deeply interested than "all those who now wish to initiate such improvements."

The Memorandum further mentioned that while the Foreigners had always regarded the Tonnage Dues Fund as ear-marked for a special purpose, this had never before been admitted by the Chinese, who looked upon the tax as having been levied for the purpose of general revenue, and consequently they had drawn upon it for military purposes during the Taiping rebellion.

Mr. Hart then states that the large sums now obtained from the Foreign Customs "may be said to have completely freed the Fund in "question (tonnage dues) from all calls for the supply of deficiencies "elsewhere."

In a postcript dated 16th March 1867 Mr. Hart added :—

"Since writing what precedes *I have received official instructions "from the Tsung-li Yamên authorising me to carry out all that this "Memorandum sets forth.*"

On the 22nd April 1867 the Tsung-li Yamên addressed an official despatch to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking in which the following statement occurred :—

"During the past few years Mr. Hart has repeatedly brought to "notice . . . several matters calculated to improve shipping and "navigation and involving the appropriation of funds, and as they were "all likely to result in advantage to both Foreigners and Chinese, the "Yamên has willingly received and from time to time adopted them."

"Last year . . . he brought forward a proposal whereby *the* "*Tonnage Dues should henceforth be set aside regularly and permanently* "for certain objects, and this was acceded to by the Yamên."

After enumerating the duties of the Inspector General of Customs, the despatch continues:—

"It appears that the shoals near the entrances of the open ports, in "which vessels frequently ground and are injured or lost, have been "growing largely in the lapse of time and obstruct the Channel, and the "necessary expenditure for removing or dredging them will be very "large. In addition buoys, light-ships, etc. have been to some extent "placed along the coast and rivers, which require further outlay."

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce held on 16th November 1870 a resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that the Taotai be memorialised through the Consuls on the state of the Woosung Inner Bar "which might be made "easily navigable for vessels of 24 feet draught."

The Treaty Consuls held a meeting on 16th October 1871 to discuss the question of the Woosung Bar, when the Senior Consul (Mr. Seward, Consul General U.S.A.) stated that the Inspector General (Mr. Hart) had informed him that it had been found necessary to send for divers and apparatus as a first step towards removing the "Lismore" wreck, and that a dredging machine would be provided.

[*Note.*—The "Lismore" was sunk in the Yangtsze off the mouth of the Whangpoo. The wreck never was removed and is now covered by a bank necessitating the permanent presence of a light vessel to mark this obstruction to navigation.]

The representative of the P. & O. Company (Mr. F. D. Barnes) at a meeting held on 18th December 1871 called attention to the state of the Woosung Bar, and it was again unanimously decided to demand that the Bar be dredged.

Early in 1872 the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce addressed a circular letter to the Ministers at Peking enclosing among other documents a letter largely signed by merchants, underwriters and shipping agents calling attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the Woosung Bar.

The reply received was that Mr. Hart had been instructed to give the matter early attention. The Russian Minister through his Consul replied to the effect that he would not fail, together with his colleagues, to maintain an interest in this question, the necessity for a solution of which will year after year be more strongly felt; and that he had every reason to believe that the matter was receiving the serious consideration of the Chinese Government.

The Russian Minister went on to say that notwithstanding this serious consideration on the part of the Tsung-li Yamên the solution of the question was likely to be protracted year after year [a prophetic utterance unhappily only too completely fulfilled].

In their Annual Report of 1872-73 the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce state that the Inspector General and Chinese Authorities have not sufficient funds with which to carry on the work. Figures are produced by the Chamber showing this excuse to be untenable, as the revenue derived from Tonnage Dues largely exceeded the expenditure on light-houses, etc.

A regret is expressed that no reply has been received from the Inspector General *re* Woosung Bar and Conservation of the Whangpoo, notwithstanding the assurances given that the matter should receive prominent attention at Peking.

In October 1872 a protest from the P. & O. Company was received by the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the detention of a homeward bound mail steamer at Woosung. This was passed on to the Inspector General at Peking, coupled with the hope that there would be no further delay in adopting means to improve the navigation of the river.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (the late Mr. F. B. Johnson) in January 1873 addressed a letter on the subject to Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, winding up with an enquiry as to whether His Excellency would support a demand, should it be made by the Community, for the Ratepayers of Shanghai to undertake the conservancy of the river should the Chinese still decline to assume their obligations, "a duty which it is the obvious function of every civilized Government "to discharge."

It was suggested that the necessary revenue be raised by taxes levied upon native and foreign shipping and upon landed and house property.

In March 1873 the British Minister replied to the effect that for the next two years at least the construction of light-houses would absorb all that was collected under the heading of tonnage dues, and that the Chinese Government had not as yet sanctioned any outlay of Imperial funds for the conservancy of the river; such funds, if required, would have to be provided from sources other than tonnage dues. He recommended the Chamber to wait, as he hoped shortly to obtain a definite statement from the Government as to whether it would, or would not, undertake the improvement of the Woosung Bar. The British Minister at the same time forwarded copies of the reports made by Captain Arthur, R.N., and Lieutenant Tracy, R.N., on the subject of conserving the river.

The Chairman of the Chamber received a letter from the British Consul dated 1st October 1873 stating that the question had been referred to Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that the reply received was to the effect that the Admiralty contemplated making a new survey of the river.

The question was again discussed at the annual meeting of the Chamber in November 1873, but with no apparent result.

In the Chamber's report for the year 1873-4 the Committee acknowledge the efforts of Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to bring the Imperial Government to see the urgent necessity of the case, but he has been met with the "Heaven sent barrier argument."

The Committee, in spite of this, state that private information has been received which leads them to think that the Imperial Government seriously contemplate taking decided steps towards dredging. They go on to say that no opportunity will be lost for urging the question.

In the following March (1874) considerable correspondence passed between the Chamber, the Senior Consul, and the Governor of Kiangsu with reference to the engaging of two Dutch Engineers from Japan to report on the river. At the same time the P. & O. Agent again wrote calling attention to the frequent detention of mail steamers at Woosung, and wound up by saying :—

"All that now seems to be required is continual agitation from "this end until the work is actually carried out."

That the conserving of the River was even then recognized as a matter demanding the earnest attention of H.M.'s Government is proved by the fact that some of the correspondence which had passed on the subject was laid before the Houses of Parliament [*see* China No. 3, 1874, "Correspondence respecting the state of the Woosung Bar near Shanghai." Harrison & Sons, London. C. 950].

From this correspondence it will be noticed that the British Minister informed the Foreign Office that the Inspector General had been authorised to spend a considerable sum of money upon dredging the Bar.

In March 1874 the Inspector General (Mr. Hart) published a Memorandum on the Woosung Bar which shews that he did not realize the true position which Shanghai held (and would hold in the future) as a centre of trade in this part of the Empire and the consequent necessity of straining every nerve to maintain a waterway to the sea suitable for the passages of large steamers.

Mr. Hart's paper was obviously written as an excuse for the Chinese Government for not undertaking the dredging of the Bar as demanded by the foreign community of Shanghai and as already promised by the Chinese Government.

It is of course easy to criticise such a document 25 years after it was written, but it is interesting to note that Mr. Seward, the United States Consul General, replied in a very able note to Mr. Hart's Memorandum, pointing out that geographically Shanghai was the proper centre for trade in Central China, and that she should maintain her place as such. He states in one of the final paragraphs, that the purpose of his note is "to promote the interests of Shanghai so far as they may depend "upon the conservation of the river, and especially upon the improvement "of the Bar at Woosung."

In 1876 Messrs. Esher and de Rijke, two Dutch hydraulic engineers in the employ of the Japanese Government, came over from Japan at the request of the Senior Consul to make a report on the river, their expenses being paid by public subscription.

The very able and exhaustive report made by them was duly published in Shanghai, but nothing was said regarding the value of the report and the necessity for further pressing the question in the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce. At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber held in March 1877 the only reference to the matter was an explanation by the Chairman that the Chamber had been asked to contribute Taels 100 to help cover the deficit in the cost of the report.

In April 1877 the Chairman of the Municipal Council (Mr. J. Hart) wrote to the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the deterioration of the river. He pointed out the dangerous manner in which the Pootung Point was extending, and went on to state that "a portion of the large amount received by the Chinese Authorities in "tonnage dues should be devoted towards the Conservancy of the port," and promising the hearty co-operation of the Council in any steps the Chamber might resolve to take.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. F. B. Johnson) replied that "there can be little doubt that the navigable channel and "anchorage grounds of the upper reaches of the river are being "narrowed year after year to such an extent as to justify the serious "apprehensions which are widely entertained as to the ultimate effect "upon the port of the rapid shoaling which is taking place," going on to say that these fears were not diminished by a study of the report made by Messrs. Esher and de Rijke.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council had already drawn up some rules for the formation of the Conservancy Board, and these having been provisionally agreed to by the Tsung-li Yamên and the Ministers for France, Germany, Russia, America and Great Britain (as advised in a letter from the German Consul General to the Chamber, dated March 16th, 1878), were published in London through the Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce.

On the 7th August 1877 the Chamber wrote to the Ministers urging the formation of a Conservancy Board and specially directing attention to the narrowing of the River off the Settlements, more particularly in the Lower Reach.

The following year the Chairman of the Chamber, while discussing the conservancy of the river at the annual meeting of the Chamber held on 8th April 1878, said that lately this question had been left too much out of sight. He went on to add that "as the Chinese "Government is believed to hold a large unexpended balance of the "foreign tonnage dues which are by treaty applicable to such improvements, the required expenditure may be said to have been already "provided for."

During 1879 however more attention was paid to the matter. The Inspector General of Imperial Maritime Customs visited Shanghai and was interviewed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

He was not encouraging, the chief objections brought forward being want of funds and the uncertainty as to whether the work, if carried out, would have the desired result.

Mr. Hart suggested that the Shanghai Community should take the work in hand, and if the issue were favourable the Chinese Authorities might then lend their aid. A scheme was finally drawn up, and in the main agreed to by the Diplomatic Body and endorsed by the Consuls.

Further complaints were received from most of the Shipping Companies during the year as to detention of vessels at Woosung, and a letter was addressed to H.B.M.'s Minister (Sir Thomas Wade), who in reply stated that the Diplomatic Body would like to receive an expression of opinion on the subject from the Community at large.

At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on March 8th, 1880, the Chairman (Mr. F. B. Forbes) brought forward a resolution to the effect that the condition of the river approaches to Shanghai gravely imperilled the trade of the port, and that as the Chinese Government persistently refused to take the matter in hand the Chamber proposed that steps be taken by levying a tax on trade at the rate of $\frac{1}{10}$th of 1 per cent *ad valorem* on all goods passed through the Customs, to raise funds to have the work carried out under a foreign board of control, a special meeting of the Community being called to discuss this.

Mr. Forbes gave an interesting summary of the steps taken during the past 10 years with a view to having the river conserved, and after some discussion his resolution was adopted unanimously.

In consequence of this a Meeting of the Mercantile Community was held in Shanghai on the 22nd April 1880 under the auspices of the Consular Body at which the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce was endorsed, the Committee being asked to have a memorial signed and sent to Peking.

This was done, but all the Chairman could report a year later was that no official communication had been received from Peking, but it was generally understood that the Tsung-li Yamên had returned a very unsatisfactory reply to the Minister's representations.

During the year 1881 no correspondence of any importance appears to have passed between the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body and the Chamber of Commerce, nothing had been heard of the memorial, but it was believed the Taotai had ordered a steam dredger.

In 1882 no further information was forthcoming beyond the fact that it was understood a powerful dredger had arrived, and it was hoped some active steps would now be taken as regards the Bar.

The dredger "Anding" subsequently arrived, but being in the first place not suitable in several essentials for the nature of the work required, and for other reasons, was not a success.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on April 4th, 1884, a letter was read from the P. & O. Agent (Mr. A. Lind) giving the history of the dredger.

This vessel arrived in March 1893. The following September work was commenced on the Bar. This was carried on fitfully and unsystematically with no skilled engineering supervision, and after a short time the boat was withdrawn entirely from the work.

The Committee then unanimously agreed to lay the matter before the new British Minister on his arrival.

Sir Harry Parkes promised to do what he could, stating that he had instructions from the Home Government on the subject, but unfortunately he died at Peking within a year of his arrival, but it was understood that the *Chargé d'Affaires* (Mr. O'Connor) had been instructed by H.M.'s Government to press the matter with the Yamên.

In September 1884 notice was given that in consequence of hostilities having broken out between France and China the Chinese Government proposed placing a barricade in the river to enable them to block the channel entirely in event of attack.

The Chairman of the Chamber (Mr. J. G. Purdon), when writing to the Senior Consul on the subject, again urged the point that "the very "existence of Shanghai as a great commercial centre . . . depended "upon the freedom of its water communication."

The question was referred to Peking, but the Diplomatic Body, while sympathising with the Shanghai Community, expressed their inability to move in the matter.

A very largely attended Public Meeting was held in Shanghai under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce on the 20th September 1884 with Mr. J. J. Keswick in the Chair, when resolutions were passed calling upon the neutral powers to intervene and attempt to bring about peace between China and France, and more particularly protesting against any tampering with the water approaches of Shanghai.

It is worthy of note that the expenses in connection with this Meeting (some Tls. 700) were subsequently refunded to the Chamber of Commerce by the Municipal Council in accordance with a resolution passed at a Meeting of the Ratepayers, on the ground that the question was one which concerned the well-being of the whole Community.

In the spring of 1886, the barricade in the Whangpoo having been removed, the Agent of the P. & O. Company (Mr. H. H. Joseph) wrote to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of conserving the river, and the usual representations were made to the Minister at Peking.

In May of that year a reply was received through the Senior Consul (Dr. Lührsen) to the effect that representations had again been made to the Yamên, but that the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body (Herr Von Brandt) deprecated undue publicity being given to the fact "as it might "interfere very materially with the success of the negociations."

The Senior Consul at the same time wrote that instructions had been sent to the Shanghai Taotai to take the necessary steps to resume dredging.

On the arrival of the New British Minister (Sir John Walsham) in May 1886 the Committee again urged the matter in a personal interview, when he stated there was good reason for hoping that dredging operations might shortly be undertaken.

The dredging operations on the Inner Bar were recommenced in the spring of 1887, the work having been placed in the hands of the Imperial Maritime Customs, after some correspondence on the part of the Chamber of Commerce, but subsequently want of funds was again urged as an excuse for not proceeding with the work.

In March 1889 the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. H. Lavers) at the annual meeting stated that he understood dredging would be shortly recommenced.

The dredger "Anding," now under supervision of the foreign Customs, continued working very intermittently, from May 1889 to September 1891, when she was finally withdrawn.

The vessel in the first place not having been suitable for the work, and having been some years entirely in the charge of Chinese, it was not surprising that when taken over by the Customs she was continually breaking down, necessitating considerable expenditure in repairs and frequent removal from the scene of work.

A very considerable sum of money was thus expended by the Customs without any permanent result.

The next reference made to the Conservancy of the Whangpoo in the published reports of the Chamber of Commerce is early in 1893, when the Chairman (Mr. J. G. Purdon) again wrote to the Senior Consul, Mr. J. A. Leonard, United States Consul General, pointing out that the very existence of Shanghai as a trading centre was seriously threatened by the continued neglect of the Chinese Government to carry out remedial measures.

The Chairman then pointed out the very serious loss which would befall all concerned in the welfare of Shanghai and also the Imperial Government were the large mail companies and others compelled to carry on communication with Shanghai by means of small auxiliary steamers.

He puts the loss on tonnage dues alone at Tls. 100,000 p. a. at the least.

Acting on a suggestion of the new British Minister (Mr. N. O'Connor), who passed through Shanghai in 1892 on his way to Peking, the Chamber of Commerce then proposed that Sir Charles Hartly be requested to visit Shanghai and report as to the best means of improving the river.

A vast amount of correspondence passed between the Chamber and the various officials on the subject.

At the annual meeting in April 1894 the Chairman (Mr. C. M. Dyce) was able to report that arrangements had been made with Sir C. Hartly to visit Shanghai, the expenses to be provided by the two Municipal Councils, the Taotai and the leading shipping and mercantile firms.

The British Minister had informed the British Consul that the Yamên had signified its approval.

It was then arranged that Sir C. Hartly should visit Shanghai at the end of 1894, but this agreement had subsequently to be cancelled owing to the state of Sir Charles' health, which prevented him visiting China.

The Committee lost no time in entering into negociations to secure the services of another expert.

In the spring of 1895 it was for a short time hoped that the Conservancy of the Whangpoo might be made one of the conditions of peace between China and Japan, but this, if ever seriously considered by the Japanese, was abandoned.

In the autumn of 1895 Sir N. O'Connor, the British Minister, passed through Shanghai on his way home. The Committee of the Chamber had a meeting with him, when he stated that although the Chinese Government was not in a position to do much itself in the matter, being fully occupied with the results of the late war, it would probably be prepared to grant the foreign Community permission to conserve the river, if they were also willing to pay the cost, and that permission would be given for the formation of the necessary board of control.

The Chamber then entered into negociations with Messrs. Coode, Sons & Matthews for Mr. Matthews to make a report on the river. The Municipal Council in 1896 obtained permission from the Ratepayers to contribute to the cost of this survey a sum not exceeding Taels 15,000.

In the autumn of 1892 a vessel named the "Feima" had been wrecked in the Inner Bar; a second vessel, the "Nora," struck on this wreck in April 1895 and also sank on the Bar.

It was not, however, until very strong representations had been made to Peking that instructions were issued by the Tsung-li Yamên to the Imperial Customs to remove the wrecks, the Bar not being declared free of these obstructions until October 1895.

The loss of the second vessel and the delay experienced in clearing the Bar gave rise to further requests on the part of the Chamber of Commerce for a Conservancy Board.

During 1886 the negociations for Mr. Matthews' proposed visit to Shanghai fell through and the Chamber finally succeeded in arranging for Mr. de Rijke (one of the Dutch engineers who reported on the river in 1876 and who was still in Japan) to re-visit the port and make a preliminary report as to the best means of conserving the river, half Mr. de Rijke's fee to be paid by the Muncipality.

Pending the receipt of the report the Chamber turned its attention to the question of the formation of a Conservancy Board.

Considerable correspondence on the subject passed between the Chairman (Mr. E. F. Alford) and the Senior Consul, who, while stating that the Consular Body sympathised with the endeavours of the Chamber to get the river conserved, pointed out the great difficulties which lay in the way of carrying out such a scheme.

The New British Minister (Sir Claude Macdonald) arrived in China in April 1896, when the China Association had an interview with him. The necessity for conserving the river was then specially brought to his notice, and during his residence at Peking Sir Claude did not let the matter rest, but it was admitted before bringing forward a definite scheme it was advisable to await receipt of Mr. de Rijke's report. This was received in the autumn of 1898 and has since been published. As regards the conserving of the river, however, it is pretty generally recognised that there is no hope of the Chinese Government undertaking the work.

The necessary funds must consequently be largely provided by the Foreign Community, and before this can be done and the work commenced a Board must be established who will have entire supervision of the collection and disbursement of funds and of the work on the river.

After much discussion and correspondence with the Consular Body the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th April 1899 submitted a final scheme showing how they considered the Board should be constituted.

This was accepted by the Consular Body and forwarded to the Ministers at Peking with a strong recommendation that it be confirmed.

The Diplomatic Body after considering the scheme finally decided that although in favour of its adoption nothing could be done until they had first communicated with their respective Governments. This we understand has now been done.

The Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has therefore decided to address a circular letter to all the important Chambers of Commerce interested in the China Trade, asking their assistance in urging the importance of the question on their respective Home Governments.

In conclusion it would be well to point out that in spite of the announcement made by the Tsung-li Yamên in 1867, that they had agreed to set aside the whole of the tonnage dues for purposes of improving the navigation of the coast and waterways to treaty ports, they have systematically diverted a considerable portion of these funds to other purposes.

In the report by Mr. Consul Jamieson on the "Revenue and Expenditure of the Chinese Empire" [F. O. Miscellaneous Series. No. 415, "Reports on Subjects of General and Commercial Interest in China," Page 12, Para., 2], the statement is made that $\frac{7}{10}$ths of the dues are paid to the Inspector General and $\frac{3}{10}$ths to the Tsung-li Yamên for the support of the Tung Wen Kwan (Imperial College at Peking).

[*Note.*—As a matter of fact the money probably goes into the pocket of the Empress Dowager. During 1898 this proportion of the tonnage dues ($\frac{3}{10}$ths) would have amounted to no less a sum than Haikwan Taels 185,000.]

This diversion of tonnage dues has been carried on through a long period of years, during which the Chinese have repeatedly pleaded "want of funds" as an excuse for not carrying out work which they had agreed upon executing, which they had admitted was for the benefit of all concerned in China trade (both natives and foreigners), and which they had, at one time at all events, agreed came under the category of "unobjectionable works."

This brief summary of the negociations carried out during upwards of 30 years calls for little or no comment.

It is clear that if the river is ever to be conserved that the work must be entrusted to a Conservancy Board formed of those who are directly interested in the success of the scheme and acting under the protection, and with the approval, of the Foreign Treaty Powers.

E. A. H.

The following circular letter with enclosures was sent to all the principal Chambers of Commerce of Europe, Australia, India, the Far East, and the United States.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, August, 1899.

Sir,—The condition of the Whangpoo River generally and of the Woosung Bar in particular has for many years past been a great obstruction to the trade of Shanghai, and a cause of great expense by reason of the fact that many steamers engaged in the trade of the port are unable to cross the Bar, and are forced to take in and discharge their cargoes outside Woosung. As the evil was growing and threatened the future existence of Shanghai as a shipping port, this Chamber engaged Mr. J. de Rijke, a well-known Dutch expert in the service of the Japanese Government, to make a preliminary survey of the River and Bar with the object of suggesting remedial measures.

When this Report was completed it became evident that no such remedial measures could be effectually undertaken unless a Conservancy Board was established, with full authority to carry out all necessary works of improvement and to collect funds to cover the expense of same. This Chamber therefore drew up a scheme embodying their views, which they laid before the Consular Body, as you will see by annexed correspondence, and this being favourably received was forwarded to Peking for the approval of the Foreign Representatives. As the latter have decided that certain points in the proposed scheme must be submitted to their respective Governments, this Chamber begs your earnest assistance in support of their proposal, and trusts you will do your best to impress upon your Government the great necessity, in the interests of international trade, for the establishment of a Conservancy Board who will be empowered to restore and conserve the river approaches to this important emporium.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Wm. D. LITTLE,
Chairman.

To The Chairman,
Chamber of Commerce,
London.

CORRESPONDENCE re CONSERVANCY BOARD.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 27th January, 1899.

Sir,—After a thorough study of the scheme of a Conservancy Board for the Woosung River, contained in your letter dated 13th December last, the Consular Body, at their meeting of 20th instant, closely considered and discussed the matter and desired me to state the following :—

The Consular Body admit the great urgency, in the interest of trade, to constitute a River Conservancy Board having under its control the works at the bar or elsewhere found necessary by technic, dredging, removal of wrecks and other obstacles, pilot service, floating lights, buoys, etc., such Board being also intrusted with the funds raised from agreed sources, their management and expenditure and, if possible, the issue of regulations and performance of certain maritime police functions, and other prerogatives enunciated in your scheme.

Although its cosmopolitan nature and the privileges of exterritoriality enjoyed by Foreign Powers in China demand that such Board be constituted by an International Convention signed at Peking, it is nevertheless evident that this constitution must be formulated in Shanghai, where all wants and obligatory conditions are known.

The said Convention must determine the responsibilities for the Board and its Members' acts, carefully avoid in the constitution of said Board any political character or motive of dispute in questions of principles, and provide the Board with means to secure the accomplishment of its functions. All those necessities imply the condition that the Board be constituted like, for instance, the Company for the Canal of Suez, governing itself by its statutes in which are foreseen the rights and duties of the members, the working and representation of the institution.

It must be noted that the responsibilities of the Board now contemplated, for its actions, can only be claimed before a Court of Consuls, it is therefore necessary that its rights and duties be formulated, as exactly as possible, in regulations to be elaborated, preferably in Shanghai.

These considerations make it evident that Consuls cannot be on the Board; the presence there of any official element would be of much greater inconvenience than use.

Finally, the Consular Body are of opinion that a scheme in which the above mentioned conditions would not be respected, would carry in itself the cause of its condemnation.

Those are the reasons why my Colleagues, before forwarding your scheme to the Diplomatic Body at Peking, found it advisable to address you the present letter and ask if on account of the above stated considerations the Chamber of Commerce will not find it necessary to bring some modifications into their original scheme, a copy of which I beg to return herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,

Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

E. F. Alford, Esq.,
Chairman of the
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

No. 37 S.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1899.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th instant, replying to the communication which, on behalf of my Colleagues, I addressed to you upon the constitution of a River Conservancy Board.

The Consular Body, to whom I gave knowledge of the said letter, saw with satisfaction the amendments it includes, but believing it useful that only one scheme be forwarded to Peking, they request now the Chamber to amalgamate the first scheme with the suggested amendments and send me a new one.

The Consular Body also considered the motives that prevented the Chamber to eliminate the Consuls from the scheme and, while greatly appreciating the reasons that induced the Chamber to admit in principle that the interests of all Consuls had to be represented and safeguarded as proposed, they direct me to state that the remarks of the Consular Body on the subject were simply made in consideration of a legal principle, as the Consuls never can be represented and have interests in the River Conservancy Board and eventually become judges over the same Board without offending the said principle, which could perhaps easily be

maintained and conciliated if the Consular Body be entitled to elect tw
Representatives chosen amongst Residents at Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

E. F. Alford, Esq.,
Chairman of the
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

No. 1327.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai, 19th April, 1899.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 22nd February, I have the honour to inform you that the Committee have since had under consideration the scheme for the constitution of a Conservancy Board embodying certain revisions as suggested by you, and I now submit same to you in its entirety as recommended by the Committee at their recent meeting.

Composition of the Board.

That the Board should consist of :—

Two representatives selected by the Consular Body from among the resident Foreign Merchants of Shanghai.

The Commissioner of Customs or his nominee.

Two representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to be nominated by the Committee.

Two representatives of the shipping interests to be nominated by firms or persons whose entrances and clearances exceed 50,000 tons per annum.

If considered desirable the Board might still further be increased by a representative of the Municipal Council and a representative of the French Municipal Council.

The Board to elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

A paid Secretary to be appointed.

The Harbour Master and a body of water police and watchmen to be servants of the Conservancy Board.

In the event of the river being conserved a competent Engineer should be appointed who will have supreme control (under the Board) of the entire work.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

1.—*Regulation of Traffic:*—To issue such regulations as may be found necessary for the regulation of the traffic between the upper limit of the Foreign Settlements to the Red Buoy in the Yangtsze, and over all waterways (such as the Soochow and other Creeks) within the area of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai and the Settlement at Woosung.

2.—*Dredging and Bunding:*—No dredging or bunding works to be carried out in this section of the river, or in the above mentioned creeks, without the permission of the Board.

3.—*Removal of Obstacles:*—To have full power to remove all obstacles in the river or creeks, and where necessary (as in the case of wrecks for example) to recover the cost of so doing from those responsible.

4.—*Control of Lights:*—To have complete control of all floating lights, buoys, etc., in this section of the River and of such marks on shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river, with the exception of Light-houses, which will remain as provided for in Clause 32 of the Treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

5.—*To Receive Proportion of Tonnage Dues:*—The Board to receive a proportion of the tonnage dues paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Whangpoo, sufficient to cover cost of such work or duties as would be carried out by the Harbour Authorities were the Board not in existence.

6.—*Control of Conservancy Works:*—In the event of its being decided (by the Board) to carry out the Conservancy of the River, the whole work of so doing to be under the control of the Board, even though this may entail work outside the proposed limit of their jurisdiction.

7.—*Collection and Expenditure of Funds:*—The Board to have the collection and expenditure of all funds which may be raised for such works and to have the power to enforce payment, once the levying of the Tax has been agreed to by the Joint Powers.

8.—*Police and Watchmen:*—The Board to have power to organise police and/or watchmen to carry out their orders.

9.—*Control of Pilot Service:*—The Board to control the Shanghai Pilot Service. No license to be issued except by the Board, who will have power to deal with these licenses.

10.—*Enforcements of Regulations:*—With regard to enforcing observance of their regulations, the Conservancy Board, being constituted in concert between the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Government, will have the power to sue those who disregard the regulations, before their

Consuls, and in the case of Chinese before the Mixed Court Magistrate, in the presence of a Foreign Assessor. All suits against the Board shall be brought before the Court of Consuls in the name of the Secretary of the Board.

* POSSIBLE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

1.—A special annual charge on the assessed value of the property in the Foreign Settlements, which even at one-tenth of one per cent. would produce some Taels 33,000 per annum.

2.—A similar charge on the property with water frontage on both sides of the River outside the Foreign Settlements, but between them and the Yangtze.

3.—A tax on all shipping entering or leaving the port of Shanghai, Woosung or any other port on the Whangpoo, in the shape of a sur-tax on Tonnage Dues to be collected at same time as Tonnage Dues and by the same methods. This at 5 cand. per ton, making the total charge 45 cand. instead of 40 cand. as fixed by Art. XXIX of the Treaty between Great Britain and China of 1858, would give an income of Tls. 52,500 per annum.

4.—A charge on all merchandise passed through the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Whangpoo in a similar manner to the present wharfage charges, giving at one-tenth of one per cent., say Tls. 55,000 per annum.

5.—An Imperial contribution from the Chinese Government, equal to three-tenths of the tonnage dues collected in Shanghai would result in some Tls. 120,000. It being understood that this proportion of the tonnage dues has been for many years past, and still is, diverted from the purpose implied by the Treaties into alien channels. A similar contribution to be made on all tonnage dues which may be collected at Woosung or any other port on the Whangpoo.

6.—The aggregate of these annual receipts would probably be sufficient to enable a constituted authority to raise the necessary capital.

7.—As already stated (Article 2 section 7) this constituted authority would be the Conservancy Board. Should the annual revenue not be sufficient to provide interest and amortization for the capital raised for the Conservancy works, the Board to have power to make such increase in the tax on shipping, property and trade as may be necessary to produce the funds required. Three months' notice of such increase to be given to the Consular Body, who in their turn shall publicly notify this increase at least one month before it comes into operation.

8.—The Board shall within six months of the close of their yearly accounts furnish the Consular Body with a detailed statement giving full particulars of their management, receipts and expenditure during the

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* These figures are based on the returns for 1898 and show a total possible revenue of some Taels 261,000 p.a. If calculated on the returns for 1900 the total would amount to Taels 334,500 p.a.

past twelve months. This report to be subsequently published for general information.

The Committee of this Chamber trust that the above suggested Regulations for the Constitution of a Conservancy Board will so far meet with the approval of the Consular Body, that they may be able to transmit them to Peking for the consideration of the Foreign Representatives, with a strong recommendation for their adoption.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. D. LITTLE,
Acting Chairman.

J. M. T. Valdez, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 26th June 1899.

Sir,—On behalf of my Colleagues I have the honour to inform you that I received from His Excellency D. Bernardo de Cologan, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, a letter dated 13th inst. stating that the Diplomatic Body have taken knowledge of the proposal made by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce for the formation of a River Conservancy Board.

The Foreign Ministers desired His Excellency to reply that although they sympathised with the proposal, before trying to enter into negotiations on the subject, they found it necessary to consult their respective governments on certain points of the said proposal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

W. D. Little, Esq.,
Chairman of the
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

The following letters which have recently passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the Senior Consul at Shanghai explain the present position of affairs.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
22nd March, 1901.

Sir,—On the 19th April, 1899, the Chairman of this Chamber had the honour to transmit to you a scheme for the constitution of a River Conservancy Board, which, after receiving the approval of yourself and Colleagues, was forwarded to the Ministers at Peking, and later on the Chamber was favoured with your reply, dated 26th June 1899, to the effect that the Diplomatic Body, duly received same, and that the Doyen had advised you that "The Foreign Ministers desired His " Excellency to reply that although they sympathised with the proposal, " before trying to enter into negotiation on the subject, they found it " necessary to consult their respective governments on certain points " of the said proposals."

It is almost two years since this letter was written and as during this interval the condition of the River Whangpoo has steadily deteriorated, the necessity for the constitution of a Conservancy Board is consequently even more urgent now than it was then. The river approaches to this port are at present in such a condition as to make it absolutely necessary that steps should be taken with as little delay as possible to remedy a state of affairs which most seriously affects the welfare, indeed the very existence, of Shanghai as a seaport. The Committee therefore would earnestly beg you and your Colleagues to lay the matter once more before the Diplomatic Body, and urge that the request of the Chamber should be granted without delay.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. SCOTT,
Chairman.

J. M. T. Valdez, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal,
and Senior Consul.

Re "River Conservancy."

No. 44 S.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 27th March, 1901.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 22nd instant, No. 1515, which I submitted to my Colleagues, I have the honour to inform you that the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking has already been requested to give some information as to the present state of this important question.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior Consul.

J. L. SCOTT, Esq.,
Chairman of the
Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, PRINTERS, SHANGHAI.

N-109. Enclosures.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 13 1901 BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 13 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, JUL 13 1901

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, June 6th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D, C.

Ans'd July 20

Sir:-

For convenience of reference, I enclose herewith copies of all the correspondence down to the present date, exchanged between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in reference to the suspension for five years of official examinations in all towns in which foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated during last year's troubles.

The only serious obstacle in the way of a complete settlement of this question is the British Minister's refusal to agree to allow the metropolitan examinations to be held and candidates from provinces in which no anti-foreign trouble occurred to come up for them.

I hope the British Government will finally agree with the other Powers that to allow these last mentioned examinations within the limitation mentioned, is a simple act of justice, besides being, to my mind, good policy.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, June 6th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

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Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:- seven,

Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries,	29th March.
Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Diplomatic Corps,	2nd April.
Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries,	5th Do
Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Diplomatic Corps,	4th May.
Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries,	11th Do
Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Diplomatic Corps,	19th Do
Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries,	28th Do

Enclosures:- seven.

Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 20th March.

Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Diplomatic Corps, 2nd April.

Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 5th Do

Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Diplomatic Corps, 4th May.

Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 11th Do

Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Diplomatic Corps, 18th Do

Diplomatic Corps to Chinese Plenipotentiaries, 28th Do

No. 109. Enclosure 1.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, May 29th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

Carrying out the execution of the conditions contained in the Joint Note of December 22, 1900, which was accepted by H.M. the Emperor of China, the Representatives of the Powers have drawn up a list of the cities in which, in accordance with Article II par. b, foreigners have been massacred or been subjected to cruel treatment, all official examinations shall be suspended for five years.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith this document and to request you, in the names of my Colleagues, to be pleased to ask H.M. the Emperor of China to issue an Imperial Decree suspending all official examinations during five years in the towns mentioned in the list and in which foreigners were massacred or were subjected to cruel treatment.

I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Sgd. B.J. de Cologan.

List enclosed.

N° 109. Inclosure 1.

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I avail myself, etc. etc.

(Sgd. B.J. de Cologan.

List enclosed.

List of places where examinations are to be suspended.

Province of Shansi.

Tai Yuen Fu, Hsin Chou, Tai Ku Hsien, Ta Tung Fu, Fen Chou Fu, Hsiao I Hsien, C'hu Wo Hsien, Ta Ning Hsien, Ho Ching Hsien, Yueh Yang Hsien, Shuo Ping Fu, Wen Shui Hsien, Shou Yang Hsien, Ping Yang Hsien, Chang-Tzu Hsien, Kao Ping Hsien, Tse Chou Fu, Hsi Chou, P'u Hsien, Chiang Chou, Ping Yao Hsien, Lu Cheng Hsien, Lu An Hsien, Hung Tung Hsien, Kuei Hua Cheng, Sui Yuen Cheng.

Province of Honan.

Nan Yang Fu, Ho Nei Hsien, Chang Chou, Kuang Chou, Chen Chou Fu, Chun Hsien, Nei Huang Hsien, Chang Te Fu, Tai K'ang Hsien, Hsiang Cheng Hsien, Si Hua Hsien.

Province of Chekiang.

Chü Chou.

Province of Chihli.

Pao Ting Fu, Yung Ching Hsien, Tientsin Fu, Shun Te Fu, Wang Tu Hsien, Huai Lu Hsien, Hsin An Hsien, Tung Chou, Kalgan, Chao Yang Hsien, Tung An Hsien, Tsang Chou, Tsun Hua Chou, Chi Chou, Wu I Hsien, Ching Chou, Luan Ping Hsien, Ho Chien Fu.

Province of Shantung.

Tai An Fu, Lin Ching Chou.

Eastern Manchurian Provinces.

Moukden, Chia Tzu Chang, Lien Shan, Tzu Ching Chieh, Pei Lin Tzu, Hu Lan Cheng.

Province of Shensi.

Ning Chiang Chou.

Province of Kiangsi.

Po Yang Hsien.

List of places where examinations are to be suspended.

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Tai Yuen Fu, Hsin Chou, Tai Ku Hsien, Ta Tung Fu, Fen Chou Fu
Hsiao I Hsien, C'hu Wo Hsien, Ta Ning Hsien, Ho Ching Hsien.
Yueh Yang Hsien, Shuo Ping Fu, Wen Shui Hsien, Shou Yang
Hsien. Ping Yang Hsien, Chang Tzu Hsien, Kao Ping Hsien,
Tse Chou Fu, Hsi Chou, P'u Hsien, Chiang Chou, Ping Yao Hsien
Lu Cheng Hsien, Lu An Hsien. Jung Tung Hsien, Kuei Hua
Cheng, Sui Yuen Cheng.

Province of Honan.

Nan Yang Fu, Ho Nei Hsien, Chang Chou, Kuang Chou, Chen Chou
Fu, Chun Hsien, Nei Huang Hsien, Chang Te Fu, Tai K'ang Hsien
Hsiang Cheng Hsien, Si Hua Hsien.

Province of Chekiang.

Chu Chou.

Province of Chihli.

Pao Ting Fu, Yung Ching Hsien, Tientsin Fu, Shun Te Fu,
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Kalgan, Chao Yang Hsien, Tung An Hsien, Tsang Chou, Tsun Hua
Chou, Chi Chou, Wu I Hsien, Ching Chou, Luan Ping Hsien.
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Province of Shantung.

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Ning Chiang Chou.

Province of Kiangsi.

Po Yang Hsien.

Province of Human.

Heng Chou Fu, Ching Chuan Hsien.

Shun Tien Fu, (Peking).

Enclosure 2

Translation.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Cologan, Minister of Spain, and
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Peking April 2nd, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

On the 11th day of the 2nd Moon of the 27th year of Kuang Hsu, (30th of March, 1901), we received from Your March 29. Excellency a despatch* in which you say that " to carry out the conditions of the joint Note of the 22nd of December, 1900 which was accepted by His Majesty, the Emperor of China, the Foreign Representatives have drawn up a list of the towns in which , in conformity with Article 11, paragraph 6, foreigners have been massacred or subjected to cruel treatment, and in which all official examinations shall be suspended for five years-. Your Excellency transmits this list with the request in the name of your colleagues, that His Majesty, the Emperor of China, be asked to publish an Imperial Decree suspending all official examinations for five years in the towns indicated in this list, and in which foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment".

The suspension of civil and military examinations is a condition provided for by the last paragraph of Article 11 of the Peace Protocol drawn up last year, and the said Article stipulates that the suspension during five years of the civil and military examinations would only apply to the towns in which people of various countries havebeen massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

We stated in our memorandum of the 11th Moon of last year (January 1901): " that the cities and towns in each Prefecture, Sub-Prefecture, Department and District are very

Translation.

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We stated in our memorandum of the 11th Moon of last year (January1901): " that the cities and towns in each Prefecture, Sub-Prefecture, Department and District are very numerous. It will be necessary to ascertain in what cities and towns foreigners had been massacred or been subjected to cruel treatment, when of course action as laid down will be taken. This provision evidently applies to the Sui and Ko examinations. As regards the Provincial and Metropolitan Examinations, these are collective examinations for each province. Should there be in a province cities or towns where foreigners had been massacred or subjected to cruel treatment, separate enquiry, as above mentioned, ought to be made and action taken accordingly. In other cities and towns, not in any way implicated, examinations ought to take place as usual. Such a course of procedure will serve as an exhortation and warning". The representatives of the Powers are already fully aware of this.

Notwithstanding this, in the list drawn up of localities in which examinations shall be suspended, the designations have been made by prefectures and districts, and not by towns, and this is a note worthy amplification of the original text of the last paragraph of Article 11. If, for example, in a district there happens to be a town in which foreigners have been massacred or have been subjectedto cruel treatment, the suspension of examinations should apply to that town alone, and it would not be proper to exclude from the examinations candidates throughout the entire district.

As regards prefectures such territorial divisions comprise a number of districts, one remote from the other. In such cases it would be even more impossible to apply the suspension of examinations to a whole prefecture, because this measure is applicable to a town situated within it. Such a mode of procedure would not be logical. If it is alleged that examinations begin with the prefectures and districts, and that there are no special examinations for towns of inferior rank, and for that reason it was only possible to speak of prefectures and districts, such would not be

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numerous. It will be necessary to ascertain in what cities and towns foreigners had been massacred or been subjected to cruel treatment, when of course action as laid down will be taken. This provision evidently applies to the Sui and Ko examinations. As regards the Provincial and Metropolitan Examinations, these are collective examinations for each province. Should there be in a province cities or towns where foreigners had been massacred or subjected to cruel treatment, separate enquiry, as above mentioned, ought to be made and action taken accordingly. In other cities and towns, not in any way implicated, examinations ought to take place as usual. Such a course of procedure will serve as an exhortation and warning". The representatives of the Powers are already fully aware of this.

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Inclosure 3

the language of one who was thoroughly conversant with the true condition of things. For whenthe prefectural examinations as well as the district examinations take place the students of the towns in which examinations have been suspended would not be authorized to have themselves entered for them. All others, however, should take part in these examinations as in ordinary times. The distinction is easily established.

If because in a certain town evil doers have brought about disorders, it would result, if the above plan was followed that peaceful and honest people living in the other cities would all have to be subject to the suspension of examinations for several years, in which case the sense of the phrase in the memorandum"as encouragement and warning" would be distorted and simply be a warning to evil doers and no encouragement to the law abiding people. Would such a mode of procedure be equitable and likely to produce a good impression on the population?

We are, therefore, naturally lead to ask the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers to have drawn up a detailed list giving the towns and not a general designation by prefectures and districts/ in which foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment. This will be in conformity with the text of Article 11, and will place us in a position to ask for an edict stating the localities in which examinations are to be suspended.

Such is the official reply which we send you, Monsieur le Doyen, requesting you to bring it before the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers so that they can act accordingly.

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Such is the official reply which we send you, Monsieur le Doyen, requesting you to bring it before the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers so that they can act accordingly.

Enclosure 3.

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 5th April, 1901

Highness

Excellency

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of 2nd of April, replying to the demand which the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers sent you concerning the execution of paragraph B of Article 11 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China.

You seem to believe that my colleagues have given to theapplication of the measure on the principle of which they re~~jected~~ached an agreement with you, an extension which does not belong to it. You invoke in this regard a paragraph of memorandum of the 16th of January in which you formulated observations on the conditions which were imposed on you.

I must call your attention in the first place to the fact that the terms of this memorandum have never been accepted by the Plenipotentiaries ~~to~~ of the Powers, who have on the contrary reserved to themselves to pursue the integral ~~of~~ ~~the~~ carrying out of the articles of the Joint Note.

I may add as concerns the particular question which is the

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Peking, 5th April, 1901.

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the object of this despatch that you misapprehend entirely the intentions which inspired the drafting of the paragraph concerning the suppression of examinations in the towns in which foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatments. The object of this article was to insure by means to which the Empire has itself sometimes had recourse, of the ~~suppression~~ prevention of crimes committed with the assistance and most frequently at the instigation of the literati class. This object would not be obtained if the plan which you suggest was accepted, because it would permit the literati to evade the penalty which the Representatives of the Powers have intended to inflict on them, and to preserve by fraud or by eluding the application of the intended measure, the right of which it is intended to deprive them.

My colleagues have consequently decided to insist on the necessity of granting them the satisfaction which they have demanded, and which could only be rendered more stringent if they entered, as you ask them, into a detail examination of the cities in which the examinations should be suspended, because they

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I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. d~~u~~e Cologan

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I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

Copy. Enclosure No. 4. Despatch No.

Peking, May 4th, 1901.

Prince Ching and
Li Hung-chang
to
Mr. de Celegan,
etc. etc., etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 2nd of May we received from the Grand Council at Si-An, a telegram stating that the Governor of Hunan had wired that by the terms of the Joint Note, there shall be a suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred. "It appears that in the matter of the missionary cases in Wei Yang and Ch'ing Chuan, in the Hunan province, these were the result of trouble brought about by rebels and not the literati, and naturally the order of suspension should not apply there. The trouble only occurred in the towns of Huang-Sha-Han and Cheng-Tzu-K'ou, in the jurisdiction of the above named districts. Even if the examinations were to be suspended, it should only be done at the two towns mentioned where the trouble occurred. The suspension of examinations merely refers to places where the "Boxers" created trouble last year. This rule should not apply to missionary cases that occurred in other places. If the examinations must be suspended it would seem necessary to clearly state that the suspension shall apply to the two towns where the trouble occurred, and not involve the whole province. This is important for the sake of Justice and fairness."

Having received the above we would beg to observe that in the matter of the suspension of examinations, correspondence on the subject have passed between the For-

Copy. Enclosure No. 4 Despatch No.

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Li Hung-chang

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Having received the above we would beg to observe that in the matter of the suspension of examinations, correspondence on the subject have passed between the Foreign Representatives and ourselves but nothing has been definitely settled. We would embrace the opportunity, however, of again expounding our views in a clear and minute way.

The suspension of examinations for the period of five years refers to the people living in places where disturbances occurred - the result of the Boxer movement - who cannot compete during that time ; it has no reference to places where disturbances occurred (not the result of the "Boxer" movement). Take, for instance, Peking, where last year a revolution took place resulting in loss of life to foreigners of all nationalities. The native scholars resident in the capital are punished by the examinations not being opened to them which is perfectly right and proper. But Peking is the capital of China, and the "Chü jen" of the various provinces come here to enter the metropolitan examinations. Then as to the examinations for the 2nd degree in the Shün-T'ien Prefecture, we may add that these are open to senior licentiates and students of the Imperial Academy of the Southern, Northern and Central Provinces. This examination is not confined alone to students of the metropolitan prefecture. If the metropolitan examinations for the third degree, and the metropolitan prefecture examinations for the 2nd degree are to be suspended , then, in that case, the students of all the provinces will not be able to compete for the above degrees and as the result of the disturbances in many cities and towns the scholars of the Empire would all thus be cut off from entering the official arena. Besides, it is the illierate vagabonds who cause trouble, and by such a mode of procedure the peaceable law abiding scholars would, in like manner be implicated with them. Would this be strictly in accordance with Justice? Foreign missionaries are a class associated with the scholars of China and if the examinations at Peking are suspended to scholars this would create a feeling of enmity which would not be befitting.

We therefore ask that the examinations be suspended eign Representatives and ourselves but nothing definitely settled. We would embrace the opportunity, however, of again expounding our views in a clear and minute way.

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We therefore ask that the examinations be suspended only to persons resident in the places where it is right they should be prohibited but not to those not living in said cities or towns (where disturbances occurred) The examinations of an entire prefecture or district should not be suspended,- a discrimination should be made. The suspension of examinations for five years should apply to places where the "Boxers" created trouble last year; other places should not be affected by this ruling.

In sending this communication to your Excellency we beg that you will confer with your colleagues on this subject and favor us with a reply in order that a memorial may be sent to the Throne asking the issuance of a Decree in reference to the places contained in the list forwarded to us sometime ago re suspension of examinations.

only to persons resident in the places where it is right they should be prohibited but not to those not living in said cities or towns (where disturbances occurred) The examinations of an entire prefecture or district should not be suspended,- a discrimination should be made. The suspension of examinations for five years should apply to places where the "Boxers" created trouble last year; other places should not be affected by this ruling.

In sending this communication to your Excellency we beg that you will confer with your colleagues on this subject and favor us with a reply in order that a memorial may be sent to the Throne asking the issuance of a Decree in reference to the places contained in the list forwarded to us sometime ago re suspension of examinations.

Enclosure 5

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Peking, May 11, 1901.

Highness

Excellency

You asked me in a despatch under date 4th of May to communicate to my colleagues a telegram from the Grand Council concerning the towns in which examinations were to be suspended during a period of five years, in compliance with Article 11 of the Joint Note.

You explain in this connection that according to your opinion the suspension of examinations should consist "In the interdiction for the residents of localities in which troubles have occurred to present themselves at the examinations during a period of five years, and not in the interdiction during five years to allow examinations in localities in which troubles occurred". On is on the contrary; this last version which is the correct one. To convince you of this it is sufficient to consider the text of paragraph B of Article 11 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China. This paragraph is worded as follows:

"Suspension

Inclosure 5

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Peking, May 11, 1901.

Highness

Excellency

You asked me in a despatch under date 4th of May to communicate to my colleagues a telegram from the Grand Council concerning the towns in which examinations were to be suspended during a period of five years, in compliance with Article 11 of the Joint Note.

You explain in this connection that according to your opinion the suspension of examinations should consist "in the interdiction for the residents of localities in which troubles have occurred to present themselves at the examinations during a period of five years, and not in the interdiction during five years to allow examinations in localities in which troubles occurred". On is on the contrary; this last version which is the correct one. To convince you of this it is sufficient to consider the text of paragraph B of Article 11 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China. This paragraph is worded as follows:

"Suspension

"Suspension of all official examinations during five years in all the towns in which foreigners have been massacred or been subjected to cruel treatments."

You observe as confirming your explanations that at Peking in particular the suppression of examinations would work a hardship on people from all the provinces who may not have taken part in the troubles of last year, and you add that those guilty of the disorders were ignorant people and ruffians. You show yourself thus most severe on the princes and high officials whom you have already recognized as responsible for the crimes to which you refer. We entertain grave doubt ~~that~~ whether thecriminals can be considered as ignorant, though we do not contest that they behaved like ruffians.

Speaking in a general way, it has been on the contrary the literati whonhave always been and who were particularly last year the real authors or accomplices of the anti-foreign movement, and the Chinese people can only be held responsible as it were for having been dragged into ~~it~~ the movement.

The Representatives of the Powers insist, therefore, on the demands which they have made on you, and which are entirely in conformity with Article 11 of the Note which you

have

"Suspension of all official examinations during five years in all the towns in which foreigners have been massacred or been subjected to cruel treatments."

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the movement

as it were for having been dragged into it.

The Representatives of the Powers insist, therefore, on the demands which they have made on you, and which are entirely in conformity with Article 11 of the Note which you have

Enclosure C

have accepted.

I avail myself, etc., etc.,

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan.

have accepted.

I avail myself, etc., etc.,

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan

Enclosure C.

Peking, May 19th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,

and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 13th instant, we had the honor to receive a communication,x in reply, from Your Excellency, in regard to the matter of the suspension of examinations for the period of five years. Your Excellency states that the real purpose is that the examinayions are to be suspended for that period at places where disturbances took place. The Foreign Representatives, must, in accordance with the terms of Article 11 of the Joint Note, still adhere to their original views, etc

d March 11.

In reply, we may observe that the suspension of the examinations to persons in places where disturbances occurred for five years, is a most complete way of exposing them to undergo punishment in public. Since the Foreign Representatives are acting in accordance with the terms of Article 11 of the Joint Note, having relation to the suspension of examinations, we may state that we agree to the suspension, at the places named in the list, in accordance with the terms of Your Excellency's note; hence there is no need for further discussion on that point by us.

We may point out, however, that there are extreme difficulties to get over,- say the Metropolitan examinations at Peking, the examinations for the 2nd degree held in the Metropolitan prefecture. These are collective examinations for the scholars of all the provinces and can only be held at Peking

Peking, May 13th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.
and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,
and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 12th instant, we had the honor to receive a communication, in reply, from Your Excellency, in regard to the matter of the suspension of examinations for the period of five years. Your Excellency states that the real purpose is that the examinations are to be suspended for that period at places where disturbances took place. The Foreign Representatives, must in accordance with the terms of Article 11 of the Joint Note still adhere to their original viewpoint.

In reply, we may observe that the suspension of the examinations to persons in places where disturbances occurred for five years, is a most complete way of exposing them to undergo punishment in public. Since the Foreign Representatives are acting in accordance with the terms of Article 11 of the Joint Note, having relation to the suspension of examinations, we may state that we agree to the suspension at the places named in the list in accordance with the terms of Your Excellency's note; hence there is no need for further discussion on that point by us.

We may point out, however, that there are extreme difficulties to get over,- say the Metropolitan examinations at Peking, the examinations for the 2nd degree held in the Metropolitan prefecture. These are collective examinations for the scholars of all the provinces and can only be held at

Peking

Peking. If these examinations are not to be allowed, then on account of thruble caused by persons, in say one or two provinces, the scholers of 22 and more provinces will suffer by their suspension. Really this means the examinations for the whole of China, and would not seem to be fair and just. The provincial examinations in Shansi are held, according to law, at Tai Yuen Fu. It is estimated that the troubles in Shansi,- taking the Departments and Districts-of the whole province, where foreigners were massacred, that only one fourth of the province is concerned. If the examinations are to be suspended at Tai Yuen Fu, then that would mean the suspension of the provincial examinations for the whole province, and if no provincial examinations are held, then the students will have no way of competing at the Metropolitan examinations. Suspension should be at the places where trouble occurred and not every place. It would be no easy matter to be reconciled (to thid method of procedure.)

We believe it is not by any means certain that the views of the Foreign Representatives are not with us in this matter. Therefore, the Metropolitan examinations at Peking, the provincial examinations at Shun Tien Fu, and Tai Yuen Fu, should be carried on as heretofore and not suspended for five years.

Further, it appears that in Ho Chien and Tsang Chou, in Chihli no massacres of foreigners took place. The Missionaries know this to be the case. Examinations at these places should not be suspended.

We had already prepared a memorandum on the above subject but we did not send it to Your Excellency. We therefore send this communication to Your Excellency and will thank you to confer with your colleagues on the subject here presented and favor us with a reply.at an early date.

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Further, it appears that in Ho Chien and Tsang Chou, in Chihli no massacres of foreigners took place. The Missionaries know this to be the case. Examinations at these places should not be suspended.

We had already prepared a memorandum on the above subject but we did not send it to Your Excellency. We therefore send this communication to Your Excellency and will thank you to confer with your colleagues on the subject here presented and favor us with a reply at an early date.

Enclosure 7.

(TRANSLATION) ~~FROM FRENCH TEXT~~

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

(Peking, 28th of May, 1901)

Highness and Excellency :

In reply to your despatch of 19th of May, concerning the examinations, I am requested by my colleagues to inform you that they insist on their demand concerning the suspension of provincial examinations at Tai-yuan Fu and at Shun-tien Fu. They reserve to themselves to study later on the question of the metropolitan examinations.

As to your observations concerning Tsang Chou, the Diplomatic Corps has recognized that they are well founded, and consents to strike off the list this locality.

It has also requested me to transmit to you a list of localities in which for the same reasons there is no occasion to suspend examinations.

Regarding Ho-Chien Fu, the Diplomatic Corps will secure information, of which I will communicate later on to you the result.

In reply to another communication of Your Highness and Your Excellency under date the 25th of May, I hasten to inform

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH TEXT

Peking, 28th of May, 1901.

Highness and Excellency :

In reply to your despatch of 19th of May, concerning the examinations, I am requested by my colleagues to inform you that they insist on their demand concerning the suspension of provincial examinations at Tai-yuan Fu and at Shun-tien Fu. They reserve to themselves to study later on the question of the metropolitan examinations.

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It has also requested me to transmit to you a list of localities in which for the same reasons there is no occasion to suspend examinations.

Regarding Ho-Chien Fu, the Diplomatic Corps will secure information of which I will communicate later on to you the result.

In reply to another communication of Your Highness and Your Excellency under date the 25th of May, I hasten to inform you that the locality in the province of Shensi which had been designated under the name Ping-yang Hsien is in reality Ping-yuang Fu.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

you that the locality in the province of Shensi which had been designated under the name Ping-yang Hsien is in reality Ping-yang Fu.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUN 7 1901
BUREAU.

Secretary of State
JUN 6 1901

From Peking,

June 6, 1901.

Received 8.10 A. M.

Confd June 10

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sixth.

Minister of China at Washington has telegraphed Li reports the Government of the United States is willing to reduce its claim one half. If this is correct, I have to suggest it should be done after the powers have agreed to limit the indemnity to four hundred fifty millions. Up to the present only Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland have agreed.

ROCKHILL

Subject to correction

ciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office

June 6, 10. AM, 189 , M.

File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

June 8, 1901.

Received 9.54 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Eighth.

In view of the indefinite delay in agreement to the indemnity, I have formally submitted your proposal to refer the whole question The Hague tribunal.

ROCKHILL

ciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

June 8, 10.05 A.M., *189* , *M.*

JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack + file. aaa
JUL 13 1901

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

No.110.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 8th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Filed in Series July 20 C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a list of the indemnities asked until the 1st of July, 1901, prepared by the Committee on the payment of the indemnities. The letter of Mr. von Mumm accompanying it states that it is the opinion of said Committee that the total, which is provisionally given as Haikuan Taels 462,538,116.22, will not, when adjusted exceed 450,000,000 of taels.

The table is copied from the one furnished me by Mr. von Mumm.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Mr. von Mumm to the Foreign Representatives, May 28th, with list of claims.

(Translation)

Mr. A. von Mumm to the Representatives of the Powers.

Peking, 28th May, 1901.

Gentlemen and dear Colleagues :

In compliance with the proposal made by His Excellency the Minister of Russia, in the 47th meeting , the Commission on indemnities has been directed to draw up a list of the indemnities ~~as~~ asked until the first of July, calculated in Haikuan taels, at the rate of April 1, 1901.

As President of said Commission I have the honor to communicate herewith the desired list, begging my honorable colleagues to be pleased to indicate any errors which may occur in it.

The rate on the first of April 1901 was, according to information derived from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation :

1 mark	0,3773	Haikwan	taels
1 krone	0,2782	"	"
1 dollar	1,3629	"	"
1 franc	0,2645	"	"
1 Pound Sterling	6,6783	"	"

(Translation)

Mr. A. von Mumm to the Representatives of the Powers.

Peking, 28th May, 1901.

Gentlemen and dear Colleagues :

In compliance with the proposal made by His Excellency the Minister of Russia, in the 47th meeting, the Commission on indemnities has been directed to draw up a list of the indemnities as asked until the first of July, calculated in Haikwan taels, at the rate of April 1, 1901.

As President of said Commission I have the honor to communicate herewith the desired list, begging my honorable colleagues to be pleased to indicate any errors which may occur in it.

The rate on the first of April 1901 was, according to information derived from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation :

1 mark	0,3773	Haikwan taels
1 krone	0,2782	" "
1 dollar	1,3829	" "
1 franc	0,2645	" "
1 Pound Sterling	6,6783	" "

1 Yen	0,7105	Haikwan taels
1 ruble	0,7082	" "

The demands of Spain and the Netherlands having been submitted in Haikwan taels, it was not necessary for the Commission to figure either the rate of the p~~a~~eseta or that of the Dutch florin.

Since according to unofficial information the sum of 4,000,000 of taels figures on the lists of two legations, and that the claims of societies and private individuals in the case of most of the legations are put down without any count being taken of probable or even certain reductions, the Commission on indemnities is of opinion that the sum of 450000,000 Haikuan taels will not be exceeded up to the first of July of the present year.

Please accept, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) A. von Mumm.

1 Yen	0,7105	Haikwan taels
1 ruble	0,7082	" "

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Please accept, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) A. von Mumm.

Pays	Gouvernement	Indemnités des Soc. et des Particuliers	En Somme	Total en Haikw. Taels	
Allemagne	mks. 255,600,000	H.Tls 7,705,843 x	83,581,200 7,705,843 H.Tls.	91,287,043	Reclamations adressé à la Legation d'Allemagne sans tenir compte des reductions probables ni des interets a ajouter.
Autriche-Hongrie	Kr. 14,240,000	H.Tls 20,800	3,958,720 20,800 H.Tls.	3,979,520	
Belgique.	Fr. 31,000,000 175,000		8,199,500 124,250 284,000 H.Tls.	8,607,750	Non compris les interets
Espagne	H.Tls 120,000	H.Tls. 144,090.a 8,592.22 b 110,000 ● x	125,373 262,682.22	388,055.22	x Reclamations internationales a révisées b non révisées. ● Reclamations suedois
Etats Unis d'Amerique	$ Gold 25,000,000			34,072,500	As a lump sum
France	Fr. 286,500,000 x			75,779,250	Francs 93,000,000 are for private claims. (W.W.R.)
Grande Bretagne	£ 6,285,933	H.Tls 9,824,856 x	41,839,173 9,824,856 H.Tls.	51,664,029	x Provisionally revised and including one year's interest.
Italie	Fr. 77,000,000	H.Tls 5,635,844	20,366,500 6,747,429 H.Tls	27,113,927	
Japon	Yen 47,574,000	Yen 2,500,000	33,777,540 1,775,000	35,577,577	
Pays Bas	H.Tls. 492,763.15	H.Tls 307,236.85		800,000	
Russie	Rub. 177,000,000	H.Tls 7-8,000,000	125,316,000 8,000,000 H.Tls	133,316,000	
				462,538,116.22	

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack + file.
JUL 13 1901

No.111.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 13 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 8th, 1901.

Ack'd in series July 20 C

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Having been positively informed by Mr. Pethick, Li Hung-chang's English Secretary, that the Viceroy had received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Washington to the effect that the United States Government was willing to reduce its claim against China by one half, and hearing from other persons here that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries confidently expected to get the United States' claim considerably reduced, I deemed it wise to cable you as follows:- "Sixth. Minister of China at Washington has telegraphed Li that the Government of the United States is willing to reduce its claim one half. If this is correct, I have to suggest that it should be done after all the Powers have agreed to limit indemnity to four hundred fifty millions. Up to the present only Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland have agreed."

The disbursements and losses of the various Powers as stated amount to over 462,000,000 taels and I was apprehensive that any reduction on our part before the amount was limited to 450,000,000 would allow the excess thereof to stand.

I confirm on the overleaf your telegrams of the

sixth

No. [illegible]

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 8th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Having been positively informed by Mr. Pethick, Li Hung-chang's English Secretary, that the Viceroy had received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Washington to the effect that the United States Government was willing to reduce its claim against China by one half, and hearing from other persons here that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries [illegible] to get the United States claim considerably reduced, I deemed it wise to cable you as follows:- "Rankin. Minister of China at Washington has telegraphed Li that the Government of the United States is willing to reduce its claim one half. If this is correct, I have to suggest that it should be done after all the Powers have agreed to limit indemnity to four hundred fifty millions. Up to the present only Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland have agreed."

The disbursements and losses of the various Powers are stated to amount to over 465,000,000 taels and I was apprehensive that any reduction by one Power before the demands had been limited to 450,000,000 would allow the excess thereof [illegible]

I confirm on the [illegible] your telegram of the sixth and seventh instant,respectively,on this subject.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

Copy telegram received.

Washington, June 6th, 1901.

Rockhill,

Peking.

Sixth. Yours of sixth received. No such action taken. I instructed you to make that offer if other Powers would make similar reductions. I informed Chinese Minister of that action but nothing further.

Hay.

Copy of telegram received.

Washington, June 7th, 1901

Rockhill,

Peking.

June seventh, 4 p.m. Have seen Wu. His despatch to Li was perfectly exact. He did not think the offer remained open. Be assured I keep you informed of everything important.

Hay.

Ack & approve

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 18 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack and approve.
aak
JUL 13 1901

No.112.

Ansd July 20

Commissioner of the United States
to China,

Peking,China,June 8th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

12 I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of the note which I sent to-day to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps asking him to communicate to the Representatives of the Powers the formal suggestion of the United States to submit the question of the indemnity to be asked of China to the Arbitral Tribunal of the Hague.

I have also to confirm as follows my telegram to you of this date:-

"In view of the indefinite delay in agreement to the indemnity,I have formally submitted your proposal to refer the whole question the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration."

Since my telegram to you of the 6th instant,no other Powers than those therein indicated have informed the Conference that they agree to limit their claims to July 1st and will accept 4% interest. I am informed by the French Minister that his Government accepts the limitation of the indemnity to 450,000,000 taels but he has not stated that it accepts the interest specified. France's acceptance is furthermore conditional on the agreement of the Powers to a jointly guaranteed loan. Russia , I have reason to believe , entertains exactly the same views.

The Japanese Minister tells me that his Government cannot agree to 4% interest, as it can only borrow at 5%.

The moment is the best, I think, I could have chosen for the formal submission of your proposal.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Mr. Rockhill to M. de Cologan, June 8th, 1901.

N° 112 - Enclosure

Copy.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, 8 Juin, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et Cher Doyen:-

Au cours des negociations mon prédecesseur et moi avons eu l'honneur à plusieurs reprises de faire savoir à nos honorables collègues que notre Gouvernement esperait que, si malheureusement les Puissances n'arrivaient pas à s'entendre sur la question de l'indemnité à demander à la Chine, elles pourraient se mettre d'accord pour soumettre cette question au Tribunal Arbitral de la Haye.

En vue de l'impossibilité apparente d'arriver à une solution de cette question, satisfaisante à la fois à toutes les Puissances , mon Gouvernement, dans l'espoir d'en hâter la determination, m'a donné l'ordre de proposer formellement aux Représentants des Puissances de la soumettre au Tribunal Arbitral de la Haye.

En vous priant, Monsieur le Ministre et Cher Doyen, de porter la proposition de mon Gouvernement à la connaissance des Représentants des Puissances, qui voudront bien la prendre en consideration, je saisis cette occasion pour vous renouveler l'assurance de ma très - haute considération.

(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Son Excellence,
Monsieur B.J.de Cologan,
etc. etc., etc

No. 112 - Enclosure

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to China.

Peking, 8 Juin, 1901.

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(Sgd) W.W.Rockhill.

Son Excellence,
Monsieur B.J.de Cologan,
etc. etc., etc.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 20 1901
BUREAU.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUL 16 1901

No.113.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
JUL 15 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 10th, 1901.

7

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Filed in series,
July 20, 1901.
J

Sir:

I have been requested by Viceroy Li Hung-chang to transmit to you the enclosed schemes of amortization of the indemnity debt which have been submitted to him. No.III was prepared by the Agent of the Russo Chinese Bank here and No.IV is the work of Sir Robert Hart, I believe.

The Viceroy asks that you will kindly have these and the other two schemes (No.I prepared by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; No.II by the Commission on the Payment Of Indemnities) sent you in my No.104 of the 1st instant, examined as soon as may be and advise him by wire which you think China had better adopt. A simple reference to the number of the scheme which meets with your approval will suffice. The Viceroy asked my opinion on the subject but I declined to express one.

If some better scheme of amortization should suggest itself to you, the Viceroy would feel greatly indebted if you will transmit it to him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-
1. Russian scheme of amortization (No.III)
2. Sir Robert Hart's scheme (No.IV)

YEARS	PRINCIPAL	4% INTEREST	REPAYMENT PRINCIPAL	ANNUALLY
32	169,086,	6,763	15,972,	
33	153,114,	6,125	16,610,	
34	136,504,	5,460,	17,275	
35	119,229,	4,769,	17,966	
36	101,263,	4,050	18,685	
37	82,578	3,303	19,432,	
38	63,146	2,526	20,209	
39	42,937	1,717	21,018	22,735,000
40	21,919	877,000	21,919 (21,858)	22,796,000
			T O T A L ------------	909,461,00

III

EARS	PRINCIPAL	4% INTEREST	REPAYMENT PRINCIPAL	ANNUALLY
1	450,000,000	18,000,000	4,735,000	22,735,000
2	445,265,000	17,811,000	4,924,000	
3	440,341,	17,614,	5,121	
4	435,220	17,409,	5,326	
5	429,894	17,196	5,539,	
6	424,355	16,974	5,761,	
7	418,594,	16,744,	5,991,	
8	412,603,	16,504,	6,231,	
9	406,372,	16,255,	6,480,	
10	399,892	15,996,	6,739	
11	393,153,	15,726,	7,009	
12	386,144	15,446	7,289	
13	378,855,	15,154,	7,581	
14	371,274,	14,851,	7,884	
15	363,390,	14,536,	8,199	
16	355,191,	14,208,	8,527	
17	346,664,	13,867,	8,868	
18	337,796,	13,512,	9,223	
19	328,573,	13,143,	9,592,	
20	318,981,	12,759,	9,976	
21	309,005,	12,360,000	10,375,000	22,735,000
22	298,620,000	11,945,000	10,790,	
23	287,840,	11,514,	11,221,	
24	276,619,	11,065	11,670,	
25	264,949,	10,598,	12,137	
26	252,812,	10,112,	12,623,	
27	240,189	9,608	13,127	
28	227,062	9,082,	13,653	
29	213,409	8,536	14,199	
30	199,210	7,968,	14,767	
31	184,443,	7,378,	15,357	

PRINCIPAL	4% INTEREST	REPAYMENT PRINCIPAL	ANNUALLY
450,000,000	18,000,000	4,735,000	22,735,000
445,265,000	17,811,000	4,924,000	
440,341,	17,614,	5,121	
435,220	17,409,	5,326	
429,894	17,196	5,539,	
424,355	16,974	5,761,	
418,594,	16,744,	5,991,	
412,603,	16,504,	6,231,	
406,372,	16,255,	6,480,	
399,892	15,996,	6,739	
393,153,	15,726,	7,009	
386,144	15,446	7,289	
378,855,	15,154,	7,581	
371,274,	14,851,	7,884	
363,390,	14,536,	8,199	
355,191,	14,208,	8,527	
346,664,	13,867,	8,868	
337,796,	13,512,	9,223	
328,573,	13,143,	9,592,	
318,981,	12,759,	9,976	
309,005,	12,360,000	10,375,000	22,735,000
298,620,000	11,945,000	10,790,	
287,840,	11,514,	11,221,	
276,619,	11,065	11,670,	
264,949,	10,598,	12,137	
252,812,	10,112,	12,623,	
240,189	9,608	13,127	
227,062	9,082,	13,653	
213,409	8,536	14,199	
199,210	7,968,	14,767	
184,443,	7,378,	15,357	

Year	Unpaid Principal	4% Interest	Sinking Fund	annual £
1	450.000.000	18.000.000	3.000.000	21.000.000
2	447.000.000	17.880.000	3.120.000	21.000.000
3	443.880.000	17.755.200	3.244.800	21.000.000
4	440.635.200	17.625.408	3.374.592	21.000.000
5	437.260.608	17.490.424	3.509.576	21.000.000
6	433.751.031	17.350.041	3.649.958	21.000.000
7	430.101.072	17.204.042	3.795.958	21.000.000
8	426.305.114	17.052.204	3.947.796	21.000.000
9	422.357.318	16.894.292	4.105.708	21.000.000
10	418.251.610	16.730.064	4.269.936	21.000.000
	(10 years Totals :	173.981.675	36.018.324	210.000.000)
11	413.981.674	16.559.267	4.440.733	21.000.000
12	409.540.941	16.381.638	4.618.362	21.000.000
13	404.922.579	16.196.903	4.803.097	21.000.000
14	400.119.482	16.004.779	4.995.221	21.000.000
15	395.124.261	15.804.970	5.195.030	21.000.000
16	389.929.231	15.597.169	5.402.831	21.000.000
17	384.526.400	15.381.056	5.618.944	21.000.000
18	378.907.456	15.156.298	5.843.702	21.000.000
19	373.063.754	14.922.550	6.077.450	21.000.000
20	366.986.304	14.679.452	6.320.548	21.000.000
	(20 years Totals =	330.665.757	89.334.242	420.000.000)
21	360.665.756	14.426.630	6.573.370	21.000.000
22	354.092.386	14.163.695	6.836.305	21.000.000
23	347.256.081	13.890.243	7.109.757	21.000.000
24	340.146.324	13.605.853	7.394.147	21.000.000
25	332.752.177	13.310.087	7.689.913	21.000.000
26	325.062.264	13.002.491	7.997.509	21000.000
27	317.064.755	12.682.590	8.317.410	21.000.000
28	308.747.345	12.349.894	8.650.106	21.000.000
29	300.097.239	12.003.890	8.996.110	21.000.000
30	291.101.129	11.644.045	9.355.955	21.000.000
	(30 years Totals :	461.745.175	168.254.824	630.000.000)

Year	Unpaid Principal	4% Interest	Sinking Fund	annually
	Forward	461.745.175	168.254.824	630.000.0
31	281.745.175	11.269.807	9.730.193	21.000.0
32	272.014.982	10.880.599	10.119.401	21.000.0
33	261.895.581	10.475.823	10.524.177	21.000.0
34	251.371.404	10.054.856	10.945.144	21.000.0
35	240.426.260	9.617.050	11.382.950	21.000.0
36	229.043.310	9.161.732	11.838.268	21.000.0
37	217.205.042	8.688.202	12.311.798	21.000.0
38	204.893.244	8.195.730	12.804.270	21.000.0
39	192.088.974	7.683.559	13.316.441	21.000.0
40	178.772.533	7.150.901	13.849.099	21.000.0
	(40 years Totals:-	554.923.434	285.076.565	840.000.0
41	164.923.434	6.596.937	14.403.063	21.000.
42	150.520.371	6.020.815	14.979.185	21.000.
43	135.541.186	5.421.647	15.578.353	21.000.
44	119.962.833	4.798.513	16.201.487	21.000.
45	103.761.346	4.150.454	16.849.546	21.000.
46	86.911.800	3.476.472	17.523.528	21.000.
47	69.388.272	2.775.531	18.224.469	21.000.
48	51.163.803	2.046.552	18.953.448	21.000.0
49	32.210.355	1.288.414	19.711.586	21.000.0
50	12.498.769	* 499.951	* 12.498.769	*+* 12.998.
	(50 years Totals:	591.998.720 +	449.999.999 =	1.041.998.

Total: 1,041.998.719 -

Ack. and file.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 17 1901

MEMORANDUM.

July 17,1901.

Dear Mr.Secretary:

These two despatches 104 & 113 from Rockhill enclose four plans for the payment of the Chinese Indemnity. The first, by Mr.Hiller, Agent at Pekin of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation contemplates the extinction of the debt in 50 years. It fails to take account of the amortization of the other Chinese debts by which the revenues become available at successive periods for the amortization of this indemnity. It divides the bonds into series whose amortization begins in 1906,1915 and 1932, respectively. This division into series might possibly create inconveninence in the distribution of the bonds. This difficulty, however, is not impossible to overcome. I think the principal criticism upon the plan is that the heavy payments come within the next sixteen or seventeen years, after which they taper off to the minimum. In view of the fact that the resources of China will increase rather than diminish this seems to me an objection as it accentuates the difficulty of China in meeting her obligations at the present time.

The second plan is called the plan of the Commission and is based on the principle that all accrued balances left over from the reduction of the Chinese foreign debt are to be applied to the amortization of this indemnity and no new charges made on China beyond the 18,000,000 taels necessary for the payment of four per cent interest. The amortization is

MEMORANDUM.

July 17,1901.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

These two despatches enclose four plans for the payment of the Chinese Indemnity. The first, by Mr. Hillier, Agent at Pekin of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation contemplates the extinction of the debt in 30 years. It fails to take account of the amortization of the other Chinese debts by which the revenues become available at successive periods for the amortization of this indemnity. It divides the bonds into series whose amortization begins in 1906,1915 and 1932,respectively. This division into series might possibly create inconvenience in the distribution of the bonds. This difficulty,however, is not impossible to overcome. I think the principal criticism upon the plan is that the heavy payments come within the next sixteen or seventeen years,after which they taper off to the minimum. In view of the fact that the resources of China will increase rather than diminish this seems to me an objection as it accentuates the difficulty of China in meeting her obligations at the present time.

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The third scheme prepared by the Agent of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Pekin is by no means a bad one in that it balances the payment of interest and principal so as to make the annual payments throughout the term of forty years about even, but it fails to take account of the revenues liberated by the amortization of other debts.

The fourth plan by Sir Robert Hart increases the period of amortization to 50 years and provides for an annual payment of 21,000,000 taels each year until the fiftieth year when the balance is only 12,998,719 taels. It balances payments of interest and sinking fund on the same principle as in the plan of the Russo-Chinese Bank and has the same qualities except that it makes the annual payments a little lower and the period of time ten years longer.

On the whole the amortization scheme of the Committee seems the most scientific, but that of Sir Robert Hart, perhaps, the most acceptable, inasmuch as it requires the smallest annual payments from China to commence with, if China can pay it without an increase of customs duties and in 1906, 1916 and 1932 her ability to pay will be increased by the successive amortization of other debts.

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DIPLOMATIC
JUL 23 1901
BUREAU

No. 114.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL 22 '01
DEPT OF STATE

June 11, 1901.

DEPT OF STATE
JUL
23
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack with general approval, referring to the discretion in the matter of customs duties and other revenues which was given him by telegram of 12th June.
AAA

Ans'd July 24 C.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day to consider the question of the revenues to be put apart by China for the payment of the interest and amortization of the indemnity debt , the discussion of this subject having been suspended sometime ago, on account of great divergence of the views between the various Representatives.

The French Minister stated to-day that he was authorized by his Government to examine the resources of China best suited to this purpose; that his Government believed that revenues which could be placed under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs presented the best guarantee, and that it would, therefore, be pleased to see the tariff on imports increased to 10%. If, however, this could not be , the French Government was willing to accept the revenues derived from the salt

gabelle

gabelle, which had been offered for this purpose by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in their note of May 11th, 1901, copy of which I enclosed you in my despatch No. 86 of May 16th.

The Russian Minister stated that he had the same instructions; that his Government also desired an increase of the tariff on imports, but would accept the revenues offered on the salt, on condition that in case the payments on account of interest on the indemnities were not regularly made, the Powers would consider the eventual elevation of customs dues on imports up to 10%. The increase derivable from this source to be entirely affected to the payment on account of the new debt.

I stated that the Government of the United States agreed with the French and Russian Governments in considering that the best possible security for the payments on account of the loan would be revenues placed under the control of the Maritime Customs, and that it would agree to an increase of the tariff to 10% on the following conditions:

1st,- General revision of the tariff, and conversion of ad valorem into specific duties;

2nd,- Removal of the prohibition on the exportation of

rice;

3rd,- Abolition of all likin, including transit dues and all inland taxation of every kind on all foreign imports;

4th,- Revision of the tariff of likin charges on native produce destined for importation, especially tea, raw cotton and silk and other articles for import trade; and

5th,- Participation by the Chinese Government in improvements of the water ways leading to Shanghai and Tientsin.

These suggestions of mine had been made known to the Representatives of the Powers a few days ago, in a memorandum which I had submitted to them individually, a copy of which I enclose herewith for your consideration.

The Japanese Minister approved wholly of the suggestions contained in my proposal, and submitted the advisability of an international committee being appointed to carry out the revision of the tariff on the lines indicated by me; until the completion of the work of this committee import dues would be levied on an ad valorem basis.

The British Minister objected to any partial reduction of the likin. His Government, he said, would only consider

the

the total abolition of the whole system, besides a number of other compensations, including river improvements on the Shanghai and Tientsin rivers, and also on the Yang-tze, protection of trade marks, and probably other questions, as compensation for the increase of import duties to 10 %. He objected furthermore, to my proposition for the reason that part of the likin was already pledged for the payments on account of the Anglo-German loan of 1898; and that the transit dues, of which I ask suppression, were also hypothecated with the general revenues of the customs.

He contended also that the elevation of the tariff on imports would not supply sufficient revenues to pay the annual sums needed, which will amount to something a little under Nineteen Millions of Taels. The salt revenue offered by the Chinese Government seemed to him to be the best fund to apply to this purpose, and offered sufficient security

In view of the strong opposition I met with on the part of the British Minister to consider any partial abolition of the likin, and of the general disinclination on the part of all my colleagues to avail themselves of the opportunity offered them now to settle any of the questions affecting trade, I felt compelled to accept the revenues offered us

on

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In view of the strong opposition I met with on the part of the British Minister to consider any partial abolition of the likin, and of the general disinclination on the part of all my colleagues to avail themselves of the opportunity offered them now to settle any of the questions affecting trade, I felt compelled to accept the revenues offered us on the salt gabelle, to-wit, 11,000,000 Taels a year. These, added to the amount which will probably be derived from the native customs at the treaty ports when placed under control of the Maritime Customs, plus the available balances in the hands of the Maritime Customs, will make up a sum of 17,000,000 Taels a year.

All the Ministers agreed furthermore, with the exception of myself, to raise the tariff on imports to 5% effective ad valorem. This will give about 2,000,000 Taels a year additional. This I declined to agree to, and stated that the commercial compensations we would ask would be the same as if the tariff was raised to 10%. Finally, to bring the matter to a close, I agreed to accept, subject to your approval, and as compensation for our accepting a 5% effective,-

1- That the present customs dues on imports should be converted from ad valorem into specific ones, and that an international commission should be appointed for this purpose; pending the results of this work all customs duties on imports shall be continued to be levied on ad valorem basis;

2- The improvement of the water ways leading up to Shanghai

and

and to Tientsin, with the financial participation in this work by the Chinese Government; and

3- That the regulations at present in force concerning the Inland navigation by foreigners for purpose of trade should be revised, so as to open this trade to all classes of shipping.

This latter provision met with the strongest opposition of the Russian Minister, who opposed it because "it tended to reopen discussion at a moment when it was most desirable to bring negotiations to a close." His objection has in reality no other reason, I fancy, than to impede any change in conditions in China which may embarrass Russia at a later date. The revision I asked for would be of great value to Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan, and would tend to improve trade generally. I inserted it more to secure the support of my colleagues from those countries on the other points than for any direct advantage our trade would derive from it. I do not know whether the Russian Minister will finally withdraw his objection, but I am inclined to think he may.

The revision of the tariff on the lines indicated is one of the desiderata you mentioned to me in your telegram of April 11th last, as is also the revision of the Inland

navigation

navigation rules, and the conservancy work on the rivers. I trust, therefore, that my action may meet with your approval. I regret deeply, however, that more could not be done for trade interests at the present moment, but all my colleagues are instructed to keep the settlement of the indemnity question separate from commercial ones. This, of course, will ultimately prove detrimental to a satisfactory settlement of the latter, for a powerful leverage in China will be lost.

The Russian Minister submitted his proposal concerning the eventual increase of the tariff on imports in the following terms, which met with no objection from the Representatives of the Powers, and which I submit to you, subject to your approval. It is as follows :

"The Diplomatic Corps proposes that in case of irregularity in "payment on the part of China the deferred payments on account " of the loan shall be guaranteed by the eventual raising of " the customs dues on imports up to 10%. In this case " the increase of revenue thus produced would be entirely " applied to the loan.

"It is nevertheless understood that each Government

shall

" shall have the right to formulate its reserves when the dis-
" cussion of the eventual increase of the duties on imports
" from 5% ad valorem is about to be undertaken."

I confirm, on the overleaf, my telegram to you of today's date, summarizing the results of the meeting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of Memorandum.
2. Copy of telegram to Dept. 11th, June.

MEMORANDUM

******

The Commission charged with studying the question of the payment of indemnities, after devoting its attention to an examination of the various Chinese revenues which might be used for that purpose and inquiring into the methods of administration and the possibility of exercising any control over them, expressed the opinion that "le revenu le plus sûr de la Chine est constitué par les Douanes Maritimes sous le contrôle d' une administration étrangère. Les événements de 1900 en ont montré la solidité...."

If, as is the case, other Chinese revenues than those collected by the Maritime Customs must be applied to the payment of the interest on the indemnities, and if the Powers remain absolutely opposed to any foreign interference in the administration of China's revenues, then the only guarantee we can possibly get, and guarantee we should have, that the pledged revenues will be honestly collected and devoted to the purpose of the debt, is to place them under the absolute control of this reliable service.

The Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese

MEMORANDUM

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The Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese

Government are in agreement that the customs duties on native shipping shall be collected and the service generally managed at all open ports by the Maritime Customs. It is confidently expected that in their hands this revenue will amount to nearly Taels 5,000,000 which, if we may judge by the success which has attended its collection at Kowloon and Lappa by the Foreign Customs, may be still considerably increased, perhaps doubled or trebled, within a few years.

It has been furthermore suggested by the Chinese Government, and most of the Representatives of the Powers accepted the suggestion, in principle at least, that the customs tariff on foreign imports should be raised to an effective 5% ad valorem. But if this measure were agreed to by all the treaty powers, it would still only produce a fraction of the sum annually needed to meet the payments on account of interest on the indemnities,- over 65 per cent. of the amount would still have to be provided for.

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Another suggestion made is that the customs dues on imports should be raised to ten per cent. Basing the calculation on the average returns for the last three years (1898-1900), and excluding from its operation rice and opium, we find this would probably yield an annual increase of Taels 11,500,000, which, added to the unassigned balance of revenue of the Maritime Customs, plus the customs on native shipping, would produce very nearly Taels 18,000,000 a year, the amount which will probably be needed for the payments on account of interest on the indemnities. If this amount should fall short in the next few years while the administration is being organized, it is always possible to take the small balance needed from the salt gabelle or such other source as the Chinese Government might agree to pledge for this eventuality. But, for the reasons stated above, this seems highly improbable, and it is expected that a large surplus will be derived from these sources in a few years.

The raising of the import duties to an effective 5% ad valorem, or to 10%, is, however, opposed by some of the Powers, and by the whole foreign mercantile interests, unless offset by the removal by the Chinese Government of some of the obstacles in the way of trade extension.

The principal desiderata of the foreign commercial world are :-

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The principal desiderata of the foreign commercial world are :-

1st Abolition of all likin, or if that cannot be secured, the reform of the likin administration and the regulation of likin dues.

✓ 2nd Revision of the tariff and the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties.

✓ 3rd Revision of the regulations now in force for the navigation of inland waters by foreigners for purposes of trade.

✓ 4th Improvement of the waterways giving access to the more important commercial cities.

Should the Powers agree to an increase of the tariff on imports to 10%, it is suggested that the following compensation be insisted on from the Chinese Government;

✓ 1st General revision of the tariff, and conversion of ad valorem into specific duties. 2d Removal of the prohibition on the exportation of rice.

~~2nd~~ 3rd Abolition of all likin, including transit dues and all other inland taxation of every kind on all foreign imports; opium to remain subject to the duties and charges now imposed on it.

~~3rd~~ 4th Revision of the tariff of likin charges on

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3rd Revision of the tariff of likin charges on native owned produce destined for exportation, especially tea, raw cotton, silk, silk cocoons and other important articles of trade.

6th . The participation by the Chinese Government in the works needed to improve the waterways leading to Shanghai and to Tientsin. The annual quota of the expenses for such works to be borne by China shall be paid out of the revenues pledged for the payment of the 1900 indemnities, but if these are at any time insufficient for that purpose, the Chinese Government shall pledge itself to make good the sum out of any other unassigned revemues it shall see fit to use for that purpose.

W. W. Rockhill

Peking, 4th June, 1901.

native owned produce destined for exportation, especially tea, raw cotton, silk, silk cocoons and other important articles of trade.

4th. The participation by the Chinese Government in the works needed to improve the waterways leading to Shanghai and to Tientsin. The annual quota of the expenses for such works to be borne by China shall be paid out of the revenues pledged for the payment of the 1900 Indemnities, but if these are at any time insufficient for that purpose, the Chinese Government shall pledge itself to make good the sum out of any other unassigned revenues it shall see fit to use for that purpose.

W. W. Rockhill

Peking, 4th June, 1901.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, June 11th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Eleventh. Diplomatic Corps have agreed to have the following revenues reserved for interest on indemnities:- Native Customs, available balance Maritime Customs receipts, salt without any foreign control over existing service, an increase of import duty to five per cent effective ad valorem.

I have agreed to the latter only on condition that, 1st, Revision of the import duty and substitution specific for ad valorem; 2nd, Financial participation of China in ameliorations water approaches Shanghai and Tientsin. Third, Revision of the regulations on inland navigation so as to enable all classes shipping to participate. Do you approve? Best that can be done. Great Britain opposes any partial abolition likin and all Powers agree to five percent without any commercial compensations.

Rockhill.

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Rockhill.

No. 647.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 5 1901
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 22 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

June 11th, 1901.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
23
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Mr. Emory may print these regulations, as a matter of general interest. Ack, sending copies of the Advance Sheets.
AAA

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Forward Aug. 5

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1104

Subject:- Regulations for the mounted patrols which it is proposed to establish along the road between Chengting and Taiyuan-fu, for the safe escort of foreign and Chinese travellers.

No. 647.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to you translation of a note received from His Excellency Li Hung-chang, dated June 5th instant enclosing regulations for the control of the mounted patrol at several stations which it is proposed to establish along the road between Ching-ting and Paoting-fu.

This is the first step on the part of the Chinese authorities towards the protection of foreigners traveling through the disturbed districts of the provinces of Shansi and Chihli, and ought to give great satisfaction to our people whose interests make it necessary for them to travel there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure: Translation Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers, June 6, 1901.

[illegible]

June 11th, 1901.

he Honorable

ohn Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

ir:

I have the honor to transmit to you translation of a note
ceived from His Excellency Li Hung-chang, dated June 4th and
closing regulations for the control of the guarded posts of
nese soldiers which it is proposed to establish along the
d between Ching-ting and Paotingfu.

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ties towards the protection of foreigners travelling through
e disturbed districts of the provinces of Shansi and Chihli,
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ho make it necessary for them to travel there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

nclosure: Translation Li Hung-chang to Mr. Rockhill, June 4, 1901.

Enclosure No ~ in Despatch No. 647.

(Inclosure in despatch from Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers)

REGULATIONS

I beg respectfully to submit the following regulations for the control of the mounted patrol at the several stations which it is proposed to establish along the road between Cheng-ting and Tai-yuan, for the safe escort of Chinese and foreign travellers

1. Within a short time the railway will be opened to Cheng-ting, and foreigners going into Shansi from the east will start westward from Cheng-ting; Cheng-ting, in Chihli, therefore, will be the first station. The District city, Huo-lu, will be the second, Ching-hsing District city the third, Pai-ching-i, in P'ing-ting Chou, Shansi, the fourth, Ping-ting Chou City the fifth, Ts'e-shih-i, in the District of Shou-yang, the sixth, the District city of Shou-yang the seventh, Shih-t'ieh Chen, in the District of Yu-t'zu, the eighth, and Tai-yuan the ninth.

2. A Bannerman will be appointed to the general command of the cadets and soldiers at the nine stations. Each station will have one cadet for the military school and ten mounted men. The cadets will wear a uniform having a dark purple velvet border. They will wear winter hats. The mounted men will all wear dark blue jackets and trousers, and on the right arm will have a badge, bearing in foreign letters the words "Shansi Patrol" and a number. On the left arm they will wear a badge having in Chinese the words "Patrol of the Shansi Office of Foreign Affairs for the Protection of Merchants" and a number. They will all be armed with hou-t'ang rifles. Each station will also have one mafoo and one scullion.

3. There will be a French speaking interpreter at the first station, and any foreigner wishing to go to Shansi will be requested first to visit the station and record his name and state clearly to what Prefecture and District in Shansi he wishes to go, as well as the date on which he proposes to start

Inclosure No. 5 in despatch No. 677

(Inclosure in despatch from Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers)

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The cadet in charge of the station will at once send two mounted patrolmen to the stopping place of the foreigner to remain there until he starts and to escort him on his way. The patrolmen should wait for the foreigner rather than the foreigner for the patrolman. Should one be starting from Shansi he may go to the Foreign Office in Tai-yuan,or to any Chou or District Yamen along the route, and enter his name,and the Chinese official will direct the officer in charge of the station to send an escort of patrolmen.

4. The escort will keep not more than four metres (Chinese,one chang and two feet) from the foreigne traveller's cart,horse,or chair. The patrolmen will regulate their speed by that of the foreigner's cart or horse, and must not at their own will travel more rapidly or lag behind. On crossing a river or bridge or mountain ravine or any dangerous place,they must dr aw rein and travel cautiously and use extra care to protect the traveller. On occassion of any stoppage for rest etc. they must suit the foreigner's convenience. When the foreign traveller stops over night at an inn, the responsibility for the care of his baggage will rest with the landlord of the inn and the local ti-pao If the people of the place are curious and boisterous the patrolman will inform the next station,to whom they hand over charge,and request them to send two,patrolmen to stop with the travellers and prevent trouble. If the people gather about in their curiosity and cause annoyance,the patrolmen will,with amicable words, exhort them to disperse, and will not permit the annoyance or allow any boisterous shouting.

5. On occassions of stopping for refreshment or sleep,if there be a station the patrolman will stop at the station, if not they will stop at an inn, and will furnish their own food and the forage for their horses. If the foreigner offers to make them a present they must not receive it. Any violation of this rule will lead to the discharge of the offender.

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6. Should any patrolman be lacking in vigilance or cause delays, the foreign traveller will take his number and report him to the cadet in charge of the next station, who will at once inform the Manchu Commandant that he may discharge him.

7. No station will be permitted to keep a clerk, but the cadet in charge will himself do all the necessary writing (Note i.e. keep his own entries of passengers and goods sent along). The patrolmen at any station will be under the orders of the cadet in charge, who will send them on duty in rotation and, when there is leisure, he will drill them in marching and rifle practice. Any patrolman guilty of the violation of these regulations, after investigation, no matter at what station, will be at once suitably punished by the cadet in charge .

8. Any Chinese merchant who wishes to send silver into Shansi or Chihli, and who has no safe conduct (Note. A reference to the custom of making an arrangement with highwaymen by which goods are transferred safely), may at any time apply at any station and the cadet in charge will, according to uniform custom, send two mounted patrolmen with rifles, according to the regular rotation of the station, to escort it; and it will not be permitted the patrolmen to receive any reward. Other goods and travellers will not be escorted.

9. Foreigners on arriving at any station are to be provided merely with an escort. Any carts, chairs, mules, or horses that may be needed, together with food at the inn etc. the foreigners must provide for themselves.

10. If foreign travellers, meeting with high wind or rain on the road,are compelled to stop over night at some intermediate place where there is no station, the escort will stop in the same place or close at hand, that they may be conveniently near for protection.

11. After the Imperial Post shall have been established packages of letters for Cheng-ting and Tai-yuan will be forwarded

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11. After the Imperial Post shall have been established packages of letters for Cheng-ting and Tai-yuan will be forwarded

once every three days. The cadet in charge of the station, after making proper entry on the record, will send one patrolman, chosen according to rotation, with all speed to the next station, wind and rain not being permitted to detain him. The mails of the Imperial Post being of great importance, there must be no loss or delay, and it will not be permitted along the road secretly to break the seals of the packages.

12. The patrol stations which it is proposed to establish are for the purpose of safely escorting Chinese and foreign travellers. The duty of seizing robbers and pursuing bandits, together with that of suppressing disturbances in any place, rests with the local officials and military authorities. The said station patrols are not charged with this responsibility, inorder that they may give themselves to their special duties.

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUN 11 1901

From Peking,

June 11, 1901.

Received 2 P. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Eleventh.

Diplomatic Corps have agreed to have the following revenues reserved for interest on indemnities: native customs, available balance maritime customs charges, receipts salt, without any foreign control over existing service, an increase of import duty to five per cent effective ad valorem. I have agreed to the latter on the conditions: First. Revision of the import duty and substitution specific for ad valorem. Second. Financial participation of China in ameliorating water approaches Shanghai and Tientsin. Third. Revision of the regulations on inland navigation so as to enable all classes shipping to participate. Do you approve? Best that can be done.

Great Britain opposes any partial abolition of likin, and all powers agree to five per cent without any commercial compensations.

phered by J.R.B., ROCKHILL

June 11, 3.15 PM, *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUN 11 1901

From PEKING,

June 11, 1901.

Received 2:10 P. M.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

__Eleventh__. Russian Minister just informs Diplomatic Corps he will not ask his Government for the revision inland navigation regulations. Shall I agree to five per cent effective with the two other compensations?

ROCKHILL.

hered by Chief Clerk's Office.

June 11, 1901. *, 190* 2:10 *M.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack + file.
A.A.A.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 23 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
23
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

No.115.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 12th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

1 Ackd in Series July 29 C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, a translation of the note addressed by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the carrying out of Article IV of the Joint Note which provides for the erection of expiatory monuments in the foreign cemeteries in China which were desecrated last year; also of the reply of Chou Fu, Treasurer of the Province of Chih-li stating the steps which it is proposed to take to settle the matter.

Exclusive of the cemeteries desecrated at Peking, mentioned in the latter note, there is, I understand, one at Hsuan-hua Fu in this province. This will be stated in the reply to the latter note by the Dean and the matter will be promptly settled.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill

Two enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to Chinese Plens., March 29th, 1901
2. Memorandum of Chou Fu.

No. 115, Enclosure 1

Translation.

Peking, 29th March, 1901.

Mr de Cologan

to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang,

etc, etc, etc.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to notify Your Highness and Your Excellency of the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Representatives of the Powers, concerning the carrying out of Article IV of the Joint Note accepted by H.M. the Emperor of China.

" A sum of 10,000 taels should be paid by the Chinese Government for each one of the cemeteries situated in the Capital and which have been desecrated, and 5,000 taels for each one of those which may be in the same case and situated in the provinces. These sums shall be paid without prejudice to those which shall furthermore be claimed for material losses resulting from the profanation of the cemeteries".

It is understood on the other hand that the Legations interested would transmit to you directly the list of cemeteries in which they have for their part to see to the erection of expiatory monuments, and it is to these Legations that Your Highness and Your Excellency will have to pay the sums mentioned in the resolution I transmit to you.

I avail myself, etc, etc, etc.

(Sig) B. J. de Cologan.

Translation.

Peking, 28th March, 1901.

Mr de Cologan
to Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang,
etc, etc, etc.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to notify Your Highness and Your Excellency of the following resolution unanimously adopted by the Representatives of the Powers, concerning the carrying out of Article IV of the Joint Note accepted by H.M. the Emperor of China.

" A sum of 10,000 taels should be paid by the Chinese Government for each one of the cemeteries situated in the Capital and which have been desecrated, and 5,000 taels for each one of those which may be in the same case and situated in the provinces. These sums shall be paid without prejudice to those which shall furthermore be claimed for material losses resulting from the profanation of the cemeteries".

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I avail myself, etc, etc, etc.

(Sig) B. J. de Cologan.

No. 115, Enclosure 2

Memorandum of Chou Fu, on the money to be paid by the Chinese Government, for the erection of expiatory monuments in the cemeteries desecrated- sent to Mr de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Body.

....

I have received a communication from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries stating that they had received a despatch from Your Excellency to effect that a resolution had been adopted by the Representatives of the Powers, concerning the carrying out of Article lV of the Joint Note as follows:-

" A sum of 10,000 taels should be paid by the Chinese Government for each one of the cemeteries situated in the capital and which have been desecrated, and 5,000 taels for each one of those which may be in the same case, and situated in the provinces. These sums shall be paid without prejudice to those which shall furthermore be claimed for material losses resulting from the profanation of the cemeteries. It is understood, on the other hand, that the Legations interested would transmit to you directly the list of cemeteries in which they have for their partto see to the execution of expiatory monuments, and it is to these Legations that Your Highness and Your Excellency will have to pay the sums mentioned in the resolution I transmit to you".

It appears that of the cemeteries that were desecrated in the Capital, there are five of the French outside of the Fou Cheng gate, at Teng Kung Cha la and Cheng Fu Ssu, and the sum to be paid is Taels 50,000. There is a cemetery of the British outside of the Western Wicket gate, and the sum to be paid is Taels 10,000. Further, Taels 10,000 is to

be

No. 113, Enclosure 2

Memorandum of Chou Fu, on the money to be paid by the Chinese Government, for the erection of expiatory monuments in the cemeteries desecrated- sent to Mr de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Body.

....

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" A sum of 10,000 taels should be paid by the Chinese Government for each one of the cemeteries situated in the capital and which have been desecrated, and 5,000 taels for each one of those which may be in the same case, and situated in the provinces. These sums shall be paid without prejudice to those which shall furthermore be claimed for material losses resulting from the profanation of the cemeteries. It is understood, on the other hand, that the Legations interested would transmit to you directly the list of cemeteries in which they have for their parts to see to the execution of expiatory monuments, and it is to these Legations that Your Highness and Your Excellency will have to pay the sums mentioned in the resolution I transmit to you".

It appears that of the cemeteries that were desecrated in the Capital, there are five of the French outside of the Fou Cheng gate, at Teng Kung Cha la and Cheng Fu Ssu, and the sum to be paid is Taels 50,000. There is a cemetery of the British outside of the Western Wicket gate, and the sum to be paid is Taels 10,000. Further, Taels 10,000 is to

be

be paid for the desecration of the Russian cemetery outside of the An Ting gate.

Some time ago I had an interview with Sir Earnest Satow, the British Minister, and Mons Pichon, the French Minister, and it was ascertained by me that the money to erect expiatory monuments in the British and French cemeteries should be sent to the British and French Legations. These amounts are not included in the indemnity. I do not know as yet what cemeteries were desecrated at Tung Chou, Tientsin and in the provinces. I am charged with arranging missionary cases and these are nearly settled. I propose to request the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, to memoralize the Throne asking that the money be appropriated for the erection of expiatory monuments in the cemeteries in the Capital and thus settle these cases. I do not know when the list(referred to above) from the Representatives of the Powers will be sent, or whether the matter will be left to me to investigate and request an appropriation to meet the claims.

I ask that Your Excellency will confer with your colleagues in this business and favor me with a reply. I ask furthermore that the amounts necessary for repairs to the cemeteries shall be included in the amount for indemnity.

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I ask that Your Excellency will confer with your colleagues in this business and favor me with a reply. I ask furthermore that the amounts necessary for repairs to the cemeteries shall be included in the amount for indemnity.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 24 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
23
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.
aaa

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL 22 '01
DEP'T OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China,

Peking, China, June 12th, 1901.

1 Copy only (2 each)
Dup. filed with Desk.

Ackd
July 25
C

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the Departmental files copies, in duplicate, of the printed protocols of the 5th and 6th meetings of the Representatives of the Powers engaged in peace negotiations in this city, which have just been received; also, two copies of the printed protocol of the 41st meeting of the same body.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

As above.

SIXIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
du 9 Novembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne. d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie et de Russie. M. HIOKI représente M. le Baron Nissi, empêché.

Les procès-verbaux des deux séances du 5 novembre sont lus.

Sir Ernest Satow à propos des mesures prises pour empêcher la spéculation sur les terrains, dont les Légations auraient besoin pour s'agrandir, demande si l'autorisation de tous les Ministres serait nécessaire pour rendre valables les acquisitions de terrain, ou bien s'il suffira du consentement de la Légation à laquelle ressortira l'acheteur étranger. Si cette dernière interprétation était celle du Corps Diplomatique, il va de soi qu'en ce qui le concerne il ne donnerait aucun acquiescement contre l'avis d'un de ses Collègues.

Le Corps Diplomatique se range à cette manière de voir et les procès-verbaux sont adoptés.

L'Assemblée décide ensuite d'entendre la lecture du projet de note préparé par le Comité nommé dans la dernière séance, les Ministres se réservant d'en étudier les termes et de les discuter au cours de la prochaine réunion.

Après la lecture de ce document faite par M. d'Anthouard, **M. le Marquis Salvago** propose de décider si la clause relative à la réforme du Tsong-li-Yamen, et aux modifications du cérémonial de Cour sera présentée en même temps aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois ou renvoyée à une époque ultérieure.

M. de Giers ne voit pas d'objection à mentionner le principe de cette réforme et de ces modifications, en en réservant pour plus tard l'application.

M. le Marquis Salvago fait observer que pour le Tsong-li-Yamen il s'agit de remplacer le Bureau ou le Tribunal actuel par un veritable Ministère dirigé par un chef unique, avec lequel traiteraient les Représentants Etrangers.

M. le Baron Czikann est d'avis de faire disparaître de la note à remettre les mots *Tsong-li-Yamen* qu expriment en effet l'idée d'un bureau ou d'un tribunal.

Finalement le Corps Diplomatique accepte à l'unanimité l'insertion dans le projet de note de l'article suivant qui portera le n° 11.

« Le Gouvernement Chinoi s s'engage à réformer l'Office des Affaires Etrangères et à modifier le cérémonial de Cour relatif à la réception des Représentants Etrangers, dans le sens que les Puissances lui indiqueront. »

M. Pichon rappelle qu'un des principaux crimes reproché au Gouvernement Chinois est la profanation des cimetières étrangers. Ce crime est sans précédent à Pékin, et aux yeux des Chinois eux-mêmes il a un caractère de gravité exceptionnelle. Ces cimetières de différentes nationalités renfermaient les sépultures non seulement des missionnaires, mais aussi de plusieurs ministres accrédités en Chine, des officiers et soldats de la campagne de 1860, de divers résidents, de marins décédés pendant le séjour des escortes à Pékin. Il croit donc que ses Collègues jugeront comme lui nécessaire de demander à la Chine d'ériger un monument expiatoire dans chacun de ces cimetières et propose la formule suivante :

« Un monument expiatoire sera érigé par le Gouvernement Chinois dans chacun des cimetières étrangers ou internationaux qui ont été profanés et dont les tombes ont été détruites. »

Sir Ernest Satow. — Cet article devrait être inscrit sous le n° 3, immédiatement après celui des punitions.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

La prochaine séance est fixée à lundi prochain, 12 novembre, à 10 heures du matin.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. DE COLOGAN

CINQUIÈME SÉANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
du 5 Novembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 5 heures et demie du soir, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents :

Les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, d'Italie, du Japon et de Russie. M. d'Anthouard remplace M. le Ministre de France, malade.

Conformément à la décision du Corps Diplomatique, les interprètes se sont réunis une demi-heure avant la séance pour procéder à un examen comparatif de la communication adressée par Li-Hong-Chang à plusieurs Ministres. Ils n'ont pas été d'accord sur le caractère à attribuer aux incorrections de forme relevées dans le document. Aussi M. de Mumm, déclare-t-il, qu'il n'insiste pas sur ce point, mais qu'il persiste à considerer comme inacceptable les termes de cette note. Si on laissait passer des plaintes de cette nature contre les soldats étrangers, elles ne tarderaient pas à se généraliser. Ce n'est pas l'attitude que le vaincu doit observer vis-à-vis de son vainqueur. Il propose donc de la renvoyer à son auteur.

M. le Marquis Salvago est du même avis. La question de forme est sans importance mais le fond est inadmissible.

M. de Giers ne croit pas pouvoir s'associer à cette mesure, bien qu'à son avis la lettre de Li soit déplacée.

M. Conger a l'intention de ne pas répondre.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que le vice-roi du Tcheli excède son droit lorsqu'il apporte le poids de sa parole aux récits de ses subordonnés et affirme que les faits énoncés sont vrais, ou encore lorsqu'il apprécie les opérations militaires comme s'il prétendait tracer des limites aux troupes internationales. Sir Ernest Satow déclare également qu'il n'a pas à s'occuper des rixes entre chrétiens et paiens dont il est question dans cette lettre. Aussi a-t-il l'intention de la renvoyer.

M. d'Anthouard n'attache pas d'importance aux irrégularités de forme, il se bornera à faire dire de vive-voix à Li-Hong-Tchang de rappeler ses secrétaires à l'observation stricte des usages. Mais lui aussi n'admet pas que le vice-roi du Tcheli, avec lequel le chef de la Légation n'a pas de rapports officiels, se permettent de pareilles appréciations de la conduite des troupes internationales.

M le Baron Nissi se bornera à ne pas répondre.

Les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, de France et d'Italie dont les troupes sont particulièrement visées, étant d'accord pour renvoyer le document dont il s'agit, décident de le faire en y joignant un billet en français ainsi conçu :

« Le Ministre de   renvoie a Son Excellence Li-Hong-Chang la lettre ci-jointe qu'il ne peut recevoir. »

Avant de se séparer, le Corps Diplomatique désigne un comité composé de MM. le Baron Czickann, le Marquis Salvago, et le Baron d'Anthouard pour rédiger le texte définitif de la Note à présenter aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

Puis il fixe sa prochaine réunion à vendredi 8 novembre à 10 heures du matin,

La séance est levée à 6 heures.

41me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

DU 17 AVRIL 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

Le proces-verbal de la seance du 29 mars est adopte apres lecture des rectifications auxquelles il a donne lieu.

Le Doyen rappelle que l'ordre du jour porte la continuation de la discussion de la lettre de Son Excellence le Marechal de Waldersee commencee au cours de la precedente seance. On en etait reste a l'article VIII qui avait motive de la part de M. Komura cette observation que dans la destruction des fortifications il conviendrait de s'en tenir aux termes precis de la Note collective. " Les forts de Takou et ceux qui pourraient empecher les libres communications entre Pekin et la mer seront rases. " Il n'est question ni d'arsenaux, ni de camps et l'on ne voit pas en vertu de quel droit on les detruirait.

M. le Marquis Salvago repete ce qu'il a deja dit dans une seance precedente a ce sujet et remarque que les arsenaux de Tientsin sont fortifies.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis comme l'a deja dit le Marquis Salvago que par le mot " fort " il faut entendre toute position ou tout ouvrage fortifie.

M. de Mumm est de cet avis ; la question du reste est essentiellement militaire et il nous est difficile d'aller contre l'opinion des generaux.

M. de Giers pense qu'en soumettant la proposition des generaux aux Gouvernements les Ministres pourront faire connaitre les observations qu'elles ont provoquees.

M. Rockhill partage l'opinion de M. Komura, mais ne se place pas au point de vue militaire ; il n'envisage la question que sous son aspect politique.

M. le Baron Czikann observe que le Gouvernement Chinois ayant accepte les conditions posees dans la Note collective ne peut soulever d'objections politiques. Il ne s'agit plus maintenant que de l'execution et cela regarde les militaires.

M. Komura maintient que le Corps Diplomatique reste juge de l'interpretation.

M. Pichon ne touchera pas aux questions militaires. Il adopte les propositions contenues dans la lettre du Marechal de Waldersee, sous reserve des vœux qu'il a formules hier. Il rappelle que lorsqu'il s'est agi de l'execution des clauses militaires le Corps Diplomatique apres avoir procede a un commencement d'etude a decide d'en referer aux generaux. Ceux-ci ont donne leur avis, maintenant on est en train de detruire leur œuvre. Il craint que si l'on s'engage dans cette voie on ne puisse aboutir a aucune solution.

Le Doyen consultant le Corps Diplomatique celui-ci a l'exception de MM. Komura et Rockhill emet l'avis d'adopter les propositions des generaux. MM. Koyura et Rockhill declare que devant la majorite ils n'insistent pas.

Pour l'article IX.

Il a ete unanimement reconnu necessaire par les commandants d'armees d'occuper Tientsin et Shanhai Kouan — Ching Wang tao d'une facon permanente et fortement, et il a ete decide par cette raison que les forces d'occupation de Tientsin seraient de 2000 hommes de toutes les armes et celles de Shanhai Kouan — Ching Wangtao de 1500. L'Allemagne, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, l'Italie, le Japon prendront part a l'occupation de Tientsin ; la Russie et toutes les Puissances nommees sauf l'Italie seront representees a Shanhai Kouan.

L'Autriche-Hongrie stationnera des petits detachements a Tientsin et a Shanhai Kouan.

Mon autre proposition de placer des garnisons permanentes en differents endrois de la ligne du chemin de fer Pekin — Takou — Shanhai Kouan, afin d'assurer la libre communication de la capitale avec la mer recut complete approbation. Seul le general americain Chaffee fut d'avis que l'occupation de Pekin, Tientsin et Shanhai Kouan serait suffisante.

Il a ete egalement decide qu'on devait occuper Houangtsoun, Lanfang, Yangtsoun, Chienlieng tchang, Tongkou, Loutai, Tangshan, Lantcho, Chanli, en placant dans chacun de ces endroits 300 hommes dont 50 montes, avec quelques mitrailleuses.

La distribution de ces garnisons entre les divers contingents se reglera, d'apres la decision prise de commun accord, de la maniere suivante :

L'Italie occupera Houangtsoun.

L'Allemagne Lan Fang et Yangtsoun.

La France, Chienlieng tchang et Tangkou.

La Grande-Bretagne, Loutai et Tangshan, le Japon, Lantcho et Chanli.

Il est a remarquer en plus que le general russe de Wogack emit l'opinion qu'on pourrait peut-etre renoncer a occuper quelques uns de ces endroits.

Le casernement des troupes dans chacun de ces endroits est l'affaire des contingents.

Chaque garnison aura a garantir la securite de la moitie de la ligne du chemin de fer entre le poste qu'elle occupera et ceux des garnisons immediatement voisines. Les gares tant que la ligne sera confiee a l'exploitation militaire, seront occupees par les forces de police britanniques.

Chaque Puissance a le droit de laisser dans les points importants, comme par exemple Tangkou, des petits postes afin de pourvoir aux lignes d'etapes.

Entre la presente preoccupation militaire et l'etat permanent qui suivra, il y aura forcement une periode de transition pour laquelle il faut aussi prendre plusieurs mesures.

Il a ete unanimement reconnu necessaire de porter a 6000 hommes pendant cette periode le chiffre de la garnison de Tientsin.

Le surplus de 4000 hommes par rapport aux forces permanentes futures sera fourni par l'Allemagne, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, le Japon et l'Italie.

Durant cette periode, le Gouvernement Provisoire du district de Tientsin devra continuer a remplir ses fonctions. Les postes d'etape sur le Peiho a Hohsiou, Mateou et Tongtcheou devront continuer a etre occupes.

M. de Giers rappelle que le general de Wogack a emis aupres du marechal l'avis suivant : qu'on pourrait peut-etre renoncer a occuper quelques-uns des endroits indiques dans la liste totale des points a occuper.

M. de Giers emet le vœu personnel que la proposition du general de Wogack soit adoptee, mais il declare se rallier a la majorite.

L'article IX est adopte.

A propos du terme " etat permanent " le Corps Diplomatique declare a l'unanimite que le mot " permanent " doit-etre pris dans un sens relatif et signifier l'occupation reduite qui suivra pour une periode plus ou moins longue.

Le moment ou ces renforts devront etre retires doit etre laisse a la decision ulterieure des Gouvernements, ainsi que la determination du moment ou il sera possible de limiter les mesures de protection permanente, dont il est parle plus haut. Ce n'est que plus tard qu'on pourra juger quand ce moment sera venu et cela dependra des preuves de sincerite, de bon vouloir et de capacite que le Gouvernement Chinois aura donnees pour proteger la vie et la propriete des etrangers.

La creation ou nomination d'un commandant generale pour la periode de transition aussi bien que pour l'etat permanent ulterieur est consideree par les differents chefs d'armee comme tres desirable au point de vue militaire. De meme il est a desirer que le commandant en chef soit renouvele a peu pres annuellement, pour chaque contingent interesse participe au commandement general.

Apres que les deliberations au sujet des decisions a prendre sur les articles VIII et IX ont ete terminees, on a parle de la maniere dont il serait procede a l'evacuation de la province du Tcheli, en tenant compte du fait que cette question est intimement liee a l'autre.

Il a ete decide que ce serait impossible de reunir a Tientsin de grandes masses d'hommes, car, ceci conduirait pendant l'ete a des grands perils au point de vue sanitaire. Il s'en suit que, en meme

M. **Rockhill** se declare contre la duree du Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin durant la periode de transition.

M. **de Giers** remarque que la fixation du chiffre des effectifs est une question militaire tandis que le maintien du Gouvernement Provisoire est une question politique.

Sir Ernest Satow est du meme avis et se prononce en faveur de la suppression du Gouvernement Provisoire des que cela sera possible.

M. **Pichon** insiste dans le meme sens. Il convient de retablir le plus tot possible l'administration civile meme avec la presence des troupes. Nous n'avons pas le droit de nous substituer au Gouvernement Chinois et l'administration de Tientsin peut-etre remise aux Chinois sans compromettre la liberte des communications.

Il emet en consequence le vœu que le Gouvernement Provisoire de Tientsin remette aux autorites chinoises les pouvoirs qui leur appartiennent en temps normal. Aussitot que la situation le permettra sans prejudice de l'occupation militaire.

Tous les Ministres s'associent a ce vœu sauf M. **de Mumm** qui s'abstient sans s'opposer.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis que cette question doit etre laissee a la decision des Gouvernements. Toutefois afin d'eclairer ceux-ci il propose d'emettre une opinion. Au point de vue politique, il considere qu'il serait excellent de changer le commandant en chef tous les ans.

Tous les Ministres a l'exception de M. **Komura** sont d'accord pour recommander la proposition des generaux a leurs Gouvernements.

M. **Komura** croit qu'en temps de paix il n'est pas necessaire de nommer un Commandant en chef. En cas de circonstances critiques une semblable nomination peut etre faite apres entente entre les Puissances ou entre les Commandants en chef des diverses nationalites.

Le Marquis Salvago craint que cette maniere de proceder ne donne lieu a des inconvenients dans la designation des officiers.

M. **de Giers** remarque que Pekin est naturellement exclu du ressort de ce commandement, les gardes des Legations ne pouvant dependre que de leur Ministre.

temps que l'evacuation de Pekin et de Pao-ting-fou, un rapatriement de troupes devra avoir lieu, et que cette evacuation ne pourra par consequent se faire que lorsque les bateaux-transports seront prets. Il a ete en plus reconnu que pendant les mois de juillet et aout des grandes etapes dans la direction de Tientsin-Tangkou seraient impossibles.

Le resultat de tout ceci est que l'evacuation de Pekin et de Pao-ting-fou doit etre terminee vers le 15 juin, a moins que, l'occupation ne soit prolongee jusqu'a l'automne.

Sir Ernest Satow demande s'il n'y aurait pas lieu de repondre a la suggestion concernant la date du 15 Juin.

M. Rockhill. M. Pichon a deja dit que l'evacuation pourrait commencer des maintenant.

M. Pichon. Oui, et en ce qui nous concerne, nous avons deja commence par rapatrier les services accessoires.

Sir Ernest Satow. Nous allons renvoyer deux bataillons prochainement.

M. de Giers s'associe aux propositions de M. Pichon et de Sir Ernest Satow. Il serait d'avis de se borner pour le moment a faire savoir aux autorites militaires qu'elles peuvent commencer leur mouvement d'evuation et de n'en pas parler aux chinois.

M. Rockhill serait d'avis de reduire les effectifs des maintenant et de continuer ensuite si l'etat des negociations le permet. Une reduction epargnerait a la Chine de grosses pertes de revenus et ferait realiser des economies sur l'entretien des troupes.

M. Komura se prononce en faveur de l'evacuation de Pekin et de Pao-ting-fou le plus tot possible. La presence de 6000 hommes de troupes a Tientsin exercera une pression suffisante sur la Chine et si occupation militaire etait maintenue dans l'etat present le cout en augmenterait le montant total des indemnites et par consequent accroitrait les difficultes que l'on rencontre dans la recherche d'une solution satisfaisante de la question des indemnites.

M. Pichon verrait des inconvenients a preciser les points a evacuer. A son avis, la question de la reduction des effectifs n'est pas liee a celle des indemnites, car nous avons les moyens d'exercer une pression sur le Gouvernement Chinois sans maintenir dans le Tcheli 6000 hommes d'effectifs. Il est convaincu que pour les indemnites les obstacles a envisager ne sont pas surtout du cote de la Chine et que celle-ci acceptera de payer quand on lui aura indique le montant des indemnites.

M. de Mumm pourrait se rallier aux propositions de reduction d'effectifs si elles etaient liees a la solution de la question des indemnites. Autrement il devra attendre les instructions de son Gouvernement. A son avis il serait peut-etre preferable de laisser cette question de cote et d'attendre le resultat de la consultation des Gouvernements.

La remise de l'autorite civile aux chinois ne peut avoir lieu qu'apres l'evacuation des villes nommees, mais il serait a desirer qu'on laissat auparavant s'approcher des troupes chinoises et qu'on leur confiat directement (de suite) les services de police et de surete.

De cette facon il sera possible de prevenir des troubles et d'empecher que le pouvoir ne tombe, dans les grandes agglomerations, aux mains de la populace.

Les deliberations ont porte finalement sur l'effectif des troupes auxquelles sera confiee la garde des Legations et il a ete convenu que leur total ne depasserait pas le chiffre de 2000 hommes. —

On laissera par consequent a Pekin :

Pour l'Amerique	150 hommes.
l'Allemagne	300 —
la France	300 —
la Grande-Bretagne	250 —
le Japon	300 —
l'Italie	200 —
l'Autriche-Hongrie	200 —
la Russie	300 —

Sur la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow, on decide de soumettre aux Gouvernements la motion suivante : " Une reduction partielle des troupes est deja possible, mais l'evacuation proprement dite ne pourra commencer avant que le Gouvernement Chinois ait rempli les conditions des articles II et X de la Note collective, et qu'il ait accepte les principes generaux qui lui seront indiques pour le paiement des indemnites, c'est-a-dire le chiffre total et la maniere de payer. "

Dans la reponse qui sera faite au Marechal, on passera ce point sous silence.

D'apres M. Komura, l'administration civile devrait etre remise aux Chinois deux ou trois semaines au moins avant le depart des troupes.

Sir Ernest Satow trouve ce delai trop court.

M. Pichon propose un minimum d'un mois.

M. de Mumm estime qu'on pourrait poser la question aux generaux et attendre leur reponse avant d'emettre une opinion.

M. Pichcn croit qu'un delai assez long est d'autant plus necessaire qu'il faudra du temps a l'administration chinoise pour preparer la reinstallation de la Cour et qu'on n'evacuera pas avant que celle-ci ne se mette en route pour Pekin.

L'avis de M. de Mumm est accepte.

M. Rockhill propose aussi de communiquer a ses Collegues une lettre du general Chaffee au Marechal donnant les resultats de l'administration mixte telle qu'elle a ete pratiquee sur le secteur americain.

Sir Ernest Satow considere comme tres desirable que les Gouvernements acceptent le prtncipe d'un chiffre maximun pour la garde de chaque Legation.

M. de Mumm voit une objection a l'adoption de ce principe. En effet dans le cas ou un Gouvernement viendrait a retirer sa garde pour une cause quelconque, les autres Legations pourraient se trouver dans l'obligation d'augmentes le chiffre de leur escorte afin de maintenir dans le quartier Diplomatique le nombre d'homme juges necessaire pour sa defense.

Sir Ernest Satow specifie qu'il a surtout en vue de reduire dans la suite l'effectif de la garnison du quartier Diplomatique.

M. de Giers est assez embarrasse pour se prononcer sur le maximum propose. Mais il est favorable a une reduction si elle est possible.

M. de Mumm partage cette opinion.

M. Pichon craint que le Gouvernement Chinois hesite a revenir dans sa capitale s'il s'y trouve une garnison de deux mille hommes.

M. le Marquis Salvago. Je crois qu'on a oublie de faire mention de la lettre du colonel Garioni dans laquelle il explique que s'il n'a pas fait comprendre l'Italie parmi les Puissances qui maintiendront une occupation a Shanhai Kouan c'est parce qu'il avait pense qu'on voulait detruire les forts, mais que si on garde provisoirement quelque fort il se reserve de maintenir une garnison dans le but que les Italiens ont occupe lors de la prise de Shanhai Kouan.

Le Baron Czikann lit un projet de lettre aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois relative a la concession internationale de Kou lang Sou. Le Corps Diplomatique l'adopte, ainsi qu'une autre lettre transmettant ses resolutions a l'egard de la reforme du ceremonial.

Sir Ernest Satow demande a presenter quelques observations au sujet des principes adoptes pour le reglement des indemnites.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majeste Britannique n'a pas l'intention de presenter aucune reclamation en faveur de ceux qui appartiennent aux services militaire ou navale, et cette décision s'applique aux gardes de sa Legation comme a ceux qui ont pris part aux operations militaires et navales qui avaient pour but la delivrance des Legations. Il espere que ce principe, sera adopte par les autres Puissances.

Le principe n° I adopte par la Commission des indemnites porte que des dommages-interets ne pourront etre reclames qu'en raison de faits qui soient une suite immediate et directe du mouvement anti-etranger qui s'est produit en 1900.

Comme le manque a gagner est refuse aux commercants, il estime que le meme principe devrait etre applique au cas des Societes. De meme la baisse des valeurs ne peut etre regardee que comme une suite indirecte des evenements du mouvement anti-etranger de l'annee passee.

D'apres son opinion les categories suivantes paraissent soit s'approcher tres pres de " pertes indirectes ", soit etre difficiles a etablir. Si elles ne sont pas entierement exclues, elles doivent au moins etre soumises a un scrutin tres severe.

Pour les Societes et particuliers.

b) Travaux perdus ou retardes.

c) Creances reconnues valables et devenues irrecouvrables.

Frais d'emmagasinage extraordinaire et de reexpedition.

Billets de banques perdus ou devenus irrecouvrables especes metalliques, valeurs immediatement realisables.

Ruptures de contrat de toute espece, pertes subies par suite de la non-execution de contrats conclus pour articles d'exportation ou d'importation. Avances faites a des commercants chinois devenus insolvables par suites des evenements.

Frais d'assurances extraordinaires rendus necessaires par les evenements.

Pour les particuliers.

Pertes subies par la suite de non-execution des contrats. Loyers non recouvres ou loyers payes d'avance et non utilises par suite des evenements.

Sous le § 5. Il estime que " le retablissement des Etats, Societes etc dans la situation ou ils se seraient trouves si le mouvement anti-etranger de 1900 ne s'etait pas produit " est impossible.

En ce qui concerne les interets a ajouter au montant des indemnites il pense que 5 0/0 devrait etre la limite dans tous les cas pour les commercants ainsi que pour les particuliers.

Finalement, le Gouvernement de Sa Majeste Britannique a toujours partage l'opinion du Gouvernement Italien que les reclamations autres que celles des Etats pourraient etre examinees par une Commission mixte formee par quelques Representants ou par leur delegues. Il prefererait donc qu'apres un examen preliminaire par la Legation interessee les reclamations fussent portees devant une Commission mixte composee comme il est indique ci-dessus et pas devant le plenum.

Cette Commission se bornerait a verifier d'une facon generale si les reclamations ont ete admises selon des principes identiques de sorte qu'avant de les incorporer au total a presenter aux Plenipotentiaires Chinois elles soient au moins approuvees par tous les Representants des Puissances.

Sir Ernest Satow ajoute que c'est par instruction de son Gouvernement qu'il fait cette communication.

M. de Mumm. Le travail de la Commission est un compromis entre des opinions tres differentes. En consequence, si maintenant on voulait reprendre des objections, tout serait remis en cause et il serait difficile d'arriver a une solution.

M. Joostens tient a retenir des declarations de Sir Ernest Satow qu'il faudra se montrer tres exigeant sur les preuves des dommages invoques. Tous les Ministres partagent cet avis et sont d'opinion que l'exclusion des manques a gagner et de la baisse des valeurs de la categorie des faits donnant droit a une indemnite s'appliquent non seulement aux commercants mais aux societes et aux particuliers.

M. de Mumm se referant a ce qu'il a deja declare dans une precedente seance, se range a la maniere de voir des Gouvernements anglais et italien, en ce qui concerne l'examen des reclamations autres que celles des Etats par une Commission mixte composee de delegues de toutes les Legations.

Le Corps Diplomatique consulte sur le memorandum de Sir Ernest Satow decide, a l'exception de M. Rockhill et de Sir Ernest Satow qui ne votent pas, de maintenir les votes precedemment emis sur le rapport de la Commission des indemnites, en y ajoutant les interpretations qui viennent d'etre formulees par M. Joostens.

En ce qui concerne le mode de presentation des indemnites, tous les Ministres maintiennent leurs votes precedents a l'exception de M. Rockhill qui s'abstient, du Marquis Salvgao, de M. de Mumm et de Sir Ernest Satow qui appuient les conclusions du memorandum.

La seance est levee a midi trente.

Le Secretaire,

A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU AUG 1901

JUL 22 '01 DEPT OF STATE

No.116.

✓ Ans^d Aug. 3

Commissioner of the United States
to China,

Peking, China, June 13, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information, copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the carrying out of the terms of Article VII of the Joint Note, which provided for the erection of a defensible diplomatic quarter in Peking, within the limits of which the Chinese were not to reside. (Enclosures 1 - 5).

FILED

As the question now stands, the Chinese Government has agreed to cede the right of occupancy of all the ground owned by it or its subjects, within the limits indicated, to the Powers collectively, to form a defensible diplomatic quarter, undertaking, furthermore to compensate its subjects whom it may have to expropriate for that purpose.

The Representatives of the Powers directly after the occupation of the city by the foreign forces reached an agreement among themselves as to the ground each required for the extension and defense of his respective legation, or for the erection of a new one; the legally vested rights of foreign private owners within the limits being, of course, recognized.

The action of the Representative of the United States was reported to you by Mr.Conger in his despatch n0.438,of November 3rd,1900,and No.558,of March 4th,1901.

' In the former despatch Mr.Conger says that he presumes that under our policy the land set aside in the aforesaid arrangement between the Foreign Representatives,if taken by the United States "will be paid for either to the Chinese owners,or credited upon account against the Chinese Government for indemnity."

A commission composed of interpreters of the Legations and delegates appointed by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries,was organized at the request of the Foreign Representatives (see enclosures 6 - 11),and has been for some time past occupied in examining and recording the proofs of ownership of Chinese subjects to the land within the diplomatic quarter to whom the Chinese Government is to pay an indemnity for their property; also,in attempting to assess the value of the ground and improvements.

The United States might,if it sees fit,credit the Chinese Government with such sums as it may ultimately pay,under the decision of this commission,to Chinese property owners within the limits of our section of the diplomatic quarter. This method seems preferable to buying directly from the present owners of this ground,which course seems,at present,at least,very difficult to follow. The former plan appears also to conform to your instruction to me that the sum demanded of China ($25,000,000) covered all claims of whatever nature.

In his despatch No.558,of March 4th last,Mr.Conger / says that " he has designated tracts in the vicinity of the legation's present residence,which will be ample for the purpose of a new legation. * * * * * It is,however, \ probable that in the portion of the quarter allotted to

the United States Legation there will be a few desirable lots beyond the requirements of the Legation, which of course, citizens of the United States have the first right to purchase."

Unless the Chinese Government makes a complete cession or lease in perpetuity to the Powers of this quarter of the city, the latter, it seems to me, cannot put it to any use but that specified - legations and the purposes of their defense. Should any one of them at any time decide not to occupy the whole of the section of the quarter set aside by mutual arrangement between the Powers for its use, the property must revert to the other Powers for their use, the title always remaining in the Chinese Government. Under the present arrangement the United States Government might allow occupancy to its nationals of a portion of its section for such purposes as it might deem necessary or expedient. I note, however, the Department's views on this subject contained in the last paragraph of its instructions to me. (No. 23 of May 3rd, 1901.)

For the above reasons it would seem that the Legation is wrong in supposing that citizens of the United States have the right to buy such lots in the American section as may not be needed for its use.

Mr Rockhill is right as to this.

I respectfully request that this Legation be instructed at as early a date as possible as to your views on the following points:-

1st. Will the United States Government credit the Chinese Government on the amount of the indemnity with the amount paid by it to its expropriated subjects within our section of the quarter, or does it wish to buy directly from the owners?

2nd. Does the Government wish that a formal cession should be made by China to it of the ground comprised

in our section of the Diplomatic quarter?

3rd. What disposition do you wish made of the land within our section not necessary for Legation purposes?

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Eleven enclosures.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

July 23, 1901

Dear Dr. Hill:

The appropriation is for $40.000 to purchase ground and erect legation buildings.

Mr. Conger's suggestion that we credit against the indemnity whatever China may pay for the condemnation of the property, was perhaps made so that the whole appropriation might be available for buildings. This suggestion rests on the assumption that China

the United States Legation there will be a few desirable lots beyond the requirements of the Legation, which of course, citizens of the United States have the first right to purchase."

Unless the Chinese Government makes a complete cession or lease in perpetuity to the Powers of this quarter of the city, the latter, it seems to me, cannot put it to any use but that specified - Legations and the purposes of their defense. Should any one of them at any time decide not to occupy the whole of the section of the quarter set aside by mutual arrangement between the Powers for its use, the property must revert to the other Powers for their use, the title always remaining in the Chinese Government. Under the present arrangement the United States Government might allow occupancy to its nationals of a portion of its section for such purposes as it might deem necessary or expedient. I note, however, the Department's views on this subject contained in the last paragraph of its instructions to me. (No.23 of May 3rd, 1901.)

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conveys the ground to the Powers instead of the Powers buying it from native owners."

But this is not the arrangement now reported, which is, that "the Chinese Government has agreed to *cede* *the* *right* of *occupancy* of all the ground owned by it or its subjects, *within* the limits indicated, to the Powers *collectively*, to *form* a defensible *diplomatic* quarter, undertaking furthermore to compensate *its* subjects whom it may have to expropriate for that purpose."

the United States Legation there will be a few desirable lots beyond the requirements of the Legation, which of course, citizens of the United States have the first right to purchase."

Unless the Chinese Government makes a complete cession or lease in perpetuity to the Powers of this quarter of the city, the latter, it seems to me, cannot put it to any use but that specified - legations and the purposes of their defense. Should any one of them at any time decide not to occupy the whole of the section of the quarter set aside by mutual arrangement between the Powers for its use, the property must revert to the other Powers for their use, the title always remaining in the Chinese Government. Under the present arrangement the United States Government might allow occupancy to its nationals of a portion of its section for such purposes as it might deem necessary or expedient. I note, however, the Department's views on this subject contained in the last paragraph of its instructions to me (No.23 of May 3rd, 1901.)

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Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

See Mr. de Cologan's notes of March 19 & 30.

The idea of purchase of the ground being thus excluded, any schemes resting on the theory of ownership are likewise excluded from consideration, and there is equally no reason to credit the Chinese Govt with the value of the ground as a partial offset to the total indemnity, altho' some ground rent might be admissible.

Unless some very different arrangement should be made, the Powers collectively hold the whole Diplomatic Quarter, rent free, as tenants of the Chinese Government,

the United States Legation there will be a few desirable lots beyond the requirements of the Legation, which of course, citizens of the United States have the first right to purchase."

Unless the Chinese Government makes a complete cession or lease in perpetuity to the Powers of this quarter of the city, the latter, it seems to me, cannot put it to any use but that specified -- legations and the purposes of their defense. Should any one of them at any time decide not to occupy the whole of the section of the quarter set aside by mutual arrangement between the Powers for its use, the property must revert to the other Powers for their use, the title always remaining in the Chinese Government. Under the present arrangement the United States Government might allow occupancy to its nationals of a portion of its section for such purposes as it might deem necessary or expedient. I note, however, the Department's views on this subject contained in the last paragraph of its instructions to me. (No. 23 of May 3rd, 1901.)

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Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

for an indeterminate period or in perpetuity, on condition of their applying the grounds to a particular purpose.

The Powers can allot the ground among themselves, each being bound by the general agreement as to the use to be made of its allotment.

If my premises are accurately stated, Mr. Rockhill's inquiries can be answered:

1. As the arrangement is now understood, the U. S. Government has no option of purchase of land

the United States Legation there will be a few desirable lots beyond the requirements of the Legation, which of course, citizens of the United States have the first right to purchase."

Unless the Chinese Government makes a complete cession or lease in perpetuity to the Powers of this quarter of the city, the latter, it seems to [illegible] to any use but that specified - legations and the [illegible] of their defense. Should any one of them at any time decide not to occupy the whole of the section of the quarter set aside by mutual arrangement between the Powers for its use, the property must revert to the other Powers for their use, the title always remaining in the Chinese Government. Under the present arrangement the United States Government might allow occupancy to its nationals of a portion of its section for such purposes as it might deem necessary or expedient. I [illegible] Government's views on this subject contained in the last paragraph of its instructions to me. (No.23 of May 3rd, 1901.)

For the above reasons it would seem that the Legation is wrong in supposing that citizens of the United States have the right to buy such lots in the American section as may not be needed for its use.

I respectfully request that this Legation be instructed at as early a date as possible as to your views on the following points:-

1st. Will the United States Government credit the Chinese Government the amount of the indemnity with the amount paid by it to its expropriated subjects within our section of the quarter, or does it wish to buy directly from the owners?

2nd. Does the Government wish that a formal cession should be made by China to it of the ground comprised from the owners, while the retention of title by the General Govt. of China and the conditions under which the use of the land is granted to the owners excludes any suggestion of indirect purchase without valid title in fee by crediting China with the value of the land.

2. The preceding virtually answers the second inquiry. So long as the cession by China is to the Powers collectively for a particular use, no additional

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of building a dwelling or shop on

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

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title would be derived from a formal cession, to each Power severally, of the land it may occupy for said use.

3 No disposition can be made of the land allotted to the U. S. otherwise than for legation use and for defensive structures.

As to question 3, it may be remarked that, even were a cession in fee contemplated, either by actual money-purchase or by the indirect process of crediting the value against the indemnity

of building a dwelling or shop on

Eleven enclosures.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

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China has agreed to pay, or by gift outright by the Chinese Gov't., the title of the U. S. to the portion assigned to us would vest in the Government, and it could only use the land for government purposes; hence the U. S. gov't. could not grant "occupancy" of any part of its section for other uses. We could not, without express authority of law, assume a discretion to grant to an American citizen the privilege of building a dwelling or shop on

Eleven enclosures.

Second Assistant Secretary's Room.

MEMORANDUM.

ground which is public property. Instn No. 23, of May 3, 1901, to which Mr. Rockhill refers, is quite in the line of this consideration; for it proceeds on the assumption of the incompatibility of private ownership with the public use to which the land is to be put, and contemplates necessary "dispossession" (i.e. by purchase or expropriation) of any adverse tenancy within the legation quarter.

Eleven enclosures.

in our section of the Diplomatic quarter?

3rd. What disposition do you wish made of the land within our section not necessary for Legation purposes?

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

Eleven enclosures.

Enclosure No. 1.

(TRANSLATION)

MR. de COLOGAN TO THE CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES,

Peking, March 1, 1901.

Highness

Excellency :

Article V11 of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China grants to each Power the right to organize a permanent guard for its legation, and to make defensible the Diplomatic quarter, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside.

In your memorandum of the 16th of January you were pleased to ask us concerning this subject where would commence and where would finish the Diplomatic quarter.

You added "The Government offices and public buildings which may happen to be situated within it should be left outside its limits. This quarter should be ~~delineated~~ delimitated with us, so that we may ask the inhabitants to leave it." I have the honor to inform you that the Representatives of the Powers have fixed the limits of the Diplomatic quarter by the following lines

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TRANSLATION

MR. de COLOGAN TO THE CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Peking, March 1, 1901.

Highness

Excellency :

Article VII of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China grants to each Power the right to organize a permanent guard for its legation, and to make defensible the Diplomatic quarter, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside.

In your memorandum of the 16th of January you were pleased to ask us concerning this subject where would commence and where would finish the Diplomatic quarter.

You added "The Government offices and public buildings which may happen to be situated within it should be left outside its limits. This quarter should be delineated with us, so that we may ask the inhabitants to leave it." I have the honor to inform you that the Representatives of the Powers have fixed the limits of the Diplomatic quarter by the following lines

lines, as is indicated in the annexed plan ;

To the West line a, b, c, d drawn ~~through~~ from the foot of the wall;to the north line d, e, f, drawn along the base of the wall of the Imperial City, and the line between the letters f and g; to the East line g h drawn to the East of the Kettler Strasse (Great Court of the Hata-men); to the South line h,a,drawn along the outside of the wall of the Tartar City and following the bastions.

The Representatives of the Powers have decided furthermore that you should be informed that the Governmental and public buildings ~~owning~~ on ground within these limits should be transferred elsewhere.

I reserve to myself to inform you later, in the name of my colleagues, of the compensations which will be proposed for the Chinese who must leave this quarter and whose lots will be expropriated by the various legations.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

Ever

lines, as is indicated in the annexed plan ;

To the West line a, b, c, d drawn ~~through~~ from the foot of the wall; to the north line d, e, f, drawn along the base of the wall of the Imperial City, and the line between the letters f and g; to the East line g h drawn to the East of the Kettler Strasse (Great Court of the Hata-men) ; to the South line h,a,drawn along the outside of the wall of the Tartar City and following the bastions.

The Representatives of the Powers have decided furthermore that you should be informed that the Governmental and public buildings ~~owning~~ on ground within these limits should be transferred elsewhere.

I reserve to myself to inform you later, in the name of my colleagues, of the compensations which will be proposed for the Chinese who must leave this quarter and whose lots will be expropriated by the various legations.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

Enclosure No. 2

Translation of a memorandum presented by Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, - conjointly- on the subject of the Legation quarter, dated March 2nd, 1901.

On the 1st instant, we received a communication from the Doyen accompanied by a plan, stating that the Foreign R R had decided upon the area to be set apart as Legation quarter, and defined the four boundaries of the same; that the public offices and buildings therein situated must be transferred elsewhere, and that the question of compensating the Chinese inhabitants thereof, who must also remove themselves and who are to be **expropriated** is reserved for a subsequent communication.

As regards the Chinese residing in this quarter, who have to remove themselves elsewhere, it is , in the interest of justice and equity, imperative that later on regulations for indemnifying them in respect of their removal, expenses and thev value of their land be drawn up.

In the memorandum of February 5th, which we handed to to you, we asked for particulars as to where the Legation quarter commenced and where it ended. We stated that all offices and buildings situated therein ought to be considered part of the same, and pointed out the necessity of having a joint delimitation of it's boundaries.

A careful perusal, however, of the plan accompanying the Doyen's communication shows us that the Tang Tzu , important ground where the Emperor is wont to sacrifice, has been included within the limits, which also embrace the following public offices and buildings.

The Imperial Clan Court, the Boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Rites, War and Works, the Mongolian Superintendency, the Hanlin College, the Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction, the Court of the Imperial Stud, and of State Ceremonial, the Imperial Board of Astronomy, the Carriage Park, the Residence for Tributary Envoys and the College devoted to the students of the Hanlin Bachelors. All the above named places are essential to the carrying on of public business.

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Ever since Peking was made the Capitol, the various public offices have been established inside the Cheng Yang Gate, (the Chien Men) on the right and left of the Imperial City. They are in immediate proximity to and form a circle round the same.

Not only does the fact of their being adjacent(to the Palace) facilitate the despatch of public business, it is a question intimately affecting the prestige and the dignity of the State. This arrangement has remained without change, through out the Yuan and Ming Dynasties- a period of now more than five hundred years. The magnitude of the building operations, and the number of public servants-high and low- have also to be considered, and were a transfer insisted upon there would be no other site available. Moreover, the Tang Tzu and these various public offices and buildings are comparatively far away from the Legations. Regarded from a Legation point of view, their exclusion from the Legation quarter would have no harmful results, whereas their inclusion therein would defend the Capitol City of all that goes to constitute a Capitol. The action proposed involves consequences of no trifling import to the dignity of the state and the hope of the people.

Were we lightly and inconsiderately to acquiesce therein, it is to be feared, that their Majesties the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor would, on their return visit us with censure of the severest kind. It is of a truth really impossible for us to take so heavy a load upon our shoulders.

It is accordingly incumbent upon us to pray you in the terms of our former memorandum to agree to consider these buildings as not included in the Legation quarter.

To accede to our request would afford ample evidence that the Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary are in sympathy with the sincere desire to strengthen friendly relations, which animates our Government.

That you will do so is of a truth most fervently hoped by us.

Ever since Peking was made the Capital, the various public offices have been established inside the Cheng Yang Gate, (the Chien Men) on the right and left of the Imperial City. They are in immediate proximity to and form a circle round the same.

Not only does the fact of their being adjacent (to the Palace) facilitate the despatch of public business; it is a question intimately affecting the prestige and the dignity of the State. This arrangement has remained without change, throughout the Yuan and Ming Dynasties - a period of not less than five hundred years. The magnitude of the building operations, and the number of public servants-high and low- have also to be considered, and were a transfer insisted upon there would be no other site available. Moreover, the Tang Yat and these various public offices and buildings are comparatively far away from the Legations. Removed from a Legation quarter, their exclusion from the Legation quarter would cause no harmful results, whereas their inclusion therein would affect the Capital City [illegible] dignities. The action proposed involves consequences of no trifling import to the dignity of the state and the hope of the people.

Were we lightly and inconsiderately to acquiesce therein, it is to be feared, that their Majesties the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor would, on their return visit us with censure of the severest kind. It is of a truth really impossible for us to take so heavy a load upon our shoulders.

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Enclosure No. 3.

(Translation)

Imperial and Royal Legation of Austro-Hungary

Peking, 25th of April, 1901.

Mr. Minister and dear Dean :

The Commission on the Diplomatic quarter has the honor to inform you of the results of the conferences which it had on the 22nd of April with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to consider the questions brought up in the draft note which they handed us on the 2nd of last March.

The Commission in the first place informed the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that the Diplomatic Corps had decided to insist on the boundaries for the Legation quarters indicated in the letter which you sent them on the 1st of March, but that it was ready to make a concession as to the Western boundary, on condition that the Chinese Government should no longer insist on the other objections made in the above mentioned note.

This concession would consist in bringing back the line a.b to within a certain distance of Gazelee road, so as to leave to the Chinese Government the four ministries situated

between

Imperial and Royal Legation of Austro Hungary

Peking, 25th of April, 1901.

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This concession would consist in bringing back the line a b to within a certain distance of Gazelee road, so as to leave to the Chinese Government the four ministries situated

between

between Gazelee Road and the Chien-men, to-wit, the bureau of the Imperial household and the ministries of the interior, of finance and of rites. We did not fail to add that this concession could only be made in the case of the Chinese Government undertaking not to allow any native dwellings on the ground situated between Gazelee Road and the Chien-men, with the exception of those of the Chinese servants of the legations, who were to be expropriated from their former dwellings in the Diplomatic quarter.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries would prefer to leave this ground entirely free of any buildings with the exception of the four above mentioned yamens, but they would be ready to leave the settlement of these details to the mixed commission of interpreters and Chinese delegates.

Prince Ching insisted very much that we should give up the idea of having demolished the yellow wall of the Imperial Palace situated to the north of the British Legation, as it would destroy the symmetry of the Palace. All our objections did not succeed in making him accept the decision of the Diplomatic Corps on this point, but finally he seemed ready to recommend to the Court the project of substituting an

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iron

iron railing for this wall. The Commission undertook to submit this proposition to the Diplomatic Corps.

The opposition of Prince Ching to the tearing down of a part of the Bureau of Mongol Affairs , so as to make the glacis on the North, was also very strong. He finished however, by giving in in favor of the military ex~~er~~igencies of the case which we submitted to him, but asked that the prohibition of building of of depositing building materials on the glacis should extend to foreigners as well as to natives, and that the ownership of the ground in that part of the glacis situated to the north of the street~~s~~ should remain vested in the Chinese, and that the Chinese Police should be permitted to exercise its duties on the glacis, while observing the regulations elaborated by the Diplomatic Corps.

The most serious objections were made us concerningthe Tang-tzu,× as the relinquishment of this spot to foreigners would be considered, according to Prince Ching, as a serious blow to the dignity of the dynasty.

The Prince proposed to give in exchange to the Italian Legation the ground belonging to the Customs, which the Inspector in Chief had declared he was ready to cede if this

×Ancestral temple

Legation

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The most serious objections were made us concerning the Tang-tzu*, as the relinquishment of this spot to foreigners would be considered, according to Prince Ching, as a serious blow to the dignity of the dynasty.

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Legation

*Ancestral Temple

Legation would give up the Tang-tzu. We observed that the two buildings in the North part of this enclosure would have to be pulled down for necessity of defense, but the Prince insisted on his proposition, being satisfied to occupy that part of the Tang-tzu which would remain to the South of the wall.

We deemed it necessary to submit this proposition to the Diplomatic Corps, while asking at the same time the Prince to be pleased to consult the Court and to propose to it to transfer the Temple of Ancestors entirely outside the Diplomatic quarter, as this seemed much more compatible with the dignity of the dynasty. The delimitation of the Diplomatic quarter on the East side caused no objection, and as to the wall of the Tartar City, the Prince finally agreed that the portion extending between the Hata-men and the Chien men should remain occupied by the Legations , only demanding that houses should not be built on it, and that nothing should be done to change its present ~~presence~~ aspect. This we considered ourselves justified in promising.

Begging you to communicate the above to the Diplomatic Corps, Legation would give up the Tang-tzu. We observed that the two buildings in the North part of this enclosure would have to be pulled down for necessity of defense, but the Prince insisted on his proposition, being satisfied to occupy that part of the Tang-tzu which would remain to the South of the wall.

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Begging you to communicate the above to the Diplomatic Corps,

Corps, we avail ourselves of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc

(Signed) M. C. Czikann

S. Pichon

Salvago Raggi

Corps, we avail ourselves of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc

(Signed) M. C. Czikann

S. Pichon

Salvago Raggi

Enclosure No. 4

Peking, May 11th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,

and

Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 22nd of April, we had a conference with the French, Austrian and Italian Plenipotentiaries, at which we discussed the question of the Legation quarter in Peking. With the exception of the T'ang Tzu, (Imperial Ancestral Hall), which place has been surrended by Decree of His Majesty the Emperor, - which fact we have duly notified the Italian Minister, Marquis Salvago Raggi, by note,- the question of the four boundaries and other matters agreed upon, we now write to you about officially, so that a record by both the Foreign Representatives and ourselves may be kept.

1. The eastern boundary is 10 chang (100 feet) from the Tsung Wen Gate, (Ha Ta Men). The ramp to the west of the gate for ascending the wall is not included within the Legation quarter.

2. The northern boundary extends to the Ping Pu Chieh(Board of War street). On the west side of this street there are the Yamens of The Imperial Clan Court, the Board of Civil Office, the Board of Revenue and the Board of Rites. These Yamens are to be handed over to the Chinese Government. At the rear of these Yamens a wall- not very high- is to be built. At the side of the Yamens there are houses of Chinese, many of which have been burned, while others remain intact. These are to be entirely taken down and the ground converted into vacant land. Neither Chinese or foreigners will be allowed

Peking, May 11th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.

and

Li Hung-chang, etc. etc. etc.

to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 22nd of April, we had a conference with the French, Austrian and Italian Plenipotentiaries, at which we discussed the question of the Legation quarter in Peking. With the exception of the T'ang Tzu, (Imperial Ancestral Hall), which place has been surrended by Decree of His Majesty the Emperor, - which fact we have duly notified the Italian Minister, Marquis Salvago Raggi, by note,- the question of the four boundaries and other matters agreed upon, we now write to you about officially, so that a record by both the Foreign Representatives and ourselves may be kept.

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allowed

allowed to use this land to build houses thereon. Chinese servants employed in the foreign Legations, who originally had houses in this section, will be given other land on which they can build residential places.

3. The boundary to the south extends to the City Wall. The wall adjoining the Legations are to be patrolled by a guard of police despatched for that purpose by the various Legations, but no houses are to be erected on the wall.

4. The northern boundary extends to 80 metres north of the Tung Chang An street. The boundary walls of the foreign Legations are to be erected 15 chang(150 feet) south of Tung Chang An street. The houses on the land from the boundary walls of the Legations to the point north of the Tung Chang An street, are to be pulled down and the place converted into vacant ground. The Imperial City wall, however, is not to be disturbed. No houses, in the future, will be allowed to be erected on said vacant ground, either by Chinese or foreigners. The Tung Chang An street is to remain open , as a public road, to carts and horses as before. The Chinese Government will establish police stations there and employ policemen to patrol the street.

The above four boundaries and other matters decided upon were arranged verbally at the meeting, on the day in question.

We have the honor, therefore, to address this communication to Your Excellency, requesting you in turn to communicate same to your colleagues, so that they may place same on file. We also beg that Your Excellency will favor us with a reply.

Enclosure N° 5.

TRANSLATION

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

Peking, May 28th, 1901

Highness,

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which Your Highness and Your Excellency were pleased to send me on the 11th of May, 1901, and in which you confirm the arrangements concerning the limits of the future Diplomatic quarter agreed upon between you and the Commission charged by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers to settle these questions. My colleages have learned with satisfaction that you give up the Tangtzu× in favor of the Italian Legation, and that you ~~press~~ affirm your intention of complying also ~~to~~ with the other demands which have been made of you. concerning these questions.

They have, never-the-less, directed me to define more clearly certain points which in your letter do not seem sufficiently clearly set forth, so as to prevent any misunderstanding in the future:

(1) As to the Eastern boundary, which not only in my

× Imperial Ancestral Temple (WR).

letter

TRANSLATION

Peking, May 28th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which Your Highness and Your Excellency were pleased to send me on the 11th of May, 1901, and in which you confirm the arrangements concerning the limits of the future Diplomatic quarter agreed upon between you and the Commission charged by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers to settle these questions. My colleagues have learned with satisfaction that you give up the Tangtsu in favor of the Italian Legation, and that you prove your intention of complying also to the other demands which have been made of you concerning these questions.

They have, never-the-less, directed me to define more clearly certain points which in your letter do not seem sufficiently clearly set forth, so as to prevent any misunderstanding in the future:

(1) As to the Eastern boundary, which not only in my

letter of the 1st of March, but also in the conference which the Commission had with Your Highness, was fixed upon and settled at Kettler street (Hatamen street), the One Hundred feet to the West of the Gate Hai-tai-men, Ching-men mentioned in your letter only indicate the extreme limit of our occupation on the wall of the Tartar City, and have nothing to do with the boundary on the street.

(2) As to the Western boundary, my Honorable Colleagues have found your declarations satisfactory:

(a) That this boundary shall start from the Chien-men Gate and run along the line a b ~~little A B~~ as far as the street of the legations, shall follow along the North of that street to a distance 40 meters to the West of the street of the ministries (Gazelee road), whe~~r~~ce it shall run ~~turn~~ to the north until it reaches the outside ~~extreme~~ wall of the Imperial Palace;

(b) That on the ground situated between Gazelee road and the Chien men square all Chinese houses shall be demolished, and that there shall not be thereon any other buildings than the four yamens, to-wit, the Bureau of the Imperial household and the ministries of the interior, of finance and of rites; and letter of the 1st of March, but also in the conference which the Commission had with Your Highness, was fixed upon and settled at Kettler street (Hatamen street). The One Hundred feet to the West of the Gate Hai-tai-men, Ching-men mentioned in your letter only indicate the extreme limit of our occupation on the wall of the Tartar City, and have nothing to do with the boundary on the street.

(2) As to the Western boundary, my Honorable Colleagues have found your declarations satisfactory:

(a) That this boundary shall start from the Chien-men Gate and run along the line a little A-B as far as the street of the legations, shall follow along the North of that street to a distance 40 meters to the West of the street of the ministries (Gazelee road), where it shall turn to the north until it reaches the extreme wall of the Imperial Palace;

(b) That the ground situated between Gazelee road and the Chien men square all Chinese houses shall be demolished that there shall not be thereon any other buildings than the four yamens, to-wit, the Bureau of the Imperial household and the ministries of the interior, of finance and of rites; and

and

(c) That separate lots shall be given to the Chinese in the service of the legations who had originally houses within the quarter.

I must neverthe-less recall to Your Highness and Your Excellency that His Excellency the Minister of Russia , as he has had the honor to inform you, has given up the two yamens which adjoin his lot only on the condition that the Government shall give to the Catholic mission in exchange for a piece of ground which belongs to it and which is within the extension of the Russian Legation, another lot of the same value situated within the Tartar City, to be chosen in agreement with Monseigneur Favier.

(3) It is understood that the Southern limit of the quarter is marked by a line drawn along the base of the wall, but on the South side of it, so that the part of the wall corresponding to the Diplomatic Quarter shall be comprised within it. Therefore the Representatives of the Powers, as the ~~Mission~~ Commission stated to you, reserve to themselves the right to maintain on it police stations, while pledging themselves not to put up on it constructions which may change the exterior aspect of the wall.

(4)

and

(c) That separate lots shall be given to the Chinese in the service of the legations who had originally houses within the quarter.

I must neverthe-less recall to Your Highness and Your Excellency that His Excellency the Minister of Russia, as he has had the honor to inform you, has given up the two yamens which adjoin his lot only on the condition that the Government shall give to the Catholic mission in exchange for a piece of ground which belongs to it and which is within the extension of the Russian Legation, another lot of the same value situated within the Tartar City, to be chosen in agreement with Monseigneur Favier.

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(4)

(4) Your declaration that the limit to the north shall be at a distance of 80 meters north of the Chang-an street (Viale d' Italia, Stewart Street) which shall remain a public highway, open to horses and wagons, has been found to agree with the demands of the Foreign Representatives. I deem it proper to add that in the conference of the above mentioned Commission with your Highness it was agreed that the Chinese police should be allowed to perform its duties on this public highway, but that it should comply with regulations to be drawn up by the Diplomatic Corps.

It is understood that the police stations which you propose to establish shall not be built to the South of the above mentioned boundary line. This zone, in agreement with our stipulations, is to be left without any constructions on it.

We have also to recall to you that the Foreign Representatives had asked that the part of the wall facing the British Legation should be pulled down, and so as to conciliate this request with your wishes the Commission had begged Your Highness and Your Excellency to recommend to the Court the plan of substituting an iron railing for this wall. It is so as to facilitate to the Chinese Government the pulling down

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(4) Your declaration that the limit to the north shall be at a distance of 80 meters north of the Chang-an Street (Viale d' Italia, Stuart Street) which shall remain a public highway, open to horses and wagons, has been found to agree with the demands of the Foreign Representatives. I deem it proper to add that in the conference of the above mentioned Commission with your Highness it was agreed that the Chinese police should be allowed to perform its duties on this public highway, but that it should comply with regulations to be drawn up by the Diplomatic Corps.

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of this wall that His Excellency the British Minister has agreed to relinquish the two yamens facing his lot.

I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

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I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

Enclosure 6.

(TRANSLATION)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 15th March, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency.

As I informed you in my letter dated March 1st, the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, considering the carrying out of Article Vll of the Joint Note, have resolved to ask the Chinese government to indemnify all the Chinese property owners whose expulsion from the diplomatic quarter has been pronounced.

To that end, they have named a Committee charged with making an enquiry into the validity of property titles and the value of ground. So as to carry out this enquest with all necessary guarantees for the interested parties, the Foreign Plenipotentiaries think it desirable to have added to this Committee a Chinese official who will assist it with his experience.

I have consequently the honor to request Your Highness and Your Excellency to be pleased to designate a delegate

(TRANSLATION)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 15th March, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency.

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To that end, they have named a Committee charged with making an enquiry into the validity of property titles and the value of ground. So as to carry out this enquest with all necessary guarantees for the interested parties, the Foreign Plenipotentiaries think it desirable to have added to this Committee a Chinese official who will assist it with his experience.

I have consequently the honor to request Your Highness and Your Excellency to be pleased to designate a delegate for the above purpose and to inform me of his name, so that he may be invited to meet them at the proper time.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

for the above purpose and to inform me of his name, so that he may be invited to meet them at the proper time.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan

Enclosure 7.

March 16th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc, and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:

We had the honor to receive on the 15th instant, your communication with reference to the execution of Article Vll of the Joint Note.

(quotes in extenso Doyens Note of March 15th, 1901.)

In your communication of the 1st instant,- transmitting a plan of the proposed Legation quarter, you made certain remarks on the subject of the Chinese resident within its limits:

On receipt thereof we prepared and sent you a memorandum, in which we stated that in the interest of justice, steps must be taken to make good to the Chinese, resident in the Legation quarter, who would be called upon to move elsewhere, the value of their land and their expenses of removal.

Now what we meant thereby was that the P,P, of the Powers themselves, ought, as a matter of course, to take steps to provide for any sums necessary to make good such claims. It is a fixed and abiding principle that he who appropriates land for his own use must pay for the same, and that he who calls on them to remove their dwellings must make good the expenses of such removal. In the present instance as the Legations wish to extend their boundaries, such Chinese as are resident within these limits must move elsewhere, and , as in your former communication it is stated that such area is reserved for the use of the Legations, it undoubtedly

follows

Inclosure 7

March 16th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc. and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:

We had the honor to receive on the 15th instant, your communication with reference to the execution of Article VII of the Joint Note.

(quotes in extenso Doyens Note of March 15th, 1901.)

In your communication of the 1st instant,- transmitting a plan of the proposed Legation quarter, you made certain remarks on the subject of the Chinese resident within its limits:

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Follows

follows that the Legations are responsible for the payment of the value of the land thus appropriated. Further, as the Legations had called upon the present residents to quit, they put these people to the expense of taking down their dwelling and re-erecting them- a process which is accompanied by inevitable loss of property and damage of various kinds. These losses being the result of orders to quit, the reimbursement thereof ought naturally also to be made by the Legations concerned.

It is now, however, proposed that the Chinese Government be asked to provide funds for this purpose. Taking all the circumstances into consideration we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that a proposal of this kind is in accordance with equity.

As regards the request in the communication under acknowledgment, that an officer be appointed to assist in the examination of title deeds and assessment of values, this is of a truth a just and proper method of procedure and affords evidence of a really sincere desire to preserve the interests of the proprietors from injury.

It is our duty in addressing to you this reply to beg you to consult with the P.P. of the Powers regarding the question of refunding to the Chinese owners the value of their land and expenses of removal, with a view to securing an acknowledgement of the just principle that each Legation should itself take steps to provide the funds necessary for the purpose.

When we shall have received your answer we will take into consideration the appointment of a delegate to join the committee elected by the Diplomatic body.

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When we shall have received your answer we will take into consideration the appointment of a delegate to join the committee elected by the Diplomatic body.

Enclosure 8.

Translation.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

....

Peking, March 19th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

In a note under date the 15th of March, I had the honor to request you to designate a delegate to examine with a Commission named for that purpose by the Representatives of the Powers, the validity of deeds to real estate owned by Chinese within the limits of the future Diplomatic quarter. I informed you that this Commission and the delegate you will choose would also have for duty to fix the value of the lots to be expropriated, so as to settle the damages which the Imperial Government would have to grant the owners of them.

You answered me on the 16th of this month that it belonged to the Legations to indemnify the Chinese who would be expropriated by them. You pretended in that communication that the pulling down and destruction of buildings which has been done in the Diplomatic quarter were imputable to the Legations, as was also the moving away from it of the inhabitants who have been obliged to abandon their dwellings.

The events of last year are still too recent for it to be possible to represent things in this light.

Why did the Emperor of China, in accepting the Joint Note grant to the Legations the right to put themselves in a defensive state unless it was because they had been invested and besieged for two months, surrounded by regulars and

" boxers",

Inclosure 8

Translation.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese
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Peking, March 19th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

In a note under date the 15th of March, I had the honor to request you to designate a delegate to examine with a Commission named for that purpose by the Representatives of the Powers, the validity of deeds to real estate owned by Chinese within the limits of the future Diplomatic quarter. I informed you that this Commission and the delegate you will choose would also have for duty to fix the value of the lots to be expropriated, so as to settle the damages which the Imperial Government would have to grant the owners of them.

You answered me on the 10th of this month that it belonged to the Legations to indemnify the Chinese who would be expropriated by them. You pretended in that communication that the pulling down and destruction of buildings which has been done in the Diplomatic quarter were imputable to the Legations, as was also the moving away from it of the inhabitants who have been obliged to abandon their dwellings.

The events of last year are still too recent for it to be possible to represent things in this light.

Why did the Emperor of China, in accepting the joint Note grant to the Legations the right to put themselves in a defensive state unless it was because they had been invested and besieged for two months, surrounded by regulars and "Boxers".

" boxers", who pulled down several of them and destroyed by fire the whole quarter surrounding them?

Who ignores that when the Allied troops entered into Peking, the whole section of the City which the Powers demand to establish their diplomatic missions in had been mined and burned and was only a heap of ruins, - the work of "boxers" and regulars?

It is the Chinese Government, declared responsible of these events by the Powers and which had recognized itself as such in accepting their conditions; it is for it to bear the consequences of its conduct, and to supply to the Diplomatic agents to which it has rendered necessary in failing to keep its first obligations. Among this means of defense figure in first line the removing of the houses which served as a place of refuge to those attacking the Legations and the walls of which have shielded their attacks against the Representatives of the Powers.

As, however, it would be unjust to deprive of their dwellings Chinese who have no responsibility in the affair and who would as a result be victims of an event which they could not prevent, the Diplomatic Corps proposes to you to fix with it the reasonable damages which you will have to pay the inhabitants who could show good titles to their property.

The Diplomatic Corps can only insist on its demand, and my colleagues directed me to beg you to designate, as soon as possible, the delegate who will put himself in communication with the Commission which it has appointed.

(Signed) J, B, de Cologan.

demand, as we have explained in detail in our previous reply,

" boxers", who pulled down several of them and destroyed by fire the whole quarter surrounding them?

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The Diplomatic Corps can only insist on its demand, and my colleagues directed me to beg you to designate, as soon as possible, the delegate who will put himself in communication with the Commission which it has appointed.

(Signed) J. B. de Cologan.

Enclosure 9.

Translation.

Peking, March 23rd, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc, and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc .
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 29th day of the 1st Moon, of the 27th year of Kuang Hsu, (19th March, 1901.) we received your despatch informing us that the Diplomatic Corps could only adhere to its proposition for us to take part with it in establishing the equitable indemnities which China would have to give to the expropriated inhabitants who should produce satisfactory title deeds to property, and that the Diplomatic Corps have charged you to request us to designate, as soon as possible, a delegate who should put himself in communication with the Commission appointed by it.

In reply, we would note that accordingto International Law war is an act between two nations, in which the populations are not concerned; that the victorious government has a right to seize public property, but not that of seizing private property; that nevertheless the victorious country can occupy for its use private property but naturally on the condition to pay the value of it to the former owner.

Your despatch admits also that there is cause for indemnifying the former owner for the value of his private property, but it declares that it should be paid by the Chinese, and that is not just. It is perfectly clear that he who uses a piece of ground should pay the price of this ground, as we have explained in detail in our previous reply.

Enclosure

Translation.

Peking, March 23rd, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc, and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc .
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 28th day of the 1st Moon, of the 27th year of Kuang Hsu, (18th March, 1901.) we received your despatch informing us that the Diplomatic Corps could only adhere to its proposition for us to take part with it in establishing the equitable indemnities which China would have to give to the expropriated inhabitants who should produce satisfactory title deeds to property, and that the Diplomatic Corps have charged you to request us to designate, as soon as possible, a delegate who should put himself in communication with the Commission appointed by it.

In reply, we would note that according to International Law war is an act between two nations, in which the populations are not concerned; that the victorious government has a right to seize public property, but not that of seizing private property; that nevertheless the victorious country can occupy for its use private property but naturally on the condition to pay the value of it to the former owner.

Your despatch admits also that there is cause for indemnifying the former owner for the value of his private property, but it declares that it should be paid by the Chinese, and that is not just. It is perfectly clear that he who uses a piece of ground should pay the price of this ground, as we have explained in detail in our previous reply.

Furthermore, Article 7 of the Protocol of Peace Negotiations, only stipulated the right for each Power to establish a guard for its Legation and to put in a state of defense the Diplomatic quarter, and it was in no wise stated in it that it was possible to extend at ones will the limits, or that they could, according to their convenience, encroach on the property of the people.

If, therefore, the Legations occupy for their use the houses and the ground belonging to Chinese subjects and situated within the limits of the quarter actually laid out, it would naturally be proper, in compliance with equity, that the price should be paid by the Legations.

Nevertheless, desirous as we, the Prince and Minister are, to treat in a satisfactory manner the various articles of the convention, in case the Diplomatic Corps should consent to promptly reach an understanding with us in conformity with the propositions of the memorandum which we have addressed to it previously on the question of the restitution of the Tang-tzu and various important yamens, it would not be difficult for us to endeavor to exceed accede to the desire of the Diplomatic Corps in promising to pay the price of the loss and in designating an able delegate to whom would be entrusted the question of regulating in a satisfactory manner, in conjunction with the Commission, the examination of title deeds and various questions.

Such is the answer which we send you Monsieur the Dean, requesting you to kindly bring it to the knowledge of the Diplomatic Corps.

Translation.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc, and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 28th day of the 1st Moon, of the 27th year of Kuang Hsu, (18th March, 1901,) we received your despatch informing us that the Diplomatic Corps could only adhere to its proposition for us to take part with it in establishing the equitable indemnities which China would have to give to the expropriated inhabitants who should produce satisfactory title deeds to property, and that the Diplomatic Corps have charged you to request us to designate, as soon as possible, a delegate who should put himself in communication with the Commission appointed by it.

In reply, we would note that according to international law war is an act between two nations, in which the private individuals are not concerned; that the victorious government has a right to seize public property, but not that of seizing private property; that nevertheless the victorious country can occupy for its use private property but naturally on the condition to pay the value of it to the former owner.

Your despatch admits also that there is cause for the indemnifying the former owner for the value of his private property, and it declares that it should be paid by the Chinese, and that is not just. It is perfectly clear that he who uses a piece of ground should pay the price of this ground, as we have explained in detail in our previous reply.

Enclosure 10.

(TRANSLATION)

M. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

****

Peking, 30 March, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

The Representatives of the Powers take note of the declarations contained in your despatch of the 23rd of this month, by which you agree, in principle, to indemnify the Chinese who shall be expropriated from the diplomatic quarter, and to designate a delegate to discuss this question with the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Diplomatic Corps.

The considerations which you have laid down however in your despatch before reaching this conclusion, cannot be accepted. It is not, as you seem to believe, by right of conquest that the Foreign Ministers have seized private property situated within the limits of the quarter to be ceded under the terms of Article Vll of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China. It is because the annexation of these properties is indispensable for the

future

Inclosure 10.

(TRANSLATION)

M. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

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Peking, 30 March, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency :

The Representatives of the Powers take note of the declarations contained in your despatch of the 23rd of this month, by which you agree, in principle, to indemnify the Chinese who shall be expropriated from the diplomatic quarter, and to designate a delegate to discuss this question with the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Diplomatic Corps.

The considerations which you have laid down however in your despatch before reaching this conclusion, cannot be accepted. It is not, as you seem to believe, by right of conquest that the Foreign Ministers have seized private property situated within the limits of the quarter to be ceded under the terms of Article VII of the Joint Note accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of China. It is because the annexation of these properties is indispensable for the

future

future defense of the diplomatic quarter and because they were used as a refuge by the regulars and "Boxers" who attacked the legations for two months.

While noting, as is proper, the passage of your despatch in which you admit that it is lawful for the Representatives of the Powers to dispose of the public buildings within the limits fixed by my letter of the 1st of March to Your Highness and Your Excellency, and while willing to seek with you a compromise on this point, my Colleagues call your attention to the fact that a state of war does not exist and has never existed during last year between China and the Governments whose Plenipotentiaries they are.

What happened was an attempted general massacre of foreigners and of the members of the Diplomatic Body by "Boxers" and Chinese regulars, obeying orders enacting from the Imperial Palace. As a result the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China admitted its liability for this attempt and declared itself ready to grant both reparation and the guarantee deemed indispensable by the Powers. The erection of a quarter provided with means of defense against the reoccurrence of a criminal attempt like the one which only future defense of the diplomatic quarter and because they were used as a refuge by the regulars and "Boxers" who attacked the legations for two months.

While noting, as is proper, the passage of your despatch in which you admit that it is lawful for the Representatives of the Powers to dispose of the public buildings within the limits fixed by my letter of the 1st of March to Your Highness and Your Excellency, and while willing to seek with you a compromise on this point, my Colleagues call your attention to the fact that a state of war does not exist and has never existed during last year between China and the Governments whose Plenipotentiaries they are.

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I have the honor in consequence to reaffirm to Your Highness and Your Excellency the necessity of designating at once a delegate to enter into relations on this subject with the Committee to negotiate the question with you.

I avail myself, etc.

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan

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I have the honor in consequence to reaffirm to Your Highness and Your Excellency the necessity of designating at once a delegate to enter into relations on this subject with the Committee to negotiate the question with you.

I avail myself, etc.

(Sgd) B. J. de Cologan

Enclosure 11

Peking, April , 1901.

Received April 5th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc,
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, e5c,
to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,
and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 1st of April, we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's despatch wherein you requested us to at once designate a delegate to examine with a Commission named for that purpose by the Representatives of the Powers, the validity of deeds to real estate owned by Chinese within the limits of the future Diplomatic quarter; that this Commission and the delegates chosen would also have to fix the amount to be paid for the lots expropriated, etc.

In reply, we have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have designated Jui Liang, Secretary of the Tsung li Yamen, and Lien Fang, a Taotai awaiting selection for office, to confer with the Commission named by the Foreign Representatives. As this matter concerns interests in the locality named, the Gendarmerie and Governor of Peking have also selected military and civil officers (the latter the Magistrate of Ta Hsing District) to act with the above named officers, in the hope that the matter may be well arranged on a proper basis.

As in duty bound we address this communication to Your Excellency and beg that you will, in turn, make known its contents to the Foreign Representatives, so that they may act accordingly.

Peking, April , 1901.

Received April 5th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc.
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to Mr de Cologan, Spanish Minister,
and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Ack & file.

DIPLOMATIC JUL 23 1901 BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE JUL 25 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 23 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

No.117.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 13th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ack'd in Series July 29 C.

Sir:-

After telegraphing you on the 11th that it seemed highly probable that I could obtain as commercial compensations for agreeing to an increase of the tariff on imports to a 5% effective, 1st-the revision of the tariff on imports with the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, 2nd -the participation by the Chinese Government in the work of improving the water ways leading to Shanghai and Tientsin; and, 3rd - the revision of the regulations now in force governing inland navigation by foreigners so as to allow shipping of all classes to engage in it, a communication was sent around to the Foreign Representatives by the Russian Minister, a translation of which I herewith enclose. In this he states that he will not agree to submit to his Government any proposition tending to secure the revision of the regulations concerning inland navigation by foreign shipping.

In view of this declaration by Mr de Giers, I again telegraphed you asking if I could accept the two other commercial compensations. The following is a confirmation of this latter telegram:-

"Eleventh. Russian Minister just informs Diplomatic Corps he will not ask his Government for the revision

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In view of this declaration by Mr de Giers,I again telegraphed you asking if I could accept the two other commercial compensations. The following is a confirmation of this latter telegram:-

"Eleventh. Russian Minister just informs Diplomatic Corps he will not ask his Government for the revision

Inland Navigation Regulations. Shall I agree to five percent effective with the two other compensations."

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Translation as above.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 117.

(TRANSLATION)

IMPERIAL LEGATION OF RUSSIA IN CHINA,

Peking, 11th June, 1901.

My. Minister and dear Colleague :

As I declared to my Honorable Colleagues in the meeting of this morning, my Government considers that it would be preferable to guarantee the payments of the Chinese debts by taxes and duties collected in the open ports, and particularly by the revenues of the Customs, instead of having recourse ~~to that and~~ to internal taxes which might easily lead to an intervention in the internal administration of the Chinese Empire.

Never-the-less, in view of the difficulty surrounding an increase of the customs dues to 10% ad valorem, and with the object of bringing the question of indemnities to as prompt a settlement as possible, my Government has consented, as a concession on its part, to accept as a source of revenue the salt gabelle as it is in operation at present

under

117

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under

under Chinese administration and without any foreign control.

I was happy to see the unanimity which the Diplomatic Corps was able to reach as to this source of revenue, as also on those derived from the native customs and the available balances of the Maritime customs. Concerning these resources, and the reservation made as to them which I drew up in a special formula, agreement was reached ad referendum.

As to the proposition of the German Minister to add to add to these resources the increase of the tariff on imports to a 5% ad valorem effective, it would also have been accepted by the Diplomatic Corps if His Excellency Mr. Rockhill had not laid down conditions. These conditions present, ~~to~~ in my point of view, the ~~means~~ ~~to~~ serious inconvenience of reopening discussion and ~~to~~ provoking thereby loss of time, which my government had precisely in view to obviate when accepting the salt revenue as one of the sources of payment. For that reason I did not think I could accept these conditions even ad referendum, holding that they ought to have been sufficient to secure the acceptance of the increase of the customs tariff to 10%.

Never-the-less, as some of my Honorable Colleagues have shown ~~intentions~~ insistence in the matter, I will consent to submit to my

Government

under Chinese administration and without any foreign control.

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As to the proposition of the German Minister to add to add to these resources the increase of the tariff on imports to a 5% ad valorem effective, it would also have been accepted by the Diplomatic Corps if His Excellency Mr. Rockhill had not laid down conditions. These conditions present, to my point of view, the means to reopen discussion and to provoke thereby loss of time, which my government had precisely in view to obviate when accepting the salt revenue as one of the sources of payment. For that reason I do not think I could accept these conditions even ad referendum, holding that they ought to have been sufficient to secure the acceptance of the increase of the customs tariff to 10%.

Never-the-less, as some of my Honorable Colleagues have shown intentions in the matter, I will consent to submit to my

Government

Government, without in any way prejudicing its opinion, the two following points as conditions to the raising of the customs dues to 5% effective :

1.- The transformation of all duties on imports actually levied ad valorem into specific duties, the nomination of an International Commission for that purpose, and while waiting for the result of its work, the levying of ad valorem duties; and

2.- The improvement of the Peiho and W~~o~~hangpoo rivers, with the financial participation of the Chinese Government.

But so as not to compromise the res~~ources~~ults already obtained, it is impossible for me to submit to my Government, as a condition to the raising of the tariff to 5%, the revision of the regulations of navigation on Chinese inland waters.

Please accept, Mr. Minister and dear Colleague, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) M. de Giers.

-2-

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As to the proposition of the German Minister to add to all to these resources the increase of the tariff on imports to 5% ad valorem effective, it would also have been accepted by the Diplomatic Corps if His Excellency Mr. [illegible] had not laid down conditions. These conditions present, to my point of view, the means to reopen discussion and to provoke a needless loss of time, which my government had precisely in view to obviate when accepting the salt revenue as one of the sources of payment. For that reason I do not think I could accept these conditions even ad referendum, holding that they ought to have been sufficient to ensure the acceptance of the increase of the customs tariff to 5%.

Nevertheless, as some of my Honorable Colleagues have given indications in the matter I will consent to submit to my Government

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 23 1901

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 648.

DEPT OF STATE
JUL 23 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack + file
aaa

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 22 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

June 13th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd in Series July 27

C.

Subject : Report of Major E. B. Robertsen, 9th Infantry,

Commanding United States Legation Guard, on fire

in Forbidden City on the night of June 4th, 1901.

No. 648.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose copy of report made by Major E. B. Robertson, 9th Infantry, Commanding United States Legation Guard, on the fire in the Forbidden City on the night of June 4th, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosure:

Report of Major Robertson, as above.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 WITH DESPATCH NO. 648.

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers.

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARD,
Peking, China,
June 6, 1901.

Mr. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires,
U. S. Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of papers relating to the fire in the Forbidden City on the night of June 4th, 1901.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. B. ROBERTSON
Major 9" Inf'ty.,
Commanding U. S. Legation Guard.

HEADQUARTERS JAPANESE FORCES,

Peking, June 5th, 1901.

To

Major Robertson,

Commanding U. S. Forces.

Sir : -

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of map shows the place of the fire in the Forbidden City last night. It was quite fortunate that all were not burnt up in it, were only the three buildings of Wuo-Ying-Tien, the other buildings being quite safe.

And I beg to inform you that the letters of thanks have been dispatched to the officers commanding the German, English and Italian Forces, who sent either their officers or their troops to the place.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Major-General K.Tsukamoto,

for

the General Commanding J. F.

HEADQUARTERS JAPANESE FORCES,

Peking, June 5th, 1901.

To

Major Robertson,

Commanding U. S. Forces.

Sir : -

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of map shows the place of the fire in the Forbidden City last night. It was quite fortunate that all were not burnt up in it, were only the three buildings of Wuo-Ying-Tien, the other buildings being quite safe.

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(Signed) Major-General K.Tsukamoto,

for

the General Commanding J. F.

SOUTH GATE, FORBIDDEN CITY,

Peking, China, June 5, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,
9" U. S. Infantry,
Commanding U.S.Legation Guard,
Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that there was a fire in the Forbidden City, last night. It was first noticed by Acting Corporal of the Guard, Private Eugene Dupree, Co."B", 9" U.S.Inf'ty at 9:10 P.M. He immediately reported the fire to me. Taking Sergeant Frank Smith, Co."B" 9"Inf'ty and three men of the guard I entered the Forbidden City and discovered that the fire had started in a compound some two hundred yards to the East of the West Gate. The large building on the North end of the compound was burning hard when I got there. Some twenty or thirty Chinese were passing buckets, working a hand engine and making a pretense of trying to put out the fire. I entered three of the other buildings in the compound. There was nothing in them except some books, type and wooden seals, which the Chinese made no attempt to save. I sent for twenty men, but before they could arrive one battalion of Japanese arrived, who had come in from the East Gate . By this time a second building had caught fire and it looked as though the fire must spread, towards the West Gate, as the wind came strongly from the west. Our men arrived shortly after the Japanese. Two more buildings caught fire at about 11:00 P. M. Rain was now falling very heavily and prevented the sparks from igniting the buildings outside the compound to the West. By 12:30 A. M. both wind and rain had subsided and the roofs of all the buildings had fallen in. At 1:15 A.M. the fire was well under control and there seemed no danger of it spreading. I withdrew all our men except

SOUTH GATE, FORBIDDEN CITY,
Peking, China, June 5, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,
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Sir :

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Very respectfully

Robert S. Clark,

2 Lieut. 9" U. S. Inft'y.

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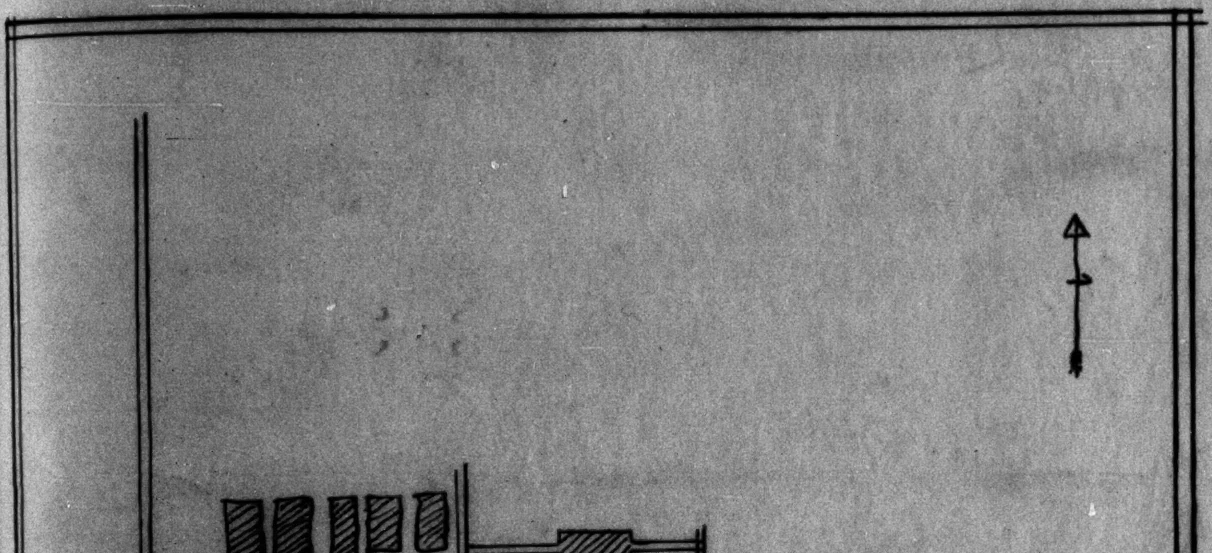
2 Lieut. 9" U. S. Inf'ty.

The place of the fire in the Forbidden City.

At 9 P. M. June 4, 1901, the Wuo-Ying Tien took fire, and burnt out at 1:20 A. M., the 5th instant. The cause of the fire is the striking of lightning. Three buildings were burnt up, the two others being saved.


Tae-ho-men
Toung-ho-men
Si-ho-men
Ou Men

Red: The buildings burnt up.

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Very respectfully,

Robert S. Clark,

2 Lieut. 9th U. S. Inf'ty.

Ack + File

No. 649.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUL 22 1901

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 23 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 22 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

June 13th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Filed in Series 1 July 27 C.

Subject : Transmitting amended claim of Standard Oil Company of New York. Part of claim recovered.

(Despatch No. 629, May 9, 1901.)

No. 649.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Referring to my despatch No. 629, of May 9th, last,- I have the honor to enclose to you herewith the revised claim for indemnity of the Standard Oil Company of New York, being an amendment to claim No. 130 transmitted in said despatch.

It will be observed that the sum of Taels 7,171.34 has been recovered by the claimant since the filing of the original claim, and that the amount is duly credited in the amendment enclosed herein.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Amendment to claim No. 130, Standard Oil Co. of New York.

·Revised claim·

CLAIM of STANDARD OIL COY OF NEW YORK against the IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT for loss arising out of the BOXER rising of 1900.

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

Value of 17500 cases American Kerosine purchased by and delivered to HangKee and Hip Shun for which they are unable to pay by reason of the following circumstances.

These Hongs were of the highest standing and have been regularly doing business with the Company since its establishment in Tientsin. Their operations have been very extensive and their solvency beyond all question. The oil referred to was delivered to them in the ordinary course of business in the months of May & June 1900, on customary one months credit. On the breaking out of hostilities large stocks belonging to them in the vicinity of Tientsin, at Paotingfu, at Peking & Tungchow & in transit were destroyed, Kerosine Oil as being an article conspicuously of foreign origin, being specially marked for destruction by the Boxers. As a result of losses thus incurred and the dispertion of their clientelle these merchants are reduced to a state of comparative poverty and are unable to meet their obligations.

We attach to this claim an acknowledgment by the Debtors of their indebtedness and an explanation of the circumstances causing their inability to pay. Should it be possible to recover any portion of the debts from the debtors eventually such amounts recovered shall be duly accounted for.

Hip Shun 8,500 cases			20.490
HangKee 9000 "			21.090
		Taels	41.580
Less recovered from Hang Kee	Taels 1.171.34		
" " " " " 30/4/01	" 2.000.00		
" " " Hip Shun "	" 4.000.00		7.171.34
		Taels.	34.408.66

with interest at 7% from 17 th June 1900 to date of payment.

-*-*-*- E.&.O.E. -*-*-*-

Tientsin 16 th May 1901.

p.pro. Butterfield & Swire
W. [illegible]

on behalf of their principals
Standard Oil C of New York

W. Fisher, agent for Meſsrs Butterfield & Swire, being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing is a just and true claim.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul
Tientsin
China

Standard Oil Co.

Tls 34,408^{66}

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 650.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 23 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
23
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.
aaa

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 13, 1901.

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REC'D.
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Ackd in Series July 27 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Return of Court to Peking.

(Despatch No. 632, May 16th, 1901)

No. 650.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 13, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 632, of May 16th, 1901, regarding return of the Court to Peking, I beg to enclose herewith translation of an Imperial Edict on the subject, giving September 1st as the date on which the Emperor will start on his return to his capitol.

The Viceroy, Li Hung-chang has applied to the Southern Viceroys and Governors for Taels 1,500,000 to cover the expense.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosure:

Translation, as above.

Inclosure in Despatch, No.

Translation from Pekin Gazette,

June 9th. 1901.

The following Imperial Edict was received by telegraph on the 21st. of the Fourth Moon, (June 7th. 1901.) :-

Since Our hasty flight in the Seventh Moon of last year, We have waited upon Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, Tz'u-Hsi, etc. etc. etc. and have temporarily sojourned at Si-gnan. A whole year has passed and We look back with longing to the Temples of Our Ancestors and to the Altar to the Spirits of the Land, being filled with constant melancholy. The terms of peace are now agreed upon, and We yesterday issued an Edict, directing the Chamberlains of the Imperial Household to clean the Palace, as We were anxious to quickly return. We are now, however, in the midst of summer, and the weather is very hot. Our Imperial Mother is of great age and duty requires that We show proper respect for the aged by carefully protecting her in all her movements. It is extreme ly difficult in hot weather to travel so long a road, and We ought, therefore, to wait until a cooler season before starting. We have now determined on the 19th. of the Seventh Moon (September 1st.) to attend the chariot of Her Imperial Majesty through Honan and Chihli back to Pekin.

Let all the yamens concerned make careful and respectful preparations beforehand, and let this Edict be published abroad for the information and gratification of the Ministers and the people of the whole Empire.

Respect this.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 651.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 23 1901 BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE JUL 23 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.
AAA

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 22 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

June
(April) 13th, 1901.

Ack'd in series, July 27 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Feeling of Chinese in certain districts on the posting of proclamations provided for by the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900.

(Despatch No. 602, April 6th, 1901).

No. 651.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June
(April) 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 602, of April 6th, last, regarding the posting of certain proclamations provided for by the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900, I have the honor to enclose to you copies of Consular correspondence on the subject.

It appears that very ugly feelings have been stirred up in some districts by these proclamations, which I have taken occasion to bring to the notice of the Foreign Representatives.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Martin to Mr. Squiers, April 17, 1901.
2. Mr. McWade to Mr. Squiers, May 6, 1901.

Enclosures (Cont'd)

3. Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Squiers, May 31, 1901.

4. Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers, May 1, 1901.

5. Mr. Gracey to Mr. Squiers, April 29th, 1901.

6. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, June 3, 1901.

7. Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers, May 13, 1901.

8. Mr. Fowler to Mr. Squiers, June 1, 1901.

Enclosure. No. 1 With Despatch No. 651.

****

No. 121

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.,
Nanking, China,
April 17, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esquire,
Charge d' Affaires,
United States Legation,
Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, to-day, of your despatch No. 941, dated April 4th, 1901.

The request contained therein will be complied with at once. The said proclamation is being posted up about this city and port. I will secure one and see if it conforms to the requirements of Articles 11 and X as set forth in your despatch, and also find out whether it is being posted up in Chinkiang, Wuhu, TsingKiang-pu and other places.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. MARTIN,

United States Consul.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 651.

No. 40

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,

Canton, China, May 6th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
U. S. Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir :

Acting promptly on your instructions, in communication bearing date April 2nd, 1901, in re the posting etc., of proclamations in Kwang Tung and Kwang-Si, of Articles 2 and 10, of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900, I at once addressed His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the two Kwangs, on the subject, urging immediate action.

I received the following self-explanatory despatch from His Excellency, on April 30th, 1901:

"Your Honor:

Permit me to say that on the 21st of the 2nd moon of this year, I received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries Prince Ching and H. E. Li, two Imperial Decrees ordering me to have proclamations issued and posted during two years in every place, and to have them renewed if theu are torn. I immediately notified my subordinates and ordered the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge to have the proclamations promptly printed, and to send copies to all places with instructions directing the authorities to get a board to paste on the proclamation and paint it with oil and hang it during two years in every city town and village, so that it may last long and also directing them to order the constables (Ti Po) to carefully look after the proclamations, if they are torn down by storm, or in any way destroyed, the constables should immediately [get ?] a new one to post again, and also I ordered the authorities to make inquiries time to time, their special attentions are

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 657

No. 40

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,

Canton, China, May 6th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

U. S. Legation,

Peking, China.

Sir :

Acting promptly on your instructions, in communication bearing date April 2nd, 1901, in re the posting etc., of proclamations in Kwang Tung and Kwang-Si, of Articles 2 and 10, of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900, I at once addressed His Excellency Tao Mu, Viceroy of the two Kwangs, on the subject, urging immediate action.

I received the following self-explanatory despatch from His Excellency, on April 30th, 1901:

"Your Honor:

Permit me to say that on the 21st of the 2nd moon of this year, I received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries Prince Ching and H. E. Li, two Imperial Decrees ordering me to have proclamations issued and posted during two years in every place, and to have them renewed if theu are torn. I immediately notified my subordinates and ordered the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge to have the proclamations promptly printed, and te send copies to all places with instructions directing the authorities to get a board to paste on the proclamation and paint it with oil and hang it during two years in every city town and village, so that it may last long and also directing them to order the constables (Ti Po) to carefully look after the proclamations, if they are torn down by storm, or in any way destroyed, the constables should immediately a new one to post again, and also I ordered the authorities to make inquiries time to time, their special attentions are directed to this, and I also notified the officials in Kwangsi to do the same.

Now the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge have had the Imperial Decrees printed in proclamations which they present to me, I have the honow now to send you two copies for perusal

With Compliments

9th of the 3rd moon of the 27th Yr. K.S.

27th April, 1901."

On receipt of the foregoing I wrote to H. E. Tao Mu as follows:-

His Excellency Tao Mu

Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

Your Excellency :

I have received from you two copies of Article 2 of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900, relating to the Imperial Decree. These copies are signed by yourself as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs and by Governor Te Sou of Kwangtung. What about the proclamations signed by the Governor of Kwangsi? What about the proclamation containing Article 10.

These and other matters concerning legal suits of American citizens, which I have already repeatedly brought to your attention have to be reported by me to the United States Legation at Peking, and to the State Department at Washington. Please oblige me with the courtesy of a prompt reply concerning those matters because it is my duty to make complete and detailed reports concerning them, and those reports should have been transmitted to me some time ago. ✓

With assurances of high esteem and solicitous inquiries as to your health, I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

directed to this, and I also notified the officials in Kwangsi to do the same.

Now the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge have had the Imperial Decrees printed in proclamations which they present to me, I have the honor now to send you two copies for perusal

With Compliments

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Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

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These and other matters concerning legal suits of American citizens, which I have already repeatedly brought to your attention have to be reported by me to the United States Legation at Peking, and to the State Department at Washington. Please oblige me with the courtesy of a prompt reply concerning those matters because it is my duty to make complete and detailed reports concerning them, and those reports should have been transmitted to me some time ago.

With assurances of high esteem and solicitous inquiries as to your health, I am, Excellency,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Robert M. McWade

U. S. Consul.

In reply, late on the afternoon of May 5th, 1901, I received the following:

"Your Honor:

I have the honor to receive your despatch dated the 12th inst. (30th April) acknowledging the receipt of the proclamations I sent you, and asking me what about the proclamation signed by the Governor of Kwangsi and what about the proclamation containing the Art. 10.

I have found that in the Collective Note Art 11 (a) The severe punishment in proportion to their crimes for the persons designated in the Imperial Decree of the 2nd of the intercalary 8th moon, September 25th, 1900 and for those whom the Representatives of the Powers shall subsequently designate

(C) Suspension of all official examinations for five years in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

Art. X (a) The Chinese Government shall cause to be published during two years in all sub-prefectures an Imperial Decree embodying :

Perpetual prohibition under pain of death of membership in any anti-foreign society; enumeration of the punishments which shall have been inflicted on the guilty together with

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Perpetual prohibition under pain of death of membership in any anti-foreign society; enumeration of the punishments which shall have been inflicted on the guilty together with the suspension of all official examinations in the towns where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

(b) An Imperial Decree shall be issued and published everywhere in the Empire declaring that all Governors-General, Governors and Provincial or local officials shall be responsible for order in their respective jurisdictions and that whenever fresh anti-foreign disturbances or any other treaty infractions occur which are not forthwith suppressed and the guilty persons punished, they the said officials shall be immediately removed and forever prohibited from holding any office or honor.

One of the two decrees I received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, stating, "In all provinces bandits have called their adherents together and founded anti-foreign societies, etc", contains the Art. X (a) and the Art 11 (a & b) and the one stating :

"It has been stipulated in Treaties made between China and the Foreign Powers etc." contains the Art X)b) The decrees you sent me are exactly the same as that I received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

I and the Governor of Kwangtung ordered the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge to have the decrees printed and publish-the suspension of all official examinations in the towns where foreigners have been murdered or have been subjected to cruel treatment.

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"It has been stipulated in Treaties made between China and the Foreign Powers etc." contains the Art X)b)

The decrees you sent me are exactly the same as that I received from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

I and the Governor of Kwangtung ordered the Provincial Treasurer and the Judge to have the decrees printed and published in yellow papers to post on.

I am now sending you two copies of each decree for your perusal, you will be well acquainted with them.

The proclamations in Kwangsi should be arranged by the Governor of the said province. Besides the Chinese Plenipotentiaries had notified him, I had likewise sent him a despatch asking him to do the same as what is done in Canton, and to paste the proclamation on a board and paint it with oil so that it may last long, and I have again wired him to have the proclamations posted promptly.

With best compliments

14th of the 3rd moon of the 27th Yr. K.S.

2nd May, 1901.

I have the honor to enclose copies of the afore-noted proclamations.

In consequence the Viceroy's statement concerning H. E. Wong Wai Sam, Governor of Kwangsi, I have to-day, written to that official directing his attention to H. E. Tao Mu's statement and courteously requesting him to issue the said proclamations without further delay.

As the Province of Yunnan is also in my Consular District ed in yellow papers to post on.

I am now sending you two copies of each decree for your perusal, you will be well acquainted with them.

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As the Province of Yunnan is also in my Consular District

I have also addressed His Excellency Sou, the Viceroy of Kuichou and Yunnan on the same subjects.

As soon as I receive their Excellencies' replies I will promptly transmit them to you.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT M. McWADE

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures:

Two Proclamations and Translations.

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As soon as I receive their Excellencies' replies I will promptly transmit them to you.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT M. McWADE

U. S. Consul.

Enclosures:

Two Proclamations and Translations.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 WITH DESPATCH NO. 657.

No. 77

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Hankow, China, May 31st, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires U. S. Legation,
Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 943, under date of the 3rd ultimo, requesting that inquiry be made throughout this Consular district to learn if the Chinese authorities had posted everywhere, the proclamations in compliance with the requirements of Articles 11 and X, of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900.

On receipt of your despatch I immediately mailed to each of our missions a copy of your letter, copies of the proclamations in English and Chinese, and sent a personal letter requesting them to inform me fully regarding the above, from their own personal observation, and also through inquiries from the native pastors, and missionaries of other societies.

But the report does not cover the district by any means, as the missionaries who reside in many of the interior stations have not returned to their Missions, and as the Chungking district will be abolished July 1st, it will require many months to receive data for a proper report.

But the following localities have within the last three weeks posted the above proclamations, as far as I can learn, throughout Hupeh, Hunan and Kiang-si, and the southern part of Honnan provinces.

As the missionaries return to their stations I will have them report, as requested.

I herewith enclose a letter for the information of the

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 WITH DESPATCH NO. 657.

No. 77.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Hankow, China, May 31st, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires U. S. Legation,

Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 943, under date of the 3rd ultimo, requesting that inquiry be made throughout this Consular district to learn if the Chinese authorities had posted everywhere, the proclamations in compliance with the requirements of Articles II and X, of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900.

On receipt of your despatch I immediately mailed to each of our missions a copy of your letter, copies of the proclamations in English and Chinese, and sent a personal letter requesting them to inform me fully regarding the above, from their own personal observation, and also through inquiries from the native pastors, and missionaries of other societies.

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As the missionaries return to their stations I will have them report, as requested.

I herewith enclose a letter for the information of the

Legation, to show the feeling, in some parts where the proclamations have been posted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. S. Wilcox,

Consul.

Enclosures 1.

Letter from Rev. L. B. Ridgely.

legation, to show the feeling, in some parts where the proclamations have been posted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. S. Wilcox,

Consul.

Enclosures 1.

Letter from Rev. L. B. Ridgely.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 651.

....

No. 169.

United States Consulate.
Tientsin, China, May 1, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires,
Peking.

Sir:-

I have the honor to report that my Chinese writer has made search of Tientsin and adjacent villages for the Proclamation mentioned in your despatch No. 940 and has failed to find a single one. This entire section being under control of the Provisional Government such proclamations would not be posted unless by their order.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES W. RAGSDALE,
Consul.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 657

....

No. 169. United States Consulate.

Tientsin, China, May 1, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,

Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Chinese writer has made search of Tientsin and adjacent villages for the Proclamation mentioned in your despatch No. 946 and has failed to find a single one. This entire section being under control of the Provisional Government such proclamations would not be posted unless by their order.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES W. RAGSDALE,

Consul.

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 651.

....

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Squiers.

....

United States Consulate,
Fuchau, China,

No. 145. April 29th, 1901.

SIR:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant, relating to the publication by the provincial Officers and others, throughout this Province of the terms of agreement between the Foreign Powers and the Chinese Gov't. Your instructions will be carefully followed out by me. I have not been able to discover any such proclamations posted as yet, but will make immediate inquiry of the High Officials concerning it.

The British Consul and myself are the only Consuls here who have received instructions from our Legations concerning this matter, so that I presume the Chinese Officials may not have been informed of their duty as yet. I am sure they will perform the duty as required.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) SAMUEL L. GRACEY,
Consul.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d'Affaires,
U. S. Legation.

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 657

....

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Squiers.

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United States Consulate,

Fuchau, China,

No. 145. April 29th, 1902.

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The British Consul and myself are the only Consuls here who have received instructions from our Legations concerning this matter, so that I presume the Chinese Officials may not have been informed of their duty as yet. I am sure they will perform the duty as required.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. GRACEY,

Consul.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation.

ENCLOSURE NO. 6 WITH DESPATCH NO. 651.

No. 19.

U. S. Consulate, Chungking,

Shanghai, China, June 3rd, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

U. S. Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of letter just received from Mr. Spencer Lewis, Vice Consul, Chungking.

This would indicate the importance of urging upon the Chinese Authorities a proper publication of the proclamation in question throughout the province of Szechuan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) H. B. Miller

U. S. Consul, Chungking, temporarily at Shanghai.

ENCLOSURE NO. 6 WITH DESPATCH NO. 657.

No. 19.

U. S. Consulate, Chungking,

Shanghai, China, June 3rd, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

U. S. Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of letter just received from Mr. Spencer Lewis, Vice Consul, Chungking.

This would indicate the importance of urging upon the Chinese Authorities a proper publication of the proclamation in question throughout the province of Szechuan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) H. B. Miller

U. S. Consul, Chungking, temporarily at Shanghai.

Chungking, May 20th, 1901.

Mr. Henry B. Miller,
Consul, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of April 19th, enclosing dispatch No. 944 from the U. S. Legation, Peking, which requests information in regard to the posting of proclamations in compliance with the requirements of Articles 11 and X of the Collective Note of December 24th, 1900.

In regard to your request that I would advise you regarding its proper observance in the district, I have to report that I have communicated with the Taotai on the subject. He says that he has received three copies only, which he has posted here, and that he has received no instructions in regard to posting it throughout the district. From this I infer that it has not been posted generally in this province, if anywhere in the west. Unfortunately you neglected to enclose the Chinese text, with which we are instructed the posted proclamations should exactly conform. However, the proclamations posted here seem to be the substantial equivalent of the English text sent.

I will further urge upon the Taotai here, and upon provincial officials the posting of these proclamations, and will endeavor to ascertain by correspondence and otherwise whether this is done.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Spencer Lewis.

Chungking, May 20th, 1901.

Mr. Henry B. Miller,
Consul, U. S. A.,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir:

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I will further urge upon the Taotai here, and upon provincial officials the posting of these proclamations, and will endeavor to ascertain by correspondence and otherwise whether this is done.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Spencer Lewis.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 651.

....

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers.

....

No. 329. Shanghai, China, May 13th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d'Affaires,
Peking, China.

Sir:-

Replying to your No. 942 of April 2nd, I have made [illegible] inquiries throughout my Consular District as requested therein and believe that the proclamation has been thoroughly posted. I will from time to time make further inquiries and will endeavor to see to it that the proclamations are kept posted as directed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 7 in Despatch No. 657

....

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers.

....

No. 529. Shanghai, China, May 15th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

Peking, China.

Sir:-

Replying to your No. 942 of April 2nd, I have made inquiries throughout my Consular District as requested therein and believe that the proclamation has been thoroughly posted. I will from time to time make further inquiries and will endeavor to see to it that the proclamations are kept posted as directed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN GOODNOW,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 651.

....

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Squiers.

No. 418. Consulate of the United States.
Chefoo, June 1st, 1901.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esquire,
Charge d'Affaires, U. S. Legation,
Peking.

Sir:-

Regarding the publication of the Imperial Edict required by the Collective Note of the Powers, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter, dated May 25th, from the Rev. F. H. Chalfant.

I may add that I have personal knowledge of the Edict above referred to being posted in this vicinity.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN FOWLER,
Consul.

Enslosure:-
Mr. Chalfant's letter of May 29th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 8 in Despatch No. 65/

....

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Squiers.

No. 418. Consulate of the United States.

Chefoo, June 1st, 1901.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esquire,

Charge d'Affaires, U. S. Legation,

Peking.

Sir:-

Regarding the publication of the Imperial Edict required by the Collective Note of the Powers, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter, dated May 25th, from the Rev. F. H. Chalfant.

I may add that I have personal knowledge of the Edict above referred to being posted in this vicinity.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FOWLER,

Consul.

Enclosure:-

Mr. Chalfant's letter of May 29th, 1901.

Rev. Mr. Chalfant to Mr. Fowler.

....

Tsingtau, May 25th, 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Chefoo.

Sir:-

In reply to your enquiry as to the posting of the Imperial Edict concerning the suspension of examinations and other matters pertaining to the articles of international agreement, I have the honor to report as follows:-

The Edict had been posted on large yellow paper in the "hsiens" or counties of Weihsien, Ch'ang Lo, Shou Kwang, Lo Ngan, Lin K'u, Chang I and elsewhere. In Weihsien I myself saw two copies mutilated and besmeared with mud. I am told by reliable witnesses that such is the case almost everywhere. At a large town in Ch'ang Lo called T'ang Wu the Edict was not only torn down but scoffed at openly and dubbed "kwei tze Kao Ssu" ("Devil Edict") by which name it is widely known.

The above instance is probably no exception to the rule. By its very nature the Edict cannot be other than unpopular and disliked.

Yours,

F. H. Chalfant.

Rev. Mr. Chalfant to Mr. Fowler.

……

Weihsien, Feb 28th, 1901.

John Fowler, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Chefoo.

Sir:-

In reply to your enquiry as to the position of Imperial Edicts concerning the suspension of examinations and other matters pertaining to the [illegible] of international [illegible], I have the honor to report as follows:

The Edict has been posted on large yellow paper in [illegible] cities of [illegible], including [illegible] Yeh, [illegible], Chang [illegible] and elsewhere. In [illegible] I myself saw two copies [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible]. I am told by reliable witnesses that such is the case almost everywhere. At a large town in [illegible] the Edict was not only [illegible] but [illegible] ("Devil [illegible]") [illegible] is widely known.

The above instance is probably an exception to the rule. By its very nature the Edict cannot be other than unpopular [illegible].

Yours,

F. H. Chalfant.

No. 652.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 24 1901
BUREAU.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUL 24 1901

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 22 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

June 13th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

✓ Acked in same, July 27
C.

Subject : Reported cancelling of concession granted by the Chinese Government to the American Chinese Development Company.

(Department's Instructions No. ~~324~~ 321, February 4th, 1901)

(Despatch No. 585, March 26th, 1901.)

No. 652.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

321.

Referring to Department's instructions No.324, February 4th last, and my reply, despatch No. 585, of March 26th, 1901, regarding affairs of the American China Development Company, I have the honor to say that I recently received a private letter from Mr. J. S. Fearon, the Company's representative at Shanghai, reporting that Sheng tajen had wired His Excellency Wu ting fang cancelling the contract made by the Chinese Government with that Company, to build a railway from Canton to Hankow, on the ground that the provisions of Article 17 have been violated by a sale of 4400 shares out of the total 6000 shares to the French and Belgians.

When I inquired of His Excellency Li Hung-chang as to the truth of the story and also as to whether such a step could be properly taken without an Imperial Edict authorizing it, I was

informed

informed that he had heard nothing about the matter, but was not sure that it was within the power of Sheng tajen to cancel the contract without first securing an Imperial Edict to that effect, and this, so far as His Excellency knew, had not been done.

I am now in receipt of another note from Mr. Fearon to the effect that while he believes that Sheng tajen did send such a wire to the Chinese Minister at Washington, it was done more with the hope of inducing those in control of the American China Development Company to enter into negotiations for a compromise, since he could not actually prove that any such radical change had been made in the reconstructed American Chinese Development Company as would justify the Chinese in cancelling the concession.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

ained that he had heard nothing about the matter, but was

aware that it was within the power of Chang Tajen to cancel

a contract without first securing an Imperial Edict to that

effect, and this, so far as His Excellency knew, had not been

done.

I am now in receipt of another note from Mr. [illegible]

to the effect that while he believes that Chang Tajen did send

such a wire to the Chinese Minister at Washington, it was done

merely with the hope of inducing those in control of the

China Development Company to enter into negotiations

for a compromise, since he could not actually prove that any

such radical change had been made in the reconstructed American

Chinese Development Company as would justify the Chinese in

cancelling the concession.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Ack. & file

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 24 1901

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE
JUL 22 1901

No. 653.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Inclosure in
~~Miscellaneous Box~~
~~Pekin. China.~~
Sent to Library

June 13th, 1901.

Ack'd
July 25
C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Indemnity claims of Chinese under Article VI of the

Collective Note, transmitted herewith.

No. 653.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 13th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that pursuant to the provision in Art. VI of the Joint Note for "equitable indemnities **** for Chinese who have suffered during the late events in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners"; a large number of claims of Chinese in the employ of American citizens at the time designated have filed claims for indemnity in this Legation, and are transmitted herewith.

A number of the claims filed have been withdrawn pending settlement, and claims Nos 71 to 126 of those enclosed have been settled. It is likely that many more of these claims will be settled by the Chinese officials; but I forward them for the information of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures: Chinese Claims as above.

No 116.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 25 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
JUL 23 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

June 15th, 1901.

Ackd in Series July 29 C.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

The Diplomatic Corps resumed to-day the discussion of the question of the revenues to be assigned to the payments on indemnities, on which a conclusion had not been reached at the last meeting, through my declining to accept less commercial compensations than those which I reported you I had asked, in my Despatch No.114 of June 11th,1901.

At to-day's meeting I informed the Diplomatic Corps that the United States accepted the propositiom to raise the duties on imports to a 5% ad valorem effective, on condition of a revision of the tariff and substitution of specific (for) ad valorem duties and the improvements of the water ways leading to Shanghai and Tientsin.

I likewise informed them that our Government, desirous of bringing to a prompt close the present negotiations,

accepted

No.118.

June 15th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

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accepted the sum of four hundred and fifty millions of taels as the final amount of the indemnity calculated to the 1st of July, and as a further manifestation of the earnestness of its desire to expedite negotiations it accepted also the 4% interest instead of 3%, which latter we had been advocating.

From the remarks made during the exchange of views which followed, there can be no doubt that France and Russia accept the four hundred and fifty millions of taels indemnity, although the Representative of the latter Power said that he had no definite instructions on the subject.

The question of the mode of payment was then taken up, guaranteed loan or bonds.

The Russian Minister stated that his Government, although always partisan to an international guaranteed loan would accept the decision reached by all the other Powers. The French Minister said that he was authorized by his Government to accept one or the other of the two modes of payment above mentioned.

The Japanese Minister said that if the system of a accepted the sum of four hundred and fifty millions of taels as the final amount of the indemnity calculated to the 1st of July, and as a further manifestation of the earnestness of its desire to expedite negotiations it accepted also the 4% interest instead of 5%, which latter we had been advocating.

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The Japanese Minister said that if the system of a guaranteed loan was accepted, his Government would raise no objection to it, but if the payment was made by the issuance of bonds at 4% interest, Japan would incur a loss. The last Japanese loan placed on the London market was a 4% one and the bonds at the present time are qouted at .78. "Taking note, therefore", the Japanese Minister said, "of the principle laid down in the 5th section of the report of the commission on indemnities, and believing it to be the intention of the Powers that the actual expenditure incurred by each Government in the interest of all should be made good, it was his duty to declare that if the bonds were to bear interest at 4%, nothing less than a capital sum which would yield interest equal to 5% on the total amount of Japan's claims should be regarded as equivalent to such claims which were calculated on the basis of immediate payment".

All the other Powers were unreservedly in favor of the issuance of bonds at par bearing 4% interest.

Mr. Komura also remarked that the actual sum by which the face value of Japan's claim would have to be increased would be considerably less than 25% of the whole amount, because amortization as well as interest on the sum so guaranteed loan was accepted, his Government would raise no objection to it, but if the payment was made by the issuance of bonds at 4% interest, Japan would incur a loss. The last Japanese loan placed on the London market was a 4% one and the bonds at the present time are quoted at .78. "Taking note, therefore", the Japanese Minister said, "of the principle laid down in the 5th section of the report of the commission on indemnities, and believing it to be the intention of the Powers that the actual expenditure incurred by each Government in the interest of all should be made good, it was his duty to declare that if the bonds were to bear interest at 4%, nothing less than a capital sum which would yield interest equal to 5% on the total amount of Japan's claims should be regarded as equivalent to such claims which were calculated on the basis of immediate payment".

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Mr. Komura also remarked that the actual sum by which the face value of Japan's claim would have to be increased would be considerably less than 25% of the whole amount, because amortization as well as interest on the sum so increased would be taken into account in making good the loss of 1% which Japan would actually incur.

The Russian Minister remarked that the 4% loans in his country were some points below par, and that he could not therefore feel at all sure that his Government would accept the 4% rate.

On the whole, the discussion established that the only serious objection to 4% was that in the case of Japan. It was generally felt that Russia's present reserve in expressing itself definitely on the subject would not be maintained.

The embarrassment of Japan is so real, and on the other hand that country deserves so much the thanks of all the others for the prompt, efficient and modest way in which it performed its work here last year, that I trust some means may be devised to prevent it sustaining any loss.

The British and German Ministers joined me in informing the Japanese Minister that we would telegraph our Governments at once on this subject, and ask if any means could be promptly devised for preventing pecuniary loss to Japan. At the end of the meeting I sent you a telegram which I increased would be taken into account in making good the loss of 1% which Japan would actually incur.

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"Fifteenth. Indemnity 450 millions taels and 4% bonds at par may be considered as agreed upon. Japan submits difficulty her position; she can only borrow at five percent and will consequently lose heavily at that rate. Can you suggest way of securing her against loss. British and German Ministers have telegraphed same question to their Governments. Prospects favorable to early termination negotiations."

I may add that during to-day's meeting, and also in one or two of those which have preceded it, the question of the currency in which the interest and amortization is to be paid was discussed. It is understood that the sum of 450 millions of taels was only given to the Chinese for a convenient indication; that all the claims are in gold and payable in the currency of the country of the Power claiming. The locality where the interest is to be paid has not yet been settled. There seems, however, to be a disposition to have these payments made at Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

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I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUN 15 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 13 1901
BUREAU

Secretary of State
JUN 15 1901

From Peking,

June 15, 1901.

Received 11:10 A. M.

Sent July 15

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Fifteenth. Indemnity 450 millions taels and four per cent bonds at par may be considered as agreed upon. Japan submits difficulty her position. She can only borrow at five per cent and will consequently lose heavily at that rate. Can you suggest way of securing her against loss? British and German Ministers have telegraphed same question to their Governments.

Prospects favorable early termination negotiations.

ROCKHILL.

iphered by Miss Greer, Chief Clerk's Office.

June 15, 1901. *, 190* , 11:35 *M.*

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 25 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE JUL 25 1901 2nd ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.
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INDEX BUREAU REC'D JUL 23 '01 DEP'T OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China,

Peking, June 17th, 1901.

✓ Ack'd July 29 C

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

1 copy [illegible]
1 w [illegible]

Bureau of Rolls & Library JAN 3 1902 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No.74 of April 23rd, last, I have the honor to enclose two copies of the printed protocol of the 42nd meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations in this city.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Two enclosures.

42me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

DU 23 AVRIL 1901

La seance est ouverte a la Legation d'Espagne, a 10 heures du matin, sous la presidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont presents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, le Plenipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amerique, les Ministres de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

Lecture est faite des modifications au proces-verbal de la seance du 16 avril qui est adopte.

Le Doyen informe ses Collegues qu'il a recu : 1°, une lettre de M. Hopkins, consul general d'Angleterre a Tientsin, l'informant qu'il est devenu Doyen du Corps Consulaire de ce port, depuis le depart de M. du Chaylard, consul general de France. —

2° Une lettre de M. Squiers, contenant la reclamation d'un chinois, chez lequel M. Pethick a saisi pendant le siege sur l'ordre de Sir Claude Mac donald pour 3000 taëls de riz qui a servi a nourrir des refugies indigenes.

Le Corps Diplomatique decide d'indemniser le plaignant, comme aussi le marchand Paotien, chez lequel on a saisi des vivres pendant le siege. Sa reclamation monte a 11000 taëls ; — dont une partie represente le prix de sa maison detruite. Il aura, a cet egard, a s'adresser a la Commission d'expropriation des chinois.

M. Pichon informe ses Collegues qu'il a recu de Paris un telegramme approuvant la reduction au strict necessaire des effectifs des gardes des Legations, ainsi que la formule, libellee par Sir Ernest Satow, concernant la diminution partielle immediate des corps expeditionnaires.

Sir Ernest Satow n'a pas encore recu de reponse, mais le general Gazelee a ete avise d'avoir a se concerter avec les autres generaux pour l'evacuation partielle des troupes d'occupation anglaise.

M. de Giers n'a pas recu de reponse.

M. Pichon donne lecture d'une lettre du Marquis Salvgao, relative aux indemnites reclamees par le Gouvernement Italien.

1° Jusqu'au 1° mai, les depenses militaires s'elevent a 70 millions de francs. Dans cette somme sont comprises les indemnites aux familles des militaires morts et aux blesses avant et pendant le siege des Legations.

Si l'occupation se prolonge apres le 1° mai, 2 500000 fr. par mois.

Si les indemnites ne sont pas payees au 1° juillet, il y aura lieu de les augmenter mensuellement de 200000 fr. Si l'evacuation n'est pas faite a l'automne, il faudra ajouter une indemnite speciale de 4 millions.

2° Pour la reconstruction de la Legation, la destruction du mobilier, des effets et du personnel, la reclamation est de 2 millions.

3° Les reclamations des particuliers qui ont ete presentees jusqu'a ce jour a la Legation arrivent a un chiffre de 5,635,844 taëls — mais il doit ajouter que ces demandes n'ont pas encore ete examinees selon les principes etablis, de commun accord entre les Representants Etrangers et que par consequent il se reserve d'examiner si les demandes sont admissible et si les sommes demandees sont en imformite a ces principes. Il croit meme pouvoir affirmer que ce chiffre devra etre modifie.

M. de Mumm exprime le desir de connaitre le plus tot possible le chiffre des indemnites reclamees par les Puissances. La Russie, la France et la Belgique n'ont pas encore fait leurs declarations.

M. de Giers peut des a present grace a un telegramme qu'il vient de recevoir de son Gouvernement indiquer le chiffre approximatif des indemnites de la Russie : pour les frais de guerre et pour la destruction du chemin de fer 170 millions de roubles ; — pour les frais de guerre depuis le 15 mars, 2 millions de roubles par mois. Il est dans l'impossibilite de fixer encore le montant des reclamations des particuliers.

M. de Mumm observe que l'Agence Havas a publie le chiffre total des reclamations françaises, 280 millions de francs.

M. Pichon reconnait que ce chiffre se rapprochera beaucoup de la verite mais il n'a pas encore de donnees definitives.

Le Doyen rappelle que la proposition de M. Rockhill, qu'il a fait connaitre par ses lettres du 20 mars et du 8 avril, est a l'ordre du jour.

M. Rockhill ne tient pas a ce que ces lettres soient relues, mais il desire qu'elles figurent au proces-verbal de cette seance. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

Il desire aussi ajouter quelques mots a la proposition des Etats-Unis que tous ses Collegues connaissent. Les Puissances ont declare que les desordres en Chine de l'annee 1900 ne pourraient servir de pretexte pour reclamer des avantages territoriaux ou speciaux d'aucune espece. L'indemnite ne peut-etre payee qu'en argent.

De plus, aux termes de l'article VI de la Note collective, l'indemnite doit etre " equitable ", c'est-a-dire juste et raisonnable, en d'autres termes elle ne doit pas depasser le " pouvoir de payer " de la Chine, sous crainte de creer de grands embarras financiers, prejudiciables au developpement materiel du pays, a l'inauguration des reformes administratives et au commerce etranger, qui conduiraient ce pays a des expedients que toutes les Puissances doivent desapprouver comme constituant un danger pour l'independance et l'integrite de l'Empire.

Ces considerations, auxquelles on pourrait en ajouter beaucoup d'autres, nous imposent la moderation; peu importe donc que les ressources budgetaires de la Chine soient de 80, 100 millions de taëls ou plus. Nous ne nous proposons pas d'exiger la derniere sapeque de la Chine, mais seulement ce qu'elle peut nous rembourser sur nos pertes et nos frais, et le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis estime que la somme qu'il indique est la limite que les Puissances ne doivent pas depasser.

Le paiement de la Chine de 40 millions de livres lui coutera deja plus de 50 millions de livres, mais elle peut payer cette somme. Si l'on demande d'avantage, l'on exposera sans doute la Chine et les interets etrangers aux plus graves dangers. Il faudrait pour faire payer a la Chine trouver de nouvelles ressources, creer de nouveaux impots et par cela exasperer les sentiments anti-etrangers; nous aurions plus a y perdre.

Le likin, taxe odieuse aux yeux des indigenes, a ete le resultat de la guerre de 1842.

Sir Ernest Satow croit que cet impot date de la guerre des T'aiping.

M. Rockhill dit qu'il n'a ete que remanie a la suite de cette guerre.

Le Marquis Salvago ne pense pas qu'il faille donner au mot " equitable " l'acceptation dont a parle M. Rockhill. Lorsque les termes de la Note collective ont ete arretees, il a eu l'impression qu'en parlant d'indemnites equitables, on entendait dire qu'on ne reclamerait que les sommes dues et depensees.

M. Joostens tient a savoir si la proposition des Etats-Unis s'applique a toutes les indemnites ou seulement aux frais de guerre.

M. Rockhill. A toutes les indemnites.

M. Pichon demande comment a ete calcule le chiffre de 40 millions de livres.

M. Rockhill. Nous avons, autant que faire se peut, calcule les ressources budgetaires de la Chine d'apres les donnees publics et connus de tout le monde, par exemple la brochure de Jamieson et le memorandum de Sir Robert-Hart, et reconnu qu'en adoptant le chiffre en question, l'Empire pourrait s'acquitter par voie d'emprunt, au moyen d'annuites ou par quelque autre methode. Je crois qu'il serait tres impolitique de creer des impots nouveaux.

M. de Giers n'a pas de reponse de Petersbourg relativement a la proposition americaine. Il sait cependant que son Gouvernement etait decide a ne reclamer a la Chine que ce qu'elle pouvait payer. Donc en principe, il est d'accord avec M. Rockhill. Mais personnellement, il ne peut se prononcer sur le chiffre. Pourquoi 40 millions de livres plutot que 45 ou 50 ?

M. Komura declare que les Puissances pourront avoir, en definitif, a examiner la question de la reduction du total des indemnites, mais la discussion de cette question lui parait prematuree pour le moment pour les considerations suivantes :

1· Nous ne pourrons determiner la capacite financiere de la Chine tant que la Commission des ressources budgetaires de la Chine n'aura pas depose son rapport.

2· Les Puissances devraient commencer par se mettre d'accord sur les principes du calcul des depenses militaires.

M. Joostens dit qu'il y a deux parts a faire dans la question des indemnites. Il y a celle des Gouvernements, qui peuvent a leur gre abaisser le total de leurs reclamations, et il y a celle des societes et particuliers, qui lui semble intangible.

M. Rockhill declare que son Gouvernement se chargera d'indemniser les particuliers, quelle que soit la somme qu'on lui alloue.

M. Pichon espere que la Commission des indemnites pourra bientot deposer son rapport. Elle a consulte Sir Robert-Hart, M. Pokotilow, M. Hillier, M. Rump. Elle a egalement entendu les fonctionnaires chinois reputes les plus competents en matiere financiere. Elle s'est entourée de tous les renseignements qu'elle a pu recueillir; mais de son enquete, il semble resulter que la Chine peut payer plus de 40 millions de livres, et il se demande encore si les bases qui ont servi a la proposition des Etats-Unis ne sont pas discutables.

M. Rockhill dit qu'il estime que si une somme plus forte que celle que son Gouvernement a indique est demande, la Chine n'aurait pas les revenus necessaires pour l'administration du pays.

Sir Ernest Satow ne veut pas se prononcer pour ou contre la proposition des Etats-Unis, mais il estime que la demande totale de devrait pas depasser la somme que la Chine pourrait payer sans etre genee d'une facon serieuse. Quant a ce qui concerne le mot " equitable " applique aux indemnites, il a ete emprunte a M. Delcasse, il ne peut songer a le critiquer et c'est aux Gouvernements a s'expliquer a ce sujet.

M. de Mumm. Il n'est pas besoin d'insister sur cette verite que nous ne pouvons prendre plus que la Chine ne peut donner. Il reste a savoir si les bases sur lesquelles s'est appuyee la proposition americaine sont sures. Le Ministre d'Allemagne est d'accord avec M. Komura sur sa premiere remarque qu'il faut attendre le rapport de la Commission des indemnites et il n'a pas l'impression que la somme de 40 millions soit une limite qu'on ne peut franchir. D'ailleurs, si quelqu'un devait etre gene par l'indemnite, ce devrait plutot etre la Chine, seule cause des precedents troubles, que les Gouvernements qui ont fait a contre-cœur l'expedition actuelle. Il est d'avis de faire payer aux Chinois tout ce que nous avons perdu, et qu'il est inutile, dans le cas present, de se montrer grand et genereux aux depens de nos contribuables.

Il faudra fixer le chiffre des depenses et tacher de les faire payer a la Chine. Il sera temps de consentir a des reductions, si l'on ne peut faire autrement. —

M. de Giers observe que son Gouvernement parait pret a faciliter la tache de la Chine, puisqu'il a accueilli en principe l'idee du surelevement des droits de douane, meme jusqu'a 10 o/o. Dans les instructions qu'il a recues de son Gouvernement, le procede de M. Rockhill entre. La Russie accepte l'idee d'une somme maximum a repartir entre les Puissances, mais elle n'a pas d'idee preconcue sur le chiffre.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il est impossible de repondre a M. Rockhill avant de connaitre le rapport de la Commission des indemnites, mais, comme M. Komura, il exprime le vœu que les Gouvernements s'entendent sur les principes du calcul des indemnites de guerre.

M. Rockhill se reserve de presenter a nouveau sa proposition le moment venu.

M. Rockhill rend compte de ses demarches aupres des Plenipotentiaires Chinois au sujet de la remise de leurs archives, conservees dans l'ancien local du Tsongli-yamen. Ils l'ont remercie de la proposition qu'il a faite, au nom du Corps Diplomatique, mais ont declare que les archives etaient tres volumineuses, qu'ils ne savaient ou ni comment les transporter et ont demande a etre remis en possession du local ou elles sont installees.

La discussion s'engage sur l'opportunite de cette mesure, qui est acceptee en principe. Il y aurait certains inconvenients a rendre l'ancien Tsongli-yamen tout entier. Les imprimeries qui sont utilisees en ce moment y sont installees. On tombe d'accord sur la formule de la proposition a faire aux Plenipotentiaires et qui est ainsi libellee par M. Pichon. " Remettre aux autorites chinoises tout ce qui dans le Tsongli-yamen n'est pas necessaire pour l'usage du Corps Diplomatique et des autorites militaires.

Le Ministre d'Italie fait remarquer que dans la derniere seance il a deja manifeste le desir d'etre informe de la date fixee pour la remise du Tsongli-yamen aux autorites chinoises afin de pouvoir se faire donner par celles-ci les copies chinoises de quelques documents qui ont ete detruites avec les archives de la Legation.

M. de Mumm consultera ses autorites militaires pour savoir si les troupes allemandes installees dans l'ancien yamen peuvent trouver a se loger ailleurs. Il rend compte de l'etat des scelles qui ont ete souvent maladroitement apposes quand les Ministres ont envoye une Commission chargee de mettre les documents concernant leurs propres Legations a l'abri des indiscretions. On enverra les memes agents proceder a la levee des scelles.

M. le Baron Czikann rend compte de la demarche qui a ete faite hier chez le Prince K'ing par la Commission du quartier Diplomatique. Les Delegues ont demande que la limite ouest fut maintenue, mais ont consenti a la retrocession des quatre yamens qui sont au dela de la rue Gazelce. Dans le " pate " (ou bloc) de maisons ou se trouvent ce yamen, ne pourront habiter que des domestiques chinois des Legations expropries. — Le Prince a fait quelques objections sur l'installation eventuelle de ces indigenes, mais il a declare qu'en tous les cas, d'autres chinois ne seraient pas autorises a habiter cet endroit.

En ce qui concerne la demolition de la partie du mur imperial qui fait face a la Legation d'Angleterre, le Prince a promis d'adresser un rapport a la Cour. Il repondra ulterieurement. On avait parle de remplacer ce mur par une grille, mais il faudrait consulter d'abord les autorites militaires sur l'opportunite de cette mesure. Il a ete decide qu'une partie du yamen des mongols situee dans la zone a eclaircir serait detruite.

Pour le T'angtze ou tombeau imperial, le Prince n'a rien voulu promettre. Il a affirme que pour laisser ce monument au Gouvernement Chinois, Sir Robert-Hart consentirait a ceder tout son terrain a l'Italie. La Commission a demande qu'un rapport fut adresse au Trone pour demander le transfert du T'angtze sur un autre point de la ville.

La limite-est du quartier Diplomatique a ete acceptee.

Au sujet de la propriete possedee par la mission lazariste de Pekin sur le terrain occupe par la Russie, les chinois ont consenti en principe a accorder un terrain equivalant dans la ville, mais pas dans l'ancien palais du Prince Tuan, comme on leur avait propose.

Apres une longue discussion, la Commission a obtenu qu'au nord le glacis ait la largeur fixee, mais les chinois ont reclame la propriete des terrains sur lesquels aucune construction ne pourra etre elevee. — Sur le " Boulevard des Italiens " la partie sud appartiendra au quartier Diplomatique, et la partie nord aux chinois qui seront charges de la police de la voie.

M. le Baron Czikann profite de l'occasion, puisqu'on parle de police, pour rappeler qu'il serait temps qu'on prit une decision en ce qui concerne celle du quartier des Legations.

M. de Giers demande a presenter certaines observations au sujet de la lettre au Marechal de Waldersee qu'on a fait circuler hier.

A propos de " l'unite du commandement en chef ". il etait dit que " sous reserve de l'avis de M. le Ministre du Japon, il y aurait lieu d'adopter etc ". — M. le Ministre de Russie estime qu'il est bon de ne communiquer aux generaux que les veritables decisions du Corps Diplomatique et qu'il est inutile de mentionner des divergences d'opinions.

Il est aussi pour la suppression de la phrase ou " l'avis des commandants des troupes alliees a ete sollicite pour la repartition par nationalite des detachements de Tientsin, Tsing ouan tao et Shanhai Kouan. "

Il sera temps de demander l'avis des generaux sur cette repartition quand les Gouvernements auront fait connaitre le leur sur les points essentiels de la lettre du Marechal.

Enfin, en ce qui concerne les questions d'ordre militaire traitees dans la lettre du Marechal, on ne peut dire que les Representants des Puissances aient accepte ses propositions, ils ne peuvent le faire que sous reserve de l'approbation de leurs Gouvernements.

M. Pichon donne lecture integrale de la lettre au Marechal dont le texte definitif est adopte apres diverses modifications. (Voir copie de la correspondance.)

Au sujet de la phrase " Il serait entendu toutefois que les gardes des Legations a Pekin seraient dans l'avenir et jusqu'a nouvel ordre en dehors des troupes placees sous le commandement unique. "

M. de Mumm declare que tout en ne faisant pas d'objection a l'envoi de la lettre, il ne sait si la stipulation precitee peut se concilier avec les usages de l'armee allemande.

M. le Marquis Salvago s'associe, en ce qui le concerne, a la remarque de M. de Mumm.

La seance est levee a midi et demi.

Le Secretaire,

A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,

B. J. de Cologan.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.
aae

No.119.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 31 1901
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
JUL
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1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ackd
Aug. 3

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Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 18th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.109 of the 6th instant, I transmitted to you the correspondence exchanged between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the suspension of examinations. The only obstacle to a final and satisfactory settlement was, I therein stated, the question of the suspension of metropolitan examinations which were always held in Peking.

This obstacle has been removed by the publication of a decree of the Emperor suspending all examinations in Peking and in the metropolitan prefecture (Shun-tien Fu). I enclose a translation of the despatch addressed by Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps giving the text of the Decree.

I understand that it is the intention of the Chinese Government to hold the metropolitan examinations, during the time Peking is closed, in some provincial capital - preferably at K'ai-feng Fu.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

A translation.

[illegible]ch No.1[illegible]

Peki

Legation of the United States
in China.

Peking, China, June [illegible], 190[illegible].

[illegible] John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In my despatch No.169 of the 4th instant, I [illegible] the differences existing between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Government regarding the resumption of examinations. The only obstacle to a final and satisfactory settlement was, I [illegible] in the suspension of [illegible] examinations which were always held in Peking.

This obstacle has been removed by the publication of a Decree of the Emperor suspending all examinations in Peking and in the metropolitan prefecture (Enclosure No. 1 [illegible] translation of the despatch addressed by Prince Ch'ing and [illegible] to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps giving the text of the Decree.

I understand that it is the intention of the Chinese Government to hold the metropolitan examinations during the [illegible] provincial capital - [illegible] K'ai-feng Fu.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible] Fu.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Despatch No.119, Enclosure No.1.

Peking, June 13th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc, and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have received a telegram from Si An, announcing that on the 11th instant, the Grand Secretariat received the following Decree:-

" Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, memoralized Us to day, in regard to the demand of the Foreign Representatives that all official examinations- civil and military- shall be suspended for a period of five years in the towns where trouble occurred. The memorialists state that the examinations in Shun Tien Fu and Tai Yuen Fu, must also be suspended .

The list gives the following places and in these all examinations are to be suspended for five years.

Shansi: T'ai Y~~eu~~uan Fu, Hsin Chou, Tai Ku Hsien, Ta Tung Fu, Fen Chou Fu, Hsiao I Hsien, Ch'u Wo Hsien, Ta Ning Hsien, Ho Ching Hsien, Yueh Yang Hsien, Hsioh Ping Fu, Wen Shui ~~Hsie~~ Hsien, Shou Yang Hsien, Ping Yang Fu, Chang Tzu Hsien, Kao Ping Hsien, Tse Chou Fu, Hsi Chou, Chiang Chou, Kuei Hua Cheng, and Sui Yuan Cheng.

Honan: Nan Yang Fu, Ho Nei###Hsien, Cheng Chou, Kuang Chou and Chen Chou.

Chekiang: Chü Chou Fu.

Chihli: Peking, Shun-T'ien Fu, Pao Ting Fu, Yung Ching Hsien, Tien Ching Fu, Shun-Tê Fu, Wang Tu Hsien, Huo Lu Hsien, Despatch No.119, Enclosure No.1.

Peking, June 18th, 1901.

Prince Ching, etc, etc, etc, and
Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.
to Mr de Colonan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have received a telegram from Si An, announcing that on the 11th instant, the Grand Secretariat received the following Decree:-

" Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, memorialised Us to day in regard to the demand of the Foreign Representatives that all official examinations- civil and military- shall be suspended for a period of five years in the towns where trouble occurred. The memorialists state that the examinations in Shun Tien Fu and Tai Yuen Fu, must also be suspended.

The list gives the following places and in these all examinations are to be suspended for five years.

Shansi: Tai Yemn Yuan Fu, Hsin Chou, Tai Ku Hsien, Ta Tung Fu, Fen Chou Fu, Hsiao I Hsien, Ch'u Wo Hsien, Ta Ning Hsien, Ho Ching Hsien, Yueh Yang Hsien, Hsioh Ping Fu, Wen Shui Hsien, Shou Yang Hsien, Ping Yang Fu, Chang Tzu Hsien, Kao Ping Hsien, Tse Chou Fu, Hsi Chou, Chiang Chou, Kuei Hua Cheng, and Sui Yuan Cheng.

Honan: Nan Yang Fu, Ho Nei Hsien, Cheng Chou, Kuang Chou and Chen Chou.

Chekiang: Chü Chow Fu.

Chihli: Peking, Shun Tien Fu, Pao Ting Fu, Yung Ching Hsien, Tien Ching Fu, Shun Té Fu, Wang Tu Hsien, Huo Lu Hsien.

Hsin An Hsien, Tung Chou, Wu I Hsien, Ching Chou and Luan Ping Hsien.

Eastern Manchurian Provinces: Moukden, Chia Tzu Chang, Lien Shan, Yu Ching Chieh, Pei Lin Tzu and Hu Lan Cheng.

Shensi: Ning Chiang Chou,

Kiang si: Po Yang Hsien.

Hunan: Heng Chou Fu.

Let the Viceroys and Governors of the above mentioned provinces, as well as the Literary Chancellors act in accordance with and obey the terms of this Decree and put out proclamations for general information."

As in duty bound we send this communication, embodying the above Decree to Your Excellency, and will thank you to communicate the same for the information of your colleagues.

Hsin An Hsien, Tung Chou, Wu I Hsien, Ching Chou and Luan Ping Hsien.

Eastern Manchurian Provinces: Moukden, Chia Tzu Chang, Lien Shan, Yu Ching Chieh, Pai Lin Tzu and Hu Lan Cheng.

Shensi: Ning Chiang Chou.

Kiang si: Po Yang Hsien.

Hunan: Heng Chou Fu.

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As in duty bound we send this communication, embodying the above Decree to Your Excellency, and will thank you to communicate the same for the information of your colleagues.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 31 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE JUL 31 1901 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Ack + file.
aaa

No.120.

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Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, China, June 19th, 1901.

Ackd Aug. 3

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held to-day, the Russian Minister stated that he had received instructions authorizing him to accept the 1st of July as the limitation of the indemnity to be demanded of China. He also accepted, in principle, the sum of 450 millions of taels, although his Government had invariably, in its instructions to him, referred to the sum of seventeen hundred millions of francs.

The French Minister made a similar declaration as to the limitation of the indemnity.

The Japanese Minister said that his Government accepted the date stated, and, also, the sum of 450 millions of taels and 4% interest, subject to the reservations made by him at the last meeting, which I reported to you in my despatch No.118 of the 15th instant.

In my No.114 of the 11th instant, I stated that the Russian Minister submitted a proposal concerning the eventual increase of the tariff on imports to 10%, and that in view of the terms of the second paragraph, which reserved all rights and insured the consideration of all objections of whatever nature, it had been accepted by all the representatives, the British included. I did not deem it necessary to telegraph you on the subject, and most of my colleagues, I think, looked on it as a matter of small importance, -the German and Japanese Ministers certainly did. We considered

No.120.

Re Russia -

proposal -

Commissioner of the United States to China.

Peking, China, June 19th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held to-day, the Russian Minister stated that he had received instructions authorizing him to accept the 1st of July as the limitation of the indemnity to be demanded of China. He also accepted, in principle, the sum of 450 millions of taels, although his Government had invariably, in its instructions to him referred to the sum of seventeen hundred millions of francs.

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To-day, however, the British Minister informed the Diplomatic Corps that his Government declared it could not accept an eventual increase of the tariff above 5% to be solely applied to the payment of interest on the indemnities, for it held that this increase should be granted China as compensation for the suppression of likin and for the correction of other commercial grievances; that the increase should be made revocable, as in the case of opium under the Hongkong agreement, etc.

The necessity or expediency of making this declaration at the present time is not apparent. The British Minister had stated in the meeting on the 11th instant that his Government would ask the abolition of likin and other compensations for an increase of the tariff to 10% and my reservations had covered much the same ground.

The Russian Minister stated that his Government had only accepted applying the revenues from the salt to the payment of the loans, agreed to accept bonds in lieu of a guaranteed loan and to the commercial compensations which I had insisted upon, as an evidence of its earnest desire to close this phase of the negotiations; that the British Government's refusal to agree to the slight moral guarantee which it found in the proposal to apply the eventual increased revenue from the Customs to the purposes of the loan, might reopen the whole question.

The British statement did not secure the support of any of the representatives. I trust it will not occasion any it a compensation due Russia and France, who saw in the acceptance of their proposal a moral guarantee giving additional security to the arrangement being made, for their willingness to accept bonds in lieu of the guaranteed loan they had so strongly urged until now, and the possible in place of an increase of the tariff to 10%.

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The British statement did not secure the support of any of the representatives. I trust it will not occasion any considerable delay, but in view of the possibility of its doing so I thought it best to cable you as follows:-

"Nineteenth. The agreement on revenues for interest indicated in my telegram of 11th seriously imperilled by British refusal to accept the proposal of Russia and France that, in the case of irregularity in payments by China, the eventual raising of the tariff to ten per cent to supply deficiency be discussed ; all the Powers to make all reservations they choose to whenever the discussion begins. No one here can see danger in the proposal, which affords satisfaction to Russia and France for relinquishing guaranteed loan in favor of bonds. Hope British opposition can be overcome; it seems to be uncalled for."

Later in the day the British Minister himself assured me that he did not attach much importance to the action of his Government in this matter; that it certainly would not occasion any great delay.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Secretary of State.
JUN 21 1901

From Peking,

Received June 19th, 1901.

9:28 P. M.

File

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Nineteenth. The agreement on revenues for interest indicated in my telegram of 11th seriously imperiled by British refusal to accept the proposal of Russia and France, that in the case of irregularity in payments by China the eventual raising of the tariff to ten per cent to supply deficiency discussed,-all the Powers to make all reservations they choose to whenever discussion begins. No one here can see danger in the proposal which affords satisfaction to Russian and France for relinquishing guaranteed loan in favor of bonds. Hope you cannot. Opposition can be overcome. It seems to be uncalled for.

ROCKHILL.

iphered by Chief Clerk,

June 20, 1901. *, 190 , M.*

No. 654.

File.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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June 19th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 15 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

PRINTED IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1114.

Copy to Peking
Aug. 15.

Subject : Transmitting Customs Gazette No. CXXIX, January-March, 1901. Loss of trade in American cottons. In crease in American Kerosene oil.

No. 654.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 19th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit, under separate cover, copies of Customs Gazette No. CXXIX,- January-March 1901.

In the first quarter of 1900 the "Boxer" movement was gathering strength for the storm which soon followed, but the foreign trade of China had not as yet been seriously interferrd with by the troubles in the north. The returns for 1st quarter 1900 show an increase of about Taels 1,000,000 over the 1st quarter of 1899, but notwithstanding the country was still suffering from the bad effect of the war, the revenue collected during the 1st quarter of 1901 is only a million less than 1900, and a trifle more than for the same quarter 1899.

Out of twenty eight treaty ports eighteen show an increase over last year. The ports which report a falling off

are

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Hangchow, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and Kiungchow. The figures in detail are as follows:

Report of Dues and Duties, January-March Quarter 1901:

Chinese Treaty Ports.

	1901	1900	1899
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Taels	Hk. Taels
Newchwang	3,788	nil	34,081
Tientsin	37,155	119,788	91,705
Chefoo	147,583	108, 544	150,575
Kiaochou	21,625	13,362	nil
Chungking	141,011	93,682	82,530
Ichang	271,833	154,323	120,091
Shasi	2,145	752	251
Yochou	150	25	nil
Hankow	254,749	320,523	230,973
Kiukiang	111,720	140,545	134,491
Wuhu	200,383	299,583	221,627
Nanking	46,272	35,098	nil
Chinkiang	235,273	228,561	221,495
Shanghai	1,262,358	2,273,760	1,364,434
Soochow	23,612	10,056	17,774

Ningpo	140,915	135,689	170,843
Hangchow	80,771	94,398	79,275
Wenchow	3,666	6,918	7,914
Santuao	89	nil	nil
Foochow	156,096	174,683	203,192
Amoy	146,788	147,996	175,421
Swatow	380,362	403,818	393,921
Wuchou	72,633	71,279	56,851
Samshui	21,983	21,281	22,506
Kongmoon	8,898	6,792	6,364
Kumchuk	3,275	1,137	1,267
Canton	609,227	465,052	449,914
Kiungchow	37,589	40,748	51,244
Pakhoi	39,388	26,640	38,658
TOTAL	4,361,337	5,395,032	4,325,297

While the general decrease in trade has not been as great as might be expected, American cotton interests have especially suffered, as is shown by the following figures:

Drills	1901	1900	1899
	(pieces)		
	119,175	306,441	420,966

Sheetings

1899	1900	1901
1,103,915	821,332	47,945

American kerosene oil has made a better record and as compared with Russian shows large gains:

	1899	1900	1901
America	3,328,758	4,231,250	5,708,160
Russian	3,076,920	7,859,720	2,429,330

Unfortunately it is impossible to trace in these Customs returns all goods of American origin, and, excepting in a general way, it is difficult to ascertain to what extent our trade has decreased during the recent troubles.

I have been informed by one of the largest importers of American goods at Shanghai that the Chinese merchants there have recently given large orders for American goods, especially cotton, and I have no doubt but what as soon as the negotiations are concluded trade will be given a fresh impetus and in a short time make up for all that has been lost.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

As above.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 655.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL [illegible] 190[illegible]
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
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Ack + file.
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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JUL 31 '01
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Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Departure of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

No. 655.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 19th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report the departure of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee on the 10th instant for Taku. He will embark there for Japan, where he is to be the guest of the Emperor for a short time and thence to Germany.

In spite of all the jealosies and numerous cases of bad feeling which naturally have sprung up between the Commanders of various contingents, every one sincerely regrets his departure, and feels that he has performed his very delicate duties with great good tact and judgment, and with general satisfaction.

Many questions have arisen regarding the occupation of various important points, some of which might easily have ended in bloodshed and consequently far reaching results, had it not been for his rare good judgment in restoring amicable relations and smoothing matters out.

Representing

Representing as he did, [and one constantly under suspicion as to its real intentions here,] omit his selection by the Emperor to command the German contingent in China,- where, owing to his exalted rank and superior military attainments, he was certain to wield great influence, not only over those who were made subject to his authority, but also over those who were independent,- ought to be a matter of congratulation to the Powers. A man, such as one expects to find in the average German General, who was not endowed with his peculiar tact and excellent judgment would have been a source of continual bad feeling, the outcome of which no one can predict.

He left here beloved and respected by all those with whom he came in contact, whether officially or socially,- military or civilian.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

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May give the proclamation to the press, but not the despatch.
Ack + file.
aag

No. 656.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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JUL 31 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

June 19th, 1901.

√Ans. Aug. 7.

Given to the Press

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Translation of proclamation published by Governor of Shantung. Legal status of Christians and non-Christians. Their relations. Christians are still subjects of China.

No. 656.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 19th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose a translation of a proclamation recently published by the Governor of Shantung, regardingthe status of Christians and non-Christians in their rights as subjects of China.

The proclamation is an excellent one, and might well be adopted as a rule of conduct by the foreign missionaries as well as the native Christians. Catholic societies felt rather elated some two years ago, when Catholic Bishops, priests, etc., were accorded certain relative Mandarin rank by the Chinese Government, in order that they might the better settle cases arising between them, their converts and the Chinese, but recent events have changed the opinion of more than one high Catholic official as to the wisdom of such action. I believe the relations between the convert and his Government should in no way be interferred with, and that his status before the local courts

and

and officials ought to be exactly the same as it was when he was a non-Christian, and that he must look to his own Government for protection in legal matters, and not to his missionary or a foreign government. Such a rule might decrease the number of "rice Christians", but as soon as understood would save the missionary and his followers from many an unhappy quarrel with his neighbor, and would in the end go very far towards reducing the present very bitter opposition to the teaching of Christianity in China.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosure:

Translation, as above.

Enclosure No.⁷ in Despatch No. 656.

Translation from the Chih Pao,

Tientsin, June 7th. 1901.

News from Shantung.

Justice for the People and the Church. – A Proclamation by Governor Yuan of Shantung;- Whereas I have repeatedly received reports from the officials of this province saying that unworthy members of the Church were practicing their religion simply for the protection which it afforded them and were lightly setting aside the law of the land and seeking occasions for quarrel, and that such affairs were daily increasing in number, wherefore they requested me to send despatches to the Consuls of the various nationalities and letters to the missionaries, asking them to devise a method for checking the evil and preventing trouble, all of which has been discussed by me as the records show,

Therefore this is issued to call attention to the fact that all Chinese Christians, although they are members of a Western church, are none the less subjects of China, and that no distinction is to be made between them and other Chinese subjects. I have already instructed all under my jurisdiction that, should any quarrel arise between Chinese people and the Church, there should be no other distinction made save that between good and bad. There should be no such distinction as that between the people and the Church; that all should be treated with equal justice and a thorough investigation and careful settlement of each case made; that there should be no prejudice shown, which is sure to produce trouble. Subsequently I prepared a set of definite rules of procedure, and , first and last, I issued a number of proclamations, strictly enjoining that if any members of the Church were charged with offences in violation of good order, the local officials should bring them to court and make a thorough investigation, and that, should the evidence show that the charges were really true, they should punish

(Proclamation of Yuan Shih-kai.)

them according to law, that the authority of the rulers might be vindicated and the hearts of the people relieved.

How is it that up to the present time the officials in charge have uniformly neglected to obey these instructions and continue to send reports to me suggesting that letters be sent to the missionaries, asking them to devise methods for restraining their converts, not only giving me the trouble of replying to their suggestions, which are at variance with my previous orders, but also showing carelessness as to the principle involved?

The treaties plainly state that missionaries of all nationalities, travelling inland to propagate their religion, have no other object than to exhort men to do good and have nothing to do with local disputes. The missionaries are merely preachers of religion. They have no authority whatever to interfere in the affairs of the Chinese people nor any power to exercise official functions, as everybody ought to know. The mandarins of this province have served as officials for many years, and they ought, therefore, to be still more clearly informed as to the terms of the treaties. Our relations with foreigners in Shantung are daily increasing in complexity, and church cases are constantly growing in number, but you should be able to avoid currying favour or yielding to common prejudices. Should any trouble arise, act according to the treaties and decide justly, making no distinction between Church and people. To those that ought to be protected give real protection; to those that should be treated with generosity show extra generosity; what ought to be allowed, allow at once; and when it is necessary to withhold permission explain your reasons for so doing. Let no one else presume to exercise your authority for controlling the people and ruling the district. Still more let nothing prevent your clearly making known your decisions, that those interested may be thoroughly satisfied, and that when they shall have returned

to their homes there may be no further discussion. Thus every complication met will be easily arranged and it will be easy to settle every church case.

The most important matter is that justice should be done to both sides. It makes no difference whether the people annoy the Christians or the Christians annoy the people, let there be a clear distinction made between the crooked and the straight, and it will then be impossible that any occasion for interference should arise. Should Christians practice their religion and the people insult them on this account and resort to burning, plunder and extortion for the purpose of checking the growth of the religion and annoying the Church, and the missionaries concerned come to the yamen and make complaint, the officials must rigorously suppress these disturbances and not say that the missionaries are interfering. Or should a member of the Church purposely drag in his relation to it for the sake of gaining advantage, when his suit is one that has nothing to do with church matters, and the missionary force himself into the case to interfere, do not hesitate to controvert and reprove as the facts of the case may justify and deal with the case according to right reason. Do not let the affair become mixed up with church matters. Thus each case may be settled justly according to law, and one need not ask whether a man is a member of the Church or not. Let the local officials, as occasion may require, issue proclamations giving careful instructions and directions to the village elders and head-men and exhorting them to let the people and the Christians of their several districts all know that they must alike be subject to the restraint and government of the local officials, that no distinction is to be made between them and that no favor is to be shown to either. They will thus after a time abandon their mistaken notions and be able to put away the grudges that have been gathering through past years and gradually extinguish

them. The establishment of peace between the people and the Church rests upon this foundation. Whenever the Consuls of the various nationalities and the missionaries see that the local officials treat the people and the Christians alike, protecting both in the discharge of their business and punishing those who are guilty of violating the law, they will come to recognize that the Chinese Government and law are just and unprejudiced, and thus the enmities and suspicions which have been cherished will melt away. The establishment of peaceful relations in the interior will have an influence upon our international relations and disputes between ourselves and foreign Powers will be easily adjusted.

Besides informing the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, Taotais and Prefects, and directing them to transmit orders to the District Magistrates to act according to these instructions, I also issue this urgent proclamation, as in duty bound, to the Magistrates concerned, that, as occasion arises they may comply with its terms and submit to me for my examination a report of their method of procedure. Let there be strict obedience.

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 31 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack + file.
aaa

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Commissioner of the United States
to China.

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JAN 3 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[illegible]

Peking, China, June 19th, 1901.

[illegible]

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ang. 3/

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the files of the Department, duplicate copies of the printed protocol of the 87th meeting of the Diplomatic Corps engaged in peace negotiations in this city.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-
As above.

SEPTIÈME SÉANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 12 Novembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures à la Légation d'Espagne sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie.

Le procès-verbal de la dernière séance est lu et adopté avec l'adjonction suivante de **Sir Ernest Satow**.

M. le Ministre d'Angleterre tient à déclarer qu'il partage l'opinion exprimée par ses honorables Collègues, dans la séance du 9 novembre, au sujet de la désignation de *Tsong-li-Yamen*. Celle-ci devrait être abolie, puisque le mot *Yamen* indique une administration et non un Ministère d'Etat. Il estime que le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères devrait être présidé par un ou deux Membres du Grand Conseil (Chün Chi Chu).

M. de Cologan donne lecture d'une lettre qu'il a reçue de Li-Hong-Chang, comme Doyen du Corps Diplomatique, et qui est relative à l'occupation par les troupes internationales d'un certain nombre de bâtiments appartenant à l'Etat Chinois.

Après un court échange d'observations le Corps Diplomatique prie son Doyen d'accuser réception de la communication, dont il s'agit en ajoutant qu'elle sera communiquée aux Représentants des Puissances.

M. le Baron Czikann demande ensuite à ses Collègues la permission d'attirer leur attention sur une question, à son avis très importante, qui est une des conséquences de la peine de mort que le Corps Diplomatique a décidé de demander contre le Prince Touan. Celui-ci étant le père de l'Héritier Présomptif il s'ensuit qu'un jour viendra où le Trône sera occupé par un empereur dont le père aura été exécuté à la demande des Puissances Etrangères. Il est à prévoir que ce souverain sera animé de sentiments hostiles à l'égard des Etrangers, et cherchera les moyens de venger la mort de son père. Cette éventualité pourrait occasionner les plus graves inconvénients et M. le Baron Czikann estime que le Corps Diplomatique ferait bien de s'attacher à la prévenir, en recherchant s'il ne serait pas possible d'amener un changement d'héritier.

M. de Giers est aussi d'avis que la question est très importante par les graves conséquences qui pourraient découler. Il la recommandera à l'examen de son Gouvernement.

M. de Mumm s'associe aux observations de M. le Baron Czikann. Le fils de Touan serait sans doute hostile aux Etrangers et devrait venger son père. Peut-être la question se posera-t-elle d'elle-même après l'exécution de Touan, car il semble difficile que le fils d'un homme ayant subi le dernier supplice conserve son rang d'héritier présomptif et puisse devenir empereur. Il la signalera à l'attention de son Gouvernement.

M. Pichon a déjà été saisi de la question par son Gouvernement et se trouve donc en mesure de l'examiner avec ses Collègues. Il la juge très importante et très sérieuse.

M. le Marquis Salvago est d'accord avec M. le Baron Czikann. La situation faite à l'Héritier Présomptif par la peine prononcée contre son père sera une des conséquences naturelles de la Note, mais il ne conviendrait pas de la mentionner dans ce document.

Sir Ernest Satow pense que lorsqu'on sera arrivé aux conclusions à dégager de la Note le moment sera venu d'appeler l'attention des Gouvernements sur cette question.

M. de Mumm le fera de suite.

M. le Marquis Salvago également, mais en proposant de ne pas traiter ce sujet dans la Note.

D'après **M. Pichon** cette dernière opinion paraît être celle du Gouvernement Français.

M. de Mumm la partage aussi.

M. Conger n'est pas en état de formuler un avis. Il veut savoir si dans le cas où l'on obtiendrait l'exécution du Prince Touan, il n'en résulterait pas l'impossibilité pour le fils de conserver la situation d'Héritier Présomptif.

Le Corps Diplomatique clôt cet échange d'observations en décidant d'examiner la question dans huit jours, ce délai était reconnu nécessaire pour procéder à une enquête sérieuse sur cette question.

Le Corps Diplomatique commence ensuite l'examen du projet de Note à remettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois. **M. d'Anthouard** donne lecture de ce document.

« Au cours des mois de mai, juin, juillet et août de la présente année, des désordres graves ont éclaté « dans les provinces septentrionales de la Chine, et des crimes, sans précédent dans l'histoire de l'huma-

« nité, crimes contre le droit des gens, contre le droit des nations, contre les lois de l'humanité et contre la civilisation, ont été commis dans des circonstances particulièrement odieuses.»

Sur une observation de **Sir Ernest Satow** on décide de supprimer les mots *contre le droit des nations*, qui sont une répétition des précédents *contre le droit des gens* et la phrase est adoptée avec cette correction.

« Les principaux de ces crimes sont les suivants :

« 1° Le 20 juin, Son Excellence le Baron von Kettler, Ministre d'Allemagne, se rendant au Tsong-li-Yamen, était assassiné dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, par des soldats de l'armée régulière, agissant en vertu d'ordres de leurs chefs.»

Adopté sans observation.

« 2° Le même jour, les Légations Etrangères étaient attaquées et assiégées. Ces attaques se poursuivirent sans interruption jusqu'au 14 août, date à laquelle l'arrivée des troupes étrangères y mit fin. Elles furent commises en premier lieu par des soldats réguliers qui se joignirent aux Boxeurs et qui obéissaient à des ordres du Gouvernement Chinois qui étaient envoyés du Palais Impérial.»

M. de Giers propose de supprimer les mots *du Gouvernement Chinois* dans la phrase *...obéissant à des ordres du Gouvernement Chinois qui étaient envoyés......*, car il fait remarquer que pendant cette période le Gouvernement Chinois fut submergé sous des éléments révolutionnaires, et qu'il ne fut plus maître de lui.

M. de Mumm croit qu'il peut assurer que l'Empereur fut tenu au courant de ce qui se passait.

M. le Marquis Salvago s'appuyant sur une réponse qu'il a reçue du Prince K'ing, pense que celui-ci était également renseigné sur les lettres envoyées en son nom.

M. de Giers connait les faits cités par ses collègues, mais il n'en considère pas moins le Gouvernement d'alors comme ayant été aux mains d'usurpateurs. Cette opinion semble avoir été celle des Vice-rois qui ont refusé d'obéir aux instructions de ce Gouvernement, comme, du reste, la plus grande partie de la Chine.

Sir Ernest Satow fait remarquer que pendant toute la durée du siège les agents du Gouvernement Chinois en Europe, en Amérique et en Asie ont donnés aux différents Cabinets les assurances réitérées que les Légations étaient à l'abri. Plus tard, lorsque la vérité fut connue, ces agents, accusés de mensonge, ont répondu qu'ils n'avaient fait qu'exécuter les ordres qu'ils recevaient de Pékin par le télégraphe. Ces mensonges sont donc le fait du Gouvernement Chinois, et **Sir Ernest Satow** propose, en conséquence, d'ajouter la phrase suivante au paragraphe qui vient d'être lu *Dans le même temps le Gouvernement Chinois faisait déclarer officiellement par ses Représentants auprès des Puissances qu'il se portait garant de la sécurité des Légations.*

Sir Ernest Satow n'est pas en mesure de discuter la légalité du Gouvernement d'alors, il se borne à constater son existence, c'était un Gouvernement *de facto*.

M. de Giers n'a aucune objection contre cette addition.

M. le Marquis Salvago l'approuve.

M. Pichon répondant à l'observation de **M.** de Giers, dit que pendant le siège du Pétang, on vit un jour l'Impératrice entourée de la Cour assister en grande toilette du haut de la Colline du Péta au bombardement de la Mission Catholique et des Légations.

M. de Mumm acceptera la suppression proposée par M. de Giers s'il ne s'ensuit pas pour cela que le Gouvernement Chinois soit mis hors de cause.

MM. Pichon et le **Marquis Salvago** feront de même.

D'après **Sir Ernest Satow**, les mots *Gouvernement Chinois* n'ont peut-être pas leur équivalent en chinois et se traduisent par ceux de *Cour* ou de *Trône*. Il vaudrait mieux alors employer ces derniers dans le texte français.

M. de Giers maintient sa proposition. A ses yeux elle a pour conséquence de donner une certaine légalité aux communications diplomatiques entre les Gouvernements Etrangers et la Chine, ainsi qu'aux relations qui ont été entretenues avec les Vices rois et les Gouverneurs.

Sir Ernest Satow objecte que la phrase ainsi tronquée laisserait supposer qu'il y avait quelqu'un dans le Palais Impérial qui s'était arrogé le droit d'envoyer des ordres.

MM. de Mumm et le **Marquis Salvago** rappellent que les Gouvernements Etrangers ont ignoré la vérité pendant longtemps et ne l'ont appris qu'après la délivrance des Légations. Ils avaient cru que le télégramme de M. Conger envoyé pendant le siège était inexact, et se refusaient à croire à la complicité du Gouvernement Chinois. Tous deux sont d'avis de dire nettement la vérité.

M. de Giers acceptant la substitution du mot *Cour* aux mots *Gouvernement Chinois* à laquelle se rallient également les autres Membres de l'Assemblée, la dernière phrase est rédigée comme il suit :

« Elles furent commises en premier lieu par des Boxeurs auxquels se joignirent plus tard des soldats réguliers obéissant à des ordres de la Cour, qui étaient envoyés du Palais Impérial.»

L'addition proposée par **Sir Ernest Satow** est également adoptée à l'unanimité.

3° Un Membre de la Légation du Japon a été tué par des réguliers aux portes de la ville. »

M. le Baron Nissi en rappelant que son chancelier a été assassiné lorsqu'il se rendait, sur l'ordre de son chef, au devant des détachements attendus à la gare de Makiapou, demande que l'on ajoute *accomplissant une mission officielle* après les mots *du Japon*.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

« A Pékin et dans les dites provinces des Etrangers ont été assassinés, torturés ou attaqués par « des Boxeurs et des troupes régulières, et n'ont dû leur salut qu'à leur résistance acharnée. Leurs établis« sements ont été pillés. »

Sir Ernest Satow propose de mettre *dans plusieurs provinces* au lieu de *dans les dites provinces* qui signifie dans les provinces septentrionales car des crimes ont été commis dans le centre, au Tchekiang, au Chansi, par exemple.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

« 4° Les cimetières étrangers, à Pékin notamment, ont été profanés, les tombes ouvertes, les ossements dispersés. »

Adopté sans observation.

« Ces événements ont amené les Puissances Etrangères à envoyer leurs troupes en Chine, afin de pro« téger l'existence de leurs Représentants et de leurs nationaux, et de rétablir l'ordre. Dans leur marche sur « Pékin, les Armées Alliées se sont heurtées à la résistance des armées Chinoises et ont dû la vaincre par la « force. »

Adopté sans observation.

« La Chine ayant témoigné ses regrets et manifesté le désir de voir cesser la situation créée par les « désordres dont il s'agit, les Puissances ont résolu d'accéder à sa demande aux conditions irrévocables énu« mérées ci-après, qu'elles jugent indispensables pour réparer les crimes commis et en prévenir le renou« vellement. »

M. Conger rappelant les déclarations des Plénipotentiaires Chinois qui ont reconnu la responsabilité de leur pays propose de le mentionner. Le commencement de la phrase serait alors modifié comme il suit :

La Chine ayant reconnu sa responsabilité, témoigné ses regrets...

Adopté à l'unanimité.

« 1° a) Envoi à Berlin d'une mission extraordinaire, conduite par un prince impérial, pour exprimer « les regrets de S. M. l'Empereur de Chine et du Gouvernement Chinois, au sujet de l'assassinat de feu « Son Excellence le Baron von Kettler, Ministre d'Allemagne.

« b) Erection sur le lieu de l'assassinat d'un monument commémoratif, digne du rang du défunt, « portant une inscription en langues latine, allemande et chinoise qui exprimera les regrets de l'Empereur « de Chine à propos du meurtre commis. »

Adopté sans observation.

« 2° a) Peine de mort pour les coupables désignés dans le décret impérial du 25 septembre 1900 « à savoir les Princes Tchoang, Y, Touan, Tsai lien et Tsai Yng, le Duc Lan, Yng Nien, Kang Y, Tchao « Chou Kiao, ainsi que pour Tong fou siang, Yu hsien et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indi« queront ultérieurement. »

M. de Giers fait observer qu'en ce qui le concerne, il y a eu un malentendu sur le nombre des coupables. Lorsque la question des punitions a été examinée, il a demandé combien il y avait de personnages mentionnés dans le décret du 25 septembre. On n'avait pas alors ce document sous la main et on lui a répondu que six coupables seulement étaient indiqués, parmi lesquels on comptait trois princes. On proposa alors d'y ajouter deux noms ce qui porta le nombre total à huit. Maintenant ce chiffre s'est élevé à onze, dont six princes.

M. le Marquis Salvago confirme les explications données par M. de Giers et **M. Joostens** remarque qu'en effet on n'a jamais fait allusion aux deux tsai.

M. de Mumm rappelle que le Corps Diplomatique a voté sur tous les noms compris dans le décret.

Sir Ernest Satow fait la même remarque. Il ne connaissait pas à ce moment les noms de tous les personnages en question, mais leur culpabilité résultait à ses yeux de ce que le Gouvernement Chinois la reconnaissait officiellement. Du reste, celui-ci a été au devant de l'objection qu'on pourrait faire à l'insertion des noms de ces personnages ; il a déclaré dans un décret récemment communiqué par les Plénipotentiaires Chinois qu'il avait puni spontanément ces premiers parce qu'ils le méritaient à l'égal des autres.

M. Pichon, comme son honorable Collègue d'Angleterre, ne voudrait pas être moins sévère que les Chinois. Toutefois il fait observer que dans la liste qu'il a sous les yeux, des noms sont connus comme étant ceux de coupables avérés, tandis que d'autres sont inconnus des Ministres Etrangers et peut-être ne sont-ils que des comparses placés là pour faire nombre et égarer les responsabilités. Il proposerait donc, afin de donner satisfaction aux scrupules de M. de Giers, tout en réservant au Corps Diplomatique le moyen d'atteindre les trois princes dont il s'agit s'il découvre plus tard qu'ils sont coupables, de modifier ainsi la réduction du §a).

« Peine de mort pour les Princes Touan et Tchoang, le Duc Lan, Yng Nien, Kang Y, Tchao Chou « Kiao, Tong fou siang, Yu shien et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement. « Châtiment exemplaire pour les autres personnages désignés dans le décret du 25 septembre 1900. »

A ce moment **M. Conger** demande à ses Collègues s'ils seraient d'avis de maintenir la peine de mort pour Tong fou siang, dans le cas où il serait reconnu que ce personnage exerce sur la Cour une influence prépondérante. Il se pourrait, par exemple, que Jong lou ne fut pas assez fort pour obtenir la condamnation et la faire exécuter. Le Corps Diplomatique veut-il discuter ce qu'il ferait en présence de cette impossibilité d'obtenir satisfaction ?

M. de Giers pense que pour prendre en considération l'observation de M. Conger on pourrait ne pas mentionner Tong fou siang dans la Note, tout en faisant savoir aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois que les Puissances veulent la peine de mort pour ce personnage.

M. Pichon ne croit pas qu'il soit possible de ne pas demander la mort pour Tong fou siang, car tous
Représentants savent que c'est un des principaux coupables.

Sir Ernest Satow observe que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ayant déjà écrit à l'Empereur pour désig
Tong fou siang comme un des grands coupables, ne feront sans doute pas de difficulté pour transmettre
demande des Puissances à l'égard de ce personnage.

M. Conger explique que la raison de son observation est la crainte qu'en demandant une peine peut-é
inexécutable, les Puissances ne soient obligés d'y renoncer.

Sir Ernest Satow a appris que d'après un télégramme reçu par Lo fen lou, le Gouvernement Chinois ser
placé dans une situation très difficile si les Puissances lui demandaient la mise à mort des coupabl
Aussi le Ministre de Chine à Londres a-t-il prié le Cabinet Anglais de prendre en considération cette situatio

M. de Mumm estime qu'il faut préciser les coupables et le châtiment qu'ils méritent; si on y manqua
l'effet de la leçon infligée à la Chine serait vite effacé et la lutte recommencerait bientôt. Les Ministres o
soumis des propositions à leurs Gouvernements, ils ne peuvent se déjuger et détruire ce qu'ils ont fait.
ajoute que son Gouvernement a déjà accepté une partie de ces propositions.

En ce qui concerne l'observation de M. Conger **M. de Mumm** est d'avis de maintenir Tong fou siang s
la liste des coupables à condamner, à mort, tout en se réservant d'examiner plus tard, après l'enquête, la co
duite à tenir si l'exécution ne pouvait être obtenue.

M. Pichon rappelle que la responsabilité de Tong fou siang est écrasante non seulement dans les de
niers événements, mais dans ceux de 1898 qui ont obligé le Corps Diplomatique à faire venir des escorte
Ce sont ses soldats qui, à cette dernière époque, ont insulté la Marquise Salvago, c'est lui qui depuis de
ans, a prêché la lutte contre les Etrangers, poussé l'Impératrice à les chasser hors de l'Empire et s'en
chargé personnellement. Pendant les attaques contre les Légations, ses soldats ont été les plus violents et
plus acharnés, ils se sont opposés à toutes les tentatives d'arrangement et ont menacé de tirer sur les Me
bres du Tsong-li-Yamen qui voulaient entrer en rapport avec les Ministres. Il est impossible de dresser u
liste des coupables des crimes commis contre les Etrangers, sans y inscrire le nom de celui qui incarne
haine de l'Etranger.

M. Conger est aussi d'avis que Tong fou siang est un des plus coupables, mais il se peut qu'il y ait
grosses difficultés à obtenir sa mise à mort.

M. de Giers prenant en considération les observations qui ont été faites estime qu'on pourrait laiss
ce nom sur la liste, quitte à examiner plus tard les mesures à prendre si l'exécution n'est pas faite imm
diatement.

Sir Ernest Satow propose de renvoyer l'examen de l'article 2 § a) à une prochaine séance.

M. de Giers fait remarquer que M. Conger s'est borné à demander à ses Collègues s'ils pensent que l'
puisse obtenir la peine de mort pour Tong fou siang.

Sir Ernest Satow estime que l'observation de M. Conger est très importante et mérite un examen appr
fondi, car il se peut que Tong fou siang soit maître de la Cour et par conséquent qu'il soit très difficil
atteindre. Le Ministre d'Angleterre votera l'article 2, § a) si la rédaction primitive est maintenue, mais si
voulait le modifier dans le sens que désire M de Giers il demanderait le renvoi de la discussion à une pr
chaine réunion, afin d'étudier en même temps l'objection présentée par M. Conger qui lui semble plus impo
tante.

Le Corps Diplomatique décide alors de se réunir le lendemain 13 novembre à 10 heures du matin et
séance est levée à midi et demie.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen,
Sigué : B.-J. de Cologan.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 25 1901 BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE JUL 25 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Copy to Secy of War
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AAA

No.121.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 23 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, June 22, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Copy to War Dept. July 29 C

Ackd in Same July 30 C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information, a translation of a communication addressed to Sir Ernest Satow by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in which the latter state their intention to bring some 3000 troops to Peking to take over the policing of the city. An identical communication was sent to the Ministers of the other Powers having troops in this province.

I also enclose copy of the reply of the Diplomatic Corps to the communication cited, informing the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that until further orders no Chinese troops can be allowed to advance towards Peking.

At the present time the actual work of policing the city is in the hands of the Chinese authorities, subject to the control of the various military commanders, and it would seem that this was the better method of administering this work until the complete evacuation of the capital by the foreign soldiery.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

Two enclosures:-

As above.

Despatch No.121,Enclosure No.1

Translation.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries
to
Sir Ernest Satow.

June 17th,1901.

The Allied Forces are about to be gradually withdrawn from Peking,and as the place will then be empty of troops we have memorialized the Throne asking for the transfer to Peking of General Chiang Kuei-ti and 3200 troops, infantry ,cavalry and artillery,from the Governor of Shantung's command,to take over the policing of the city. Yesterday we addressed a communication to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body stating this and requesting H.E. to inform the Diplomatic Representatives in order that instructions might be sent to the Allied Commanders along the route (of the Shantung troops) not to hinder their approach. These troops are now at Ho~~-k~~chien Fu,and it is proposed that they shall proceed via Kao-yang to Paoting,and then take the railway to Peking,where (it is proposed) to station them in two places,both of which are to be in the quarter administered by Japan and are not occupied by Japanese or other foreign troops. These two places are the empty enclosures formerly occupied by the Shen Chi Ying (Peking Field Force) in the Pei hsiao Chieh (North Small Street) off the Tung-Chih Men main road;and Shih Hu Hu-tung (Stone Tiger lane) off the Tê-sheng Men main road.

We have the honor accordingly to inform Y.E. and to express an earnest hope that you will confer with your Colleagues at an early date and favor us with a reply as soon as possible,in order that we may send a despatch to General

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Chiang instructing him to set his forces in motion and that we may fix definitely with the Railway Co. the date of the required trains.

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Despatch No.121, Enclosure No.2

Peking, June 19th, 1901.

Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc,

to

Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated June 17th, informing me that the Emperor had ordered sent from Shantung, General Chiang Kuei-ti, with the 3,000 soldiers which he commands to encamp them on the territory of the Capital.

You add that this corps has already commenced its march; that it is at present at Ho Chien Fu, and that you have the intention to have it advance still further.

In reply to this communication I have the honor to inform you in the name of the Diplomatic Corps, that until new orders, no movement of Chinese troops can be made towards the Capital.

I have etc, etc, etc,

(Sig) de Cologan,

Despatch No.121,Enclosure No.2

Peking, June 19th, 1901.

Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc,

to

Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.

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DIPLOMATIC,
JUL [illegible] 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
JUL
25
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Copy to Secy of War
Ack & file.
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INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
JUL 23 '01
DEPT OF STATE

No.122.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking,China,June 22,1901.

Ackd. in series
July 30 C

Copy to War Dept
July 29 C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of the proceedings of an International Committee assembled at Shanhaikwan on the 3rd instant,by order of H.E.Field Marshal Count von Waldersee,to consider the definite allotment of land,forts and buildings at that place to the Allied troops that will form the semi-permanent garrison of the town.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

As above.

No.122.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 22, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of the proceedings of an International Committee assembled at Shanhaikwan on the 3rd. instant, by order of H.E. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, to consider the definite allotment of land, forts and buildings at that place to the Allied troops that will form the semi-permanent garrison of the town.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

One enclosure:-
. As above.

Despatch No.122,Enclosure No.1

Hd.Qrs Staff Officer
British Contingent
CHINA FIELD FORCE
No.6947

10-6- 1901.
Rd. June 12/01

To the G.O.C., French Expeditionary Corps
G. O. C., Imperial German Troops
G.O.C., Imperial Japanese Troops
O.C., Italian Troops
O.C., Austrian Troops
O.C., Russian Troops

Sir :

I have the honor to forward for your Exsellency's information, the enclosed copy of the proceedings of an International Committee assembled at Shanhaikwan on the 3rd instant, by order of H. E. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, to consider the definite allotment of land, forts and buildings at that place to the Allied troops that will form the semi-permanent garrison of the town.

2. I presume that Your Excellency concurs in the recommendations of the Committee which seem to me most logical and sensible, and I suggest that early orders be given for carrying them into effect with a view to the early reduction of the Forces at Shanhaikwan to the strengths agreed upon for the transition period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Signed) Alfred Gaselee Lieut.General,
Commanding British Contingent,China
Field Force.

P.T.O.

No. 7005

Memorandum.

Forwarded for information.

Alfred Gaselee Lieut. General

Commanding British Contingent, China Field

To

H.E. The British Minister,

Peking.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled at Shanhaikwan by order of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee- dated June 3rd, 1901.

The following were present:

Germany	Colonel von Besse
Austria	Lieut. Demeter
France	Colonel Pares
Great Britain	Major-General A.J.F.Reid, C.B.
Italy	Captain Dentice
Japan	Colonel Watanabe
Russia	Colonel Glinsky

Major-General Reid as senior officer present, presides.

The attached note, marked A, is laid before the Committee who proceed to consider the points therein detailed.

(1) Forts It was agreed that the forts should be re-distributed as under; the parada grounds going with the forts.

Fort 1	Great Britain
Fort 2	Germany (small guard) Austria & Italy
Fort 3	France
Fort 4	Japan
Fort 5	Russia

The representatives of France and Russia opposed this: Colonel Pares objects on the grounds that the instructions of General Veyron do not permit him to change any orders made by the Admirals. Colonel Clinsky refuses to vote as he considers that the instructions he has received from Count von Waldersee in his letter 2248/01 do not refer to the redivision of the Forts.

(2) Buildings The Nationalities named below wished to reserve the buildings entered against their names.

Germany. The two yamen near the beach and the ground adjoining them between the two roads to the north to a depth of 430 yards; the present horse run and flags to the south being removed.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled at Shanhaikwan by order of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee- dated June 3rd, 1901.

The following were present:

Germany	Colonel von Bosse
Austria	Lieut. Demeter
France	Colonel Pares
Great Britain	Major-General A.J.F.Reid, C.B.
Italy	Captain Dentice
Japan	Colonel Watanabe
Russia	Colonel Glinsky

Major-General Reid as senior officer present, presides.

The attached note, marked A, is laid before the Committee who proceed to consider the points therein detailed.

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Fort 1	Great Britain
Fort 2	Germany (small guard) Austria & Italy
Fort 3	France
Fort 4	Japan
Fort 5	Russia

The representatives of France and Russia opposed this: Colonel Pares objects on the grounds that the instructions of General Voyron do not permit him to change any orders made by the Admirals. Colonel Glinsky refuses to vote as he considers that the instructions he has received from Count von Waldersee in his letter 2248/01 do not refer to the redivision of the Forts.

(2) Buildings The Nationalities named below wished to reserve the buildings entered against their names.

Germany. The two yamen near the beach and the ground adjoining them between the two roads to the north to a depth of 450 yards; the present horse run and flags to the south being removed.

Austria Nil

France All the buildings they now occupy, and a house near the railway station.

Great Britain The headquarter yamen and any buildings near the railway stationrequired for the protection of the railway.

Italy The portion of the village to the East of the road near For 2 now occupied by the Japanese, and one house they now occupy near the railway station.

Japan The buildings they now use for their commissariat near the south gate of the city; the village near the search light on the great wall and the west portion of the village Italy now proposes to occupy.

Russia The Jess house near the beach below Fort 1 and the camp now occupied by their artillery.

The above proposals were accepted unanimously.

(3) Lands It was agreed that no nationality is to construct any buildings at a distance of more than 200 yards from the wall of any Fort or Yamen occupied by them. When the buildings of any two Nationalities are less than 400 yards apart then the dividing line will lie half way between the two buildings. In the case of No. 1 Fort the building rights go with the Fort and not with the Russian Yamen. Colonels Clinsky and Pares dissent with the last point only for the reasons given in clause 1.

llotment of Three piers have already been built by the Russians
and fore- Germans and British respectively. It was agreed that any nation may land stores on the beach whenever it pleases, but that for stocking goods whilst the military occupation lasts, the land to the distance of 100 yards from the shore be allotted on the following frontage.

Russia 100 yards to the E. of the Russian Pier to 50 yards to the W. of the same.

Austria A frontage of 50 yards from the W. of the Russian portion.

Austria Nil

France All the buildings they now occupy, and a house near the railway station.

Great Britain The headquarter yamen and any buildings near the railway stationrequired for the protection of the railway.

Italy The portion of the village to the East of the road near Fort 2 now occupied by the Japanese, and one house they now occupy near the railway station.

Japan The buildings they now use for their commissariat near the south gate of the city; the village near the search light on the great wall and the west portion of the village Italy now proposes to occupy.

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Russia 100 yards to the E. of the Russian Pier to 50 yards to the W. of the same.

Austria A frontage of 50 yards from the W. of the Russian portion.

France	A frontage of 85 yards from the W. of the Austrian limit
Germany	From the W. of the French limit to the W. of the German pier.
Japan	From the W. of the German pier to 25 yards east of half way to the British pier.
Italy	From the W. of the Japanese limit with a frontage of 50 yards.
Great Britain	From the W. of the Italian limit to 50 yards to the W. of the British pier

The limits to be shown by landmarks and not flags. No buildings except guard-rooms, small store and bathing sheds may be erected. With the foregoing exceptions no other buildings are to be constructed on the sea front sotuh of an imaginary line joining the front of the three yamens.

(5) Miscellaneous It was unanimously agreed that all flags be removed except on the forts and buildings occupied by troops, railway buildings and stations, piers and the beach for the purpose of aiding navigation.

That rifle ranges may only be constructed to the east of the Great Wall and the west of the main creek near Fort Count von Waldersee firing towards the sea in both cases, or to the north of the city firing towards the hills. No rifle range may be taken into use until approved by the senior officer of the troops.

The repair of roads according to the attached map marked B is unanimously agreed to.

The guards over the city gates to remain until there is a properly constructed Government.

(6) It was agreed that the above clauses are to come into effect from the date of receiving the sanction of H.E.Count von Waldersee and the concurrence of General Voyron

France A frontage of 85 yards from the W. of the Austrian limit

Germany From the W. of the French limit to the W. of the German pier.

Japan From the W. of the German pier to 25 yards east of half way to the British pier.

Italy From the W. of the Japanese limit with a frontage of 50 yards.

Great Britain From the W. of the Italian limit to 50 yards to the W. of the British pier

The limits to be shown by landmarks and not flags. No buildings except guard-rooms, small store and bathing sheds may be erected. With the foregoing exceptions no other buildings are to be constructed on the sea front south of an imaginary line joining the front of the three yamens.

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(Signed)

Germany	Colonel von Bosse
Austria	Lieut Demeter
France	Colonel Pares
Great Britain	A.J.F.Reid,Major General,President
Italy	Captain Dentice
Japan	Colonel Watansbe
Russia	Colonel Glinsky

A

Note for committee.

1. The semi-permanent garrison- that is to say,the garrison of the Allied Troops that will remain at Shanhaikwan and Chingwangtao until such times as the Allied Powers agree to its withdrawal- will be about 1500 men- Germany, France,Great Britain, Japan and Russia each giving about 300 men. Italy will also leave a small guard (150 men) and Austria 30 men.

2. The Committee is to consider-

a. What forts, buildings and lands at Shanhaikwan are required and should be retained for the above garrisons

b. How the foreshore and beach at Shanhaikwan should be allotted.

c. Any other points which may be brought up by any member of the Committee

5. It has been decided by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee with the concurrence of the General in chief command of the French troops, that senior officer present at this committee should act as president- that all questions should be decided by a majority of votes- and that all decisions thus arrived at be considered as binding and final.

(Signed) Germany Colonel von Bosse

Austria Lieut Demeter

France Colonel Pares

Great Britain A.J.F.Reid, Major General, President

Italy Captain Dentice

Japan Colonel Watanabe

Russia Colonel Glinsky

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c. Any other points which may be brought up by any member of the Committee

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU. Ack & file

aak

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 25 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE JUL 25 1901 2nd ASST SECRETARY

No.123.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. JUL 23 1901 DEPT OF STATE

Peking,China,June 22,1901.

Ackd in Series, July 29 C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No.118 of the 15th instant,and in view of the possibility of some action being taken by the Representatives of the Powers to secure Japan against loss in the settlement of her claims against China,I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the formal memorandum sent to the Diplomatic Body yesterday by the Japanese Minister showing that the actual rate of interest on Japanese 4% bonds,both at home and abroad is above 5%,and that she will suffer a loss of at least 1% in the interest on her claim by accepting Chinese bonds bearing interest at 4%.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

Copy of a Memorandum.

No.183.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, June 12, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

For your information in connection with my No.115 of the 10th instant, and in view of the possibility of some action being taken by the Representatives of the Powers to secure Japan against loss in the settlement of her claims against China, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the formal memorandum sent to the Diplomatic Body yesterday by the Japanese Minister showing that the actual rate of interest on Japanese 4% bonds, both at home and abroad is above 5%, and that she will suffer a loss of at least 1% in the interest on her claim by accepting Chinese bonds bearing interest at 4%.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

One enclosure:-
Copy of a memorandum.

No.123,Enclosure No.1

Copy.

Legation of Japan in China.

MEMORANDUM.

According to the information in my possession,the average quotation in London of Japanese 4% bonds for the last five months was 79.18 % and since the 8th of May it has been invariably below 78%. The current quotation in Tokio of Japanese 5% bonds is 86.20 %,so that the actual rate of interest on Japanese bonds is above 5% both at home and abroad.

Japan's claims for indemnity having been calculated on the basis of immediate payment,if she is to receive Chinese bonds bearing interest at 4%,she will actually suffer a loss of at least 1% in the interest on on her claims which amounts to 50,074,000.Yen up to the 1st of July. Consequently if Japan's claims are paid at once,they are 50,074,000. yen,but if paid by 4% bonds with the system of amortization adopted by the Corps Diplomatique,they are 57,942,247 yen,that is to say,an increase of 15,713 % of the original claims which is 7,868,247 yen equivalent to 5,590,389 Haikuan taels at the rate of Haikuan tael 0.71o5 for one yen.

Komura.

June 21,1901.

No.123, Enclosure No.1

Copy.

Legation of Japan in China.

MEMORANDUM.

According to the information in my possession, the average quotation in London of Japanese 4% bonds for the last five months was 79.18 % and since the 8th of May it has been invariably below 78%. The current quotation in Tokio of Japanese 5% bonds is 86.20 %, so that the actual rate of interest on Japanese bonds is above 5% both at home and abroad.

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Komura.

June 21, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC, JUL 25 1901 BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE JUL 25 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Copy to Secy of War with Mr. Rockhill's No. 122 of June 22, to which this properly belongs.

Ack & file.

AAA

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. JUL 23 '01 DEPT. OF STATE

No.124.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 24th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ack'd in series, July 30/01

Copy to War Dept. July 29

Sir:-

For your further information in connection with my No. 122 of the 22nd instant, regarding the military occupation of Shanhaikwan; I enclose herewith translation of a declaration of the Russian Military Agent in China reserving to his Government the right of having as Russia's quota of the garrison at Shanhaikwan as large a number of troops as she may deem necessary to discharge the duties devolving upon her.

This translation should have accompanied my previous despatch on the subject.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

A translation.

Enclosure to Despatch No.124.

Translation.

Military Agent in China.

No.409.

Port Arthur,May 16,1901.

Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1852/01 dated the 3rd of May.

While agreeing perfectly with all the other decisions taken at the conference of the Commanders of the Allied Contingents,held on the 29th of April under your high Presidency and at which I had the great regret of not being able to be present for reasons beyond my control, I cannot,according to my instructions,accept as definitely decided the resolution fixing the garrison of Shanhaikwan at 1500 men furnished by five of the Allied Powers,including Russia.

As Russia has at present to insure protection of the railway line from Shanhaikwan to Newchwang (Yinkow) and towards Hsinminting,she is,through that fact,in a peculiar position,as result of which it may happen that she may deem it necessary to have at Shanhaikwan a stronger garrison ~~than~~ than that indicated so as to be able to effectively insure the security of the head of this railway line;and,for that reason,she declares to reserve to herself full liberty to fix the number of her proportion of the garrison of Shanhaikwan to the strength which she may deem necessary to discharge the duties devolving upon her.

Please accept,Monsieur le Marechal,the assurance of my very high consideration.

Signed. Wogack

Major General.

To H.E.

The Marchal Count Waldersee.

Peking.

Enclosure to Despatch No.124.

Translation.

Military Agent in China.

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Please accept, Monsieur le Marechal, the assurance of my very high consideration.

Signed. Wogack

To H.E. Major General.

The Marechal Count Waldersee.

Peking.

No. 657.

Cons Bur

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 20 1901
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19
DEPT. OF STATE

June 24th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: John H. Fesler formally recognized by the Chinese

Government as Consul of the United States at Amoy.

(Instruction No. 338, March 30th, 1901.)

Consular Bureau.
AUG 20 1901

No. 657,

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with Department's instructions No. 338 of March 30th, last, formal recognition was requested of the Chinese Government of John H. Fesler as United States Consul at Amoy, and that I was notified on the 15th instant that he had been so recognized.

Mr. Fesler has been so informed and his commission forwarded to him through the Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

No.125.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, June 25th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 5 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

Article XI of the Joint Note of the 22nd of December last, stipulates that " the Chinese Government agrees to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the foreign Governments to the treaties concerning commerce and navigation and other subjects touching commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them."

Throughout the present negotiations the Representatives of the Powers have deemed it advisable not to broach commercial questions, reserving their consideration until after the final settlement of the other articles of the Joint Note. The only exception which has been made was the agreement, which I secured during the recent discussions concerning the revenues to be used by China in the payment of interest on indemnities, to ask of China, in consideration of the increase of the tariff on imports to an effective 5%, that the Chinese Government should undertake the improvement of the waterways leading to Shanghai and Tientsin, and also revise the customs tariff on imports.

All of my colleagues are of opinion that any negotiations on commercial subjects must be deferred until next winter at least, and many of them think it will be quite impracticable for all the Powers to negotiate jointly on these subjects with the Chinese Government, most of

them believing that if such a plan were adopted negotiations would be greatly protracted and probably no practical results obtained.

Most of the obstacles to trade, of which the American as well as other foreign merchants in China complain, are so intimately connected with the question of inland taxation that unless some method can be devised for either abolishing the inland tax or regulating it more satisfactorily than at present, it seems to me improbable that any great results can be expected from a revision of our commercial treaties.

Foreseeing this difficulty to future negotiations, my Japanese colleague and I submitted to the Diplomatic Corps the memorandum, copy of which I sent you in my No.114 of the 11th instant, advocating a raising of the tariff on imports to 10% with compensating commercial advantages. It is a matter of great regret that the opposition of the British Representative here prevented its discussion, for it was, in its general line, acceptable to the Chinese Government and, I believe, might have secured promptly to the foreign commerce more advantages than it seems likely to gain for some years to come, if the plan of jointly negotiating treaty revision is carried out.

In your despatch No.20 of April 11th, last, you outlined the views of the United States concerning treaty revision. As instructed by you, I have sounded my colleagues on the views contained in the instruction cited, and while many of the points you mention therein are in entire agreement with the instructions they have from their own Governments and coincide with their own views, others, they are inclined to think, are of doubtful expedience, or impracticable. Among these latter I may mention the throwing open of the whole of China to foreign residence and trade, and the provision that the principal commercial Powers should have advisory representation in the customs administration.

believing that if such a plan were adopted negotiations d be greatly prolonged and probably no practical re- ults obtained.

Most of the obstacles to trade, of which the American well as other foreign merchants in China complain, are intimately connected with the question of inland taxation unless some method can be devised for either abolish- the likin tax or regulating it more satisfactorily at present it seems to me improbable that any great results can be expected from a revision of our commercial treaties.

Foreseeing this difficulty in future negotiations, Japanese colleague and I suggested to the Diplomatic in the memorandum, copy of which I sent you in my No. 114 of the 11th instant, advocating a raising of the tariff on imports to 10% with compensating commercial advantages. It is a matter of great regret that the opposition of the Brit- representative made [illegible] its discussion, as it was, in its general line, acceptable to the Chinese Govern- ment and, I believe, ~~this~~ have secured promptly to the foreign commerce more advantages than it seems likely to gain for some years to come, if the plan of gradually negotiat- ing treaty revision is carried out.

In your despatch No. 20 of April 11th, last, you outlined the views of the United States concerning treaty revision. As instructed by you, I have acquainted my colleagues with the views contained in the instruction cited, and while [illegible] are in agree- ment with the instructions they have from their own Govern- ments and coincide with their own views, others, they are in- clined to think, are of doubtful expediency or impractica- ble. Among these latter I may mention the throwing open of the whole of China to foreign residence and trade, and the provision that the principal commercial Powers should have advisory representation in the customs administration.

The extraterritorial rights of foreigners would create endless difficulties to China and the Powers if foreigners of all classes were given a free run all over the Empire. This is but one objection to the proposal;there are others of a political character perhaps even more serious,among which,I may mention,is the possible armed interferrence by some one of the Powers to protect its subjects residing in the interior.

As regards the proposal that the principal commercial Powers have advisory representation in the customs administration,it is claimed,and I think rightly,by my colleagues that it would be impossible to exclude any of the Powers from such representation and,further,such representation would result in bringing about just what all of the Powers have been seeking to prevent,i.e. direct international interference in the financial administration of the Empire.

As to your suggestion that some of the articles on the tariff of imports be subjected to a duty as high as 15%,this will also be strongly objected to,especially by the Japanese who will not,I have been repeatedly told,agree to any raising of the Chinese tariff above 10%,which is practically all that Japan has been able to practically secure for herself under her recently negotiated treaties.

All of my colleagues approve,in principle, of the suggestion made by you "that the farming of China's revenues should be restricted,if not wholly discontinued,and a uniform and honest Imperial fiscal system substituted";but, while deeming it highly advantageous to China ,as well as to foreign interests in China,they are of opinion that it must be the gradual outcome of the general reform of the Empire,which we all hope for,but which few,if any,of us will live to see carried through,if present indications

are not absolutely misleading.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 6 1901
BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
6
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file
aaa

No. 126.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 26th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
AUG 6 '01
DEP'T OF STATE

✓ Acknowledged
Aug 7, 1901

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I enclose herewith an article taken from a recent issue of a German paper issued at Shanghai, concerning Germany's position in the Yangtze Valley.

The growing interest of Germany at Shanghai and on the Yangtze, particularly at Hankow, and the recognition of her equal rights with Great Britain by the Anglo-German Convention of last November, are a source of considerable apprehension to the British in China.

The determination on the part of Germany to maintain a force of between six and eight hundred men at Shanghai as long as the British retain their force there is a source much uneasiness on the part of the British community, and, as I see by the papers, of the British Government also.

The article I enclose expresses, I think, very correctly the general view taken by the Germans in China as to their

rights

[illegible]

[illegible]

June 28th, 1901.

The Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I enclose herewith an article taken from a recent issue of a German paper issued at Shanghai, concerning Germany's position in the Yangtse Valley.

The growing interest of Germany at Shanghai and on the [illegible], particularly at Hankow, and the recognition of her equal rights with Great Britain by the Anglo-German Convention of last November, are a source of considerable apprehension to the British in China.

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The article I enclose expresses, I think, very correctly the general view taken by the Germans in China as to their

Ch.Jch

rights and prospects in this so-called British sphere of interest.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure :

As above.

Enclosure to No.126.

SHANGHAI MERCURY, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1901.

THE GERMAN "WATCH ON THE YANGTSZE."

In its last issue "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd" has a leading article which deals with German interests in the Far East in general and on the Yangtsze in particular. Commenting upon Admiral Seymour's speech at the recent annual dinner of the China Association, the paper translates the following extract from his remarks, special attention being directed to the words which we have italicised :—

"Great Britain has to-day powerful rivals, which would deprive her, if they could, of her valuable commerce. One is Russia, which is not a trading nation, but with its territorial greed seeks to suppress our commerce. A second is Germany, both commercially and as regards her navy. The German navy increases as does her trade, and with Germany England will one day have to reckon. Look to this in order that there may be no mistake about it. A third rival of Great Britain is the United States, which have in recent years made great progress. The American will one day become England's most dangerous rival in the whole world. *England will shut no one out from any part of the world or appropriate territories for her exclusive use.*"

In view of past events we need not, the paper continues, enter upon any discussion of this statement. But we hear with satisfaction that a man in Admiral Seymour's position has spoken these words at the present moment in Shanghai. They will and must contribute to clear up the situation in the Yangtsze Valley and to further the common work of the trading powers chiefly interested there, namely Germany and England. But we cannot help throwing a glance upon the grounds which induced the members and guests of the representative body for British interests in the Far East to take up publicly a point of view, which diffiers widely from that hitherto adopted by them. In the case of a weak rival the concessions on the part of the British implied in Admiral Seymour's remarks, would not have been made. Even if events in the North have taken a different course from that which we expected and hoped for, there can be no doubt that the activity displayed by the German troops in Chihli and—a point to which we attach special importance—the development of a German naval power on the coast of China, and on its great Rivers, have completely changed the position of Germany in relation to the other Powers. Germany, whose influence in former years did not count, whose subjects were graciously allowed to co-operate in the development of foreign colonies and foreign spheres of interest, stands to-day although far removed by sea from the Fatherland, having an equal right in the Council of the Nations. That is one of the results, and not the smallest of them, of the expedition to China otherwise so wanting in outward victories.

None of the rivals of Germany, not even England herself, dares any longer to-day to speak seriously of the Yangtsze valley as a British sphere of interest. Germany has here acquired equal rights with England. That this is openly recognised is doubtless due in a considerable degree to the large naval squadron which His Majesty the Emperor sent to Chinese waters, and, in particular, to the fact that for long months no nation was in a position to bring so large a naval force to back up its wishes in the field as the German Empire with its ironclad division. That is also the reason why fourteen days ago we saw with heavy hearts these vessels leave, and also why the grey German Colossi in China will be warmly remembered.

But it follows that what has been acquired must also be held. We learn that the German garrison in Shanghai will shortly be materially reinforced. This news will not everywhere be greeted with glad hearts; not even everywhere amongst the German trading population of Shanghai. Mars and Mercury were never good friends. The latter often needed the protection of the former, but for the purposes of free action every restriction is irksome, even that which is involved in the exercise of protection over the protected. But we believe there is no reason why the merchant should be dissatisfied with the decision not merely to leave the German garrison longer in Shanghai, but also to increase and strengthen it. We have seen what the Germans gained by a demonstration of fighting power both on land and water last year. Great Britain, France and Japan consider it necessary to leave detachments of troops longer in Shanghai. Can the German Empire then retire? We think not. It must be prepared to be in a position to interfere if necessary; but it must also be prepared to point to its sharp and shining weapon, when it throws its voice into the scale at a decisive moment in the Council of Nations, or when it lifts a warning voice in order to prevent great mischief.

In order to render this possible, the German Empire must before everything else, have sufficient warships in those parts of China in which it has to represent important interests, and in the first rank of these we place the Yangtsze Valley. We can, therefore, only express the hope that not only will there be no further diminution of the present German naval force in Chinese waters, but rather that it will, by commissioning further large and small gunboats, be reinforced in a substantial measure. The paper concludes by saying that it is a mark of political wisdom for Germany to maintain a "Watch upon the Yangtsze" in order to maintain the "open door" into the richest and most important territories of the Chinese Empire, and to see that no one shall interfere with or put a stop to free trade there.

DHP

Diplomatic.

US Legation to China 8

Ans June

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUN 28 1901

Clinton Ia June 26. 1901

Dear Mr. Secretary

A couple of days ago I received the enclosed letter, which explains itself.

A clerk at the legation who can speak French fluently, is just now most sadly needed, since neither of the Secretaries are so equipped.

I have replied to Mr. Drallette that if he was willing to go for the amt at present allowed for clerk hire by the Department, and he would send me recommendations from Col Denby, that I would if the Department approved, take him with me.

I will therefore be very glad if you will immediately on receipt of this wire me permission to so employ him, so that I may notify him

him, and have him ready to join me at San Francisco.

You will remember that I talked with you about this legation necessity. I also talked with Secretary Hay on the subject, and he said he would see what could be done.

Please telegraph me at Des Moines Iowa, where I go to-night.

Very Sincerely Yours

E. H. Conger

Hon David J Hill.
Asst Secy of State
Washington D.C.

NICK. PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE. W. E. WILSON.

Columbian-Commercial College

Curnick & Wilson, Principals and Proprietors.

CORNER THIRD AND MAIN STREETS, OVER GERMAN BANK.

EVANSVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Founded in 1850. S. N. Curnick, Prin.
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Founded in 1893. W. E. Wilson, Prin.
And SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Founded in 1893. Enos Spencer, Prin.
Consolidated August, 1897.

EPING,
SHORTHAND,
TYPEWRITING.

PENMANSHIP,
ACTUAL BUSINESS,
EXPERT TEACHERS.

NE 602.

Evansville, Ind., June 19th, 1901.

n. E. G. Conger,
Washington, D. C.

ur Excellency:-

I have always been exceedingly anxious to secure a position some capacity in the American Legation in China. Undoubtedly you ve been considerably annoyed with letters of this kind, but there are veral reasons why I believe I could render good service in any position u might see fit to give me.

I am a graduate of one of the New York State Normal Schools, d can speak and write the French language with as much ease and fluency the English. I can report speeches, lectures, etc., in shorthand, a rapid typewriter operator, and for the past eighteen months have en stenographer to the Hon. Charles Denby, ex-Minister to China, during which time I have prepared all his magazine articles and have incidently touched all sides of Chinese affairs, international law, etc. I ould be pleased to refer you to Mr. Denby for any further information ncerning me.

Hoping I may receive a favorable reply from you, I am,

Your humble servant,

G. W. L. Drollette

516 Adams Ave.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 6 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG 6 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack & file.

No.127.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 6 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, June 27th, 1901.

✓ Acknowledged Aug 7, 1901

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

The extraordinary mission to Berlin, to express the regrets of the Emperor of China for the assassination of the former German Minister here, provided for in Article 1 of the Joint Note of December 22nd, last, expects to sail from Shanghai for Germany on or about July 20th, 1901. It is led by the brother of the Emperor, Prince Chün, and consists, all told, of some forty persons. I am informed that after the completion of its official business, the mission is likely to return to China via the United States and Japan, and a stay of a fortnight, or more, is contemplated in the former country.

Article III of the Joint Note provides for reparation being made by the Chinese Government to that of Japan for the assassination of the chancellor of its Legation here. A high Manchu official, Na Tung by name, a former Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen, and a Vice President of the Board of Revenue, will go to Japan during the month of August to express to the Japanese Government the regrets of the Empire of China for the murder.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 6 1901
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
6
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack + file.
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INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 5 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, June 27th, 1901.

✓ acknowledged Aug 7, 1901

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1 copy each in lib.
1 " " Filed

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the files of the Department, copies, in duplicate, of the printed protocols of the 8th and 11th meetings of the Foreign Representatives here engaged in peace negotiations.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

Enclosures:-

Copies of two protocols in duplicate.

HUITIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 13 Novembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie.

Le Corps Diplomatique continue l'examen de la rédaction de la Note à présenter aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois,

Sir Ernest Satow propose de laisser pour l'instant le § A) de l'article 2 qui peut encore donner lieu à une longue discussion, et d'examiner les autres articles. Adopté.

« Art. 2 § B). — Suspension de tous les examens officiels pendant 5 ans dans toutes les villes où des « étrangers ont été massacrés, ou ont subi des traitements cruels. »

Adopté sans observation.

« Art. 3. — Un monument expiatoire sera érigé par le Gouvernement Chinois dans chacun des cimetières étrangers ou internationaux qui ont été profanés et dont les tombes ont été détruites. »

Adopté sans observation.

« Art. 4. — Maintien, dans des conditions à régler entre les Puissances, de l'interdiction de l'importation des armes, ainsi que du matériel nécessaire à la fabrication des armes et des munitions. »

Adopté sans observation.

« Art. 5. — Indemnités équitables pour les Etats, les sociétés, les particuliers, ainsi que pour les « Chinois, qui ont souffert, au cours des derniers événements, dans leur personne ou dans leurs biens, par « le fait qu'ils étaient au service d'étrangers. »

Sir Ernest Satow observe que le mot français *société* englobe les sociétés commerciales et les sociétés religieuses, tandis qu'en anglais il faut employer deux termes différents pour désigner ces deux espèces de sociétés. Le texte anglais devra donc être modifié en conséquence.

Le Ministre d'Angleterre demande ensuite à ses collègues s'il y aura lieu de discuter les principes qui régiront les indemnités pour les missions religieuses. Réclamera-t-on des réparations pécuniaires pour la destruction des églises et des écoles, pour les missionnaires tués ou seulement pour ceux qui auront été estropiés à la suite de traitements cruels ? Parmi ces missionnaires, il y en a un grand nombre mariés, chargés de famille et n'ayant aucune ressource.

M. Pichon est d'avis qu'il suffira de se mettre d'accord officieusement, en laissant à chaque Légation sa liberté d'action.

M. de Mumm serait partisan de fixer ensemble des bases communes, afin que chaque Légation réglât cette question d'après les mêmes principes. Lorsque le moment sera venu de l'examiner, on pourra en charger une Commission.

M. de Giers croit qu'il y a plusieurs projets pour fixer des bases communes.

Dans tous les cas, **MM. de Giers et de Mumm** sont d'avis qu'on se mette d'accord à ce sujet plus tard.

M. Conger consulte ses collègues sur le point de savoir si le terme *indemnités pour les Etats* comprend les frais de guerre que les Puissances pourraient réclamer.

A l'unanimité, la réponse est affirmative.

M. le Marquis Salvago rappelle que le Corps Diplomatique s'est occupé déjà à plusieurs reprises, du cas des soldats des détachements tués pendant le siège. Il est difficile, en effet, de les assimiler à ceux qui ont été tués au cours d'une opération militaire. Ils étaient venus à Pékin avec l'assentiment du Gouvernement Chinois, et n'ont pas été tués d'après les règles de la guerre, mais assassinés. Un exemple de ce genre s'est produit au Brésil où des marins italiens débarqués en temps de trouble pour la protection d'un Consulat, ayant été tués, le Gouvernement de Rio a payé des indemnités aux familles des victimes. Pareille règle devrait être suivie à Pékin.

Sur une observation de **M. de Mumm**, le Corps Diplomatique décide que les indemnités pour les Etats doivent comprendre les indemnités pour les soldats auxquels a fait allusion le Marquis Salvago et pour les fonctionnaires.

Second paragraphe de l'article 5 adopté en principe par tous les Ministres, sauf MM. de Giers, Pichon et le Baron Nissi. « La Chine prendra des mesures financières dans le sens que les Puissances lui indique« ront afin de garantir le payement des dites indemnités et le service des emprunts. »

M. de Giers fait observer que dans le projet de note identique, il aurait mieux valu ne faire figurer que les articles sur lesquels l'unanimité avait été obtenue.

M. le Baron Czikann répond que les propositions dont il s'agit n'ont été placées là que pour mémoire, et n'ont pas été numérotées en attendant qu'une décision définitive ait été prise.

A propos de l'observation de M. de Giers, **M. de Mumm** remarque que l'on n'a pas encore décidé si la note serait identique ou collective. Les préférences de M. de Mumm sont pour la forme collective qui produirait sans doute une impression plus forte sur les Chinois ; toutefois, si les restrictions faites par quelques-uns des membres du Corps Diplomatique étaient maintenues, il y aurait lieu de s'en tenir à la forme identique, ou bien encore de présenter une note collective traitant les points qui auraient réuni l'unanimité, le Gouvernement Allemand se réservant le droit de présenter les autres à part.

M. Pichon déclare qu'il préfère également la forme collective, aussi fera-t-il des efforts pour trouver une formule conciliante qui rallierait l'unanimité.

MM. de Mumm et de Giers se déclarent animés des mêmes sentiments.

Après un échange d'observations, le Corps Diplomatique décide, sur la proposition de **Sir Ernest Satow** de laisser provisoirement la proposition de M. le Marquis Salvago et de poursuivre l'examen de la note.

« Art. 6. — Droit pour chaque Puissance de constituer une garde permanente pour sa Légation, et « de mettre en etat de défense le quartier diplomatique. Les Chinois n'auront pas le droit de résider dans « ce quartier. »

Adopté à l'unanimité.

« Art. 7. — Les forts de Takou et ceux qui pourraient empêcher les libres communications entre « Pékin et la mer seront rasés. »

M. Conger fait savoir que d'après un télégramme de son Gouvernement, celui-ci préfererait demanteler les forts de Takou plutôt que de les raser. Toutefois, comme la question est d'ordre militaire, **M. Conger** croit qu'il y aurait lieu de consulter des officiers sur le choix entre les deux procédés.

M. Joostens observe qu'il y aura peut-être lieu de raser certains forts, tandis qu'il suffira d'en demanteler d'autres.

M. de Mumm inclinerait à demander la destruction complète de ces forts dont quelques-uns constituent un obstacle à l'amélioration du régime du cours du Pei-ho.

Le Corps Diplomatique décide qu'avant de prendre une décision à ce sujet, les Ministres consulteront des experts militaires.

« Art. 8. — Droit d'occuper militairement certains points à déterminer par un accord entre les Puis« sances pour maintenir les communications libres entre la capitale et la mer. »

Cette rédaction est adoptée à l'unanimité et sur une remarque de **M. le Baron Nissi**, le Corps Diplomatique déclare que les mots *entre la capitale et la mer* signifient entre la capitale et le point le plus rapproché de la côte où les navires pourront aborder soit en hiver soit en été.

« Art. 9. — Le Gouvernement Chinois fera afficher pendant 2 ans, dans toutes les sous-préfectures, « un decret impérial portant :

A) Défense sous peine de mort de faire partie d'une société de Boxeurs. »

Sur une observation de **Sir Ernest Satow**, le Corps Diplomatique décide d'ajouter *perpétuelle* après le mot *défense* et, prenant en considération une remarque de **M. le Marquis Salvago**, remplace le mot *Boxeurs* par l'expression *anti-étrangère*.

L'article 9 § A) est adopté avec ces modifications.

« § B) Enumération des peines qui auront été infligées aux coupables, y compris la suspension de tous « les examens officiels dans les villes où des étrangers ont été massacrés, ou ont subi des traitements « cruels. »

Adopté sans observation.

« § C) Un édit impérial sera rendu et publié dans tout l'Empire, déclarant que les Gouverneurs géné-

« raux (vice-rois) et les fonctionnaires provinciaux ou locaux seront responsables de l'ordre dans leurs « circonscriptions, et, qu'en cas de nouveaux troubles anti-étrangers, ou encore d'autres infractions aux « traités qui n'auraient pas été immédiatement reprimés, et dont les coupables n'auraient pas été punis, ces « fonctionnaires seront immédiatement révoqués sans pouvoir être appelés à de nouvelles fonctions ni recevoir de nouveaux honneurs. »

M. de Mumm propose de supprimer les mots *vice-rois* qui sont une traduction inexacte de l'expression chinoise, et ne sont pas adoptés par toutes les Légations. Il y aurait des inconvénients à sanctionner dans un acte de l'importance de la note en question un usage qui n'est pas fondé, et de donner ainsi aux fonctionnaires de cette catégorie, un rang que le Gouvernement Chinois lui-même ne leur reconnaît pas.

Sir Ernest Satow suggère d'ajouter les mots *gouverueurs* après *gouverneurs généraux* et **M. Pichon** conseille d'introduire dans la rédaction *tous les gouverneurs généraux et gouverneurs*....

Adopté avec ces modifications.

« Art. 10· — (Cet article approuvé par tous les Ministres sauf **MM. de Giers et Pichon** ne figurent « là que pour mémoire) « Le Gouvernement chinois s'engage a négocier les amendements jugés nécessaires « aux traités de commerce et de navigation et a discuter les autres sujets touchant aux relations commerciales sur les bases qu'il conviendra aux Puissances Etrangères de déterminer. »

M. de Giers demande a **Sir Ernest Satow** si en vue de menager une transition il serait disposé à modifier sa formule de manière à ne spécifier que le but vers lequel elle tend. La rédaction pourrait être la suivante : « Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage à negocier les amendements juges utiles par les Gouvernements Etrangers aux traités de commerce et de navigation, et les autres sujets touchant aux relations commerciales dans le but de les faciliter. »

Sir Ernest Satow n'ayant pas d'objections contre cette modification, l'article 10 est adopté à l'unanimité par le Corps Diplomatique sous cette nouvelle forme.

« Art. 11. — Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage à réformer l'office des affaires étrangères et à modifier le cérémonial de Cour relatif à la réception des Représentants Etrangers, dans le sens que les Puissances lui indiqueront. »

Adopté sans observation.

M. Pichon fait alors remarquer que l'entente est établie sur la plupart des points spécifiés dans la Note Elle n'existe pas encore sur la proposition de M. le Marquis Salvago et il se demande s'il ne serait pas possible de trouver un terrain de conciliation.

M. de Giers déclare qu'il est d'accord sur le but visé par le Ministre d'Italie, et que la divergence de vue n'existe que nans la manière d'y atteindre.

Une assez longue discussion s'engage à ce sujet et plusisurs formules sont proposées sans réunir l'unanimité des suffrages, aussi la question est-elle en fin de compte réservée pour un examen ultérieur.

A propos du § *a* de l'article 2 **Sir Ernest Satow** tient à faire savoir á ses Collègues que les noms du prince Y, de Tsai lien et de Tsai yng ne figurent pas au bas des documents boxeus qu'il possède.

Sur l'observation de plusieurs de ses collègues que la condamnation du prince Touan n'est pas en cause et que de toutes manières elle devra être exigée, puisque ce personnage est l'auteur responsable des derniers évènements. **Sir Ernest Satow** demande si les Puissances en exigant la mort de ce personnage ne seront pas forcées de s'occuper du fils à propos de la succession au trône. Il ajoute que le Gouvernement anglais semble craindre qu'exiger la peine de mort pour Touan ne fasse échouer toutes les négociations.

Depuis, la question de savoir si la mort déshonnorante dn Prince Touan n'obligera pas les Puissances à intervenir afin d'empêcher l'avènement éventuel de son fils, a éte soulevé par **M. le Baron Czikann. Sir Ernest Satow** est d'opinion que l'examen de la clause des punitions devrait être différée. Il n'est pas en état de se porter garant pour son Gouvernement qu'on sera prêt à sanctionner ce qui lui semble devoir être une atteinte sérieuse à l'indépendance de la Chine, c'est-à-dire de réclamer le droit de déterminer la succession au trône. Egalement, en ce qui concerne le doute exprimé par **M. Conger** à une réunion précédente, sur l'opportunité de demander la mort de Tong fou siang actuellement chef des troupes qui forment la garde de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice douairière. Il pense que c'est là une question dont la gravité suffit à nécessiter un nouvel examen. Il se réfère à ce qu'il a dit précédemment au sujet de la crainte de son Gouvernement qu'une demande sans condition au sujet des peines de mort ne puisse causer l'échec des négociations dès le début.

MM. Pichon, de Mumm et **le Marquis Salvago** sont d'avis que c'est lá au contraire la base des négociations et qu'on ne peut y toucher sans compromettre l'issue de ces pourparlers.

Sir Ernest Satow ne faisant plus d'objections le § *a* de l'article 2 est adopté à l'unanimité avec les modifications introduites par **MM. Pichon** et le **Baron Ccikann**.

Art. 2 § *a*. — Peine de mort pour Touan et Tchoang. le Duc Lan, Yng nien, Kang y, Tchao chou « kiao, Tong fou siang, Yu hsien, et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement.

« Châtiment exemplaire, conforme à leurs crimes, pour les autres personnages désignés dans le décret « du 25 septembre 1900 et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement. »

La séance est levée à midi et demie et le Corps Diplomatique décide de se réunir lundi prochain 19 novembre à 10 heures du matin.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. DE COLOGAN

11ᵉ SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

DU 4 DECEMBRE 1900

La séance est ouverte a 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie.

Lecture est donnée des procès-verbaux des séances des 13 et 24 novembre derniers.

A propos des conclusions adoptées au cours de la dernière séance relativement aux limites du quartier des Légations, **Sir Ernest Satow** tient a déclarer qu'il préfère restreindre le plus possible l'étendue de ce quartier, et qu'en conséquence il adhère au rapport présentée par la minorité lors de la réunion des secrétaires qui a été chargé d'étudier la question.

Il demande en outre au Corps Diplomatique de fixer le travail qui incombrera à la Commission Militaire chargée d'étudier la question de la possibilité de créer un quartier des Legations en état de défense. Il est alors décidé que cette Commission aura pour point de départ de son travail les propositions adoptées provisoirement par le Corps Diplomatique, a l'exception de **Sir Ernest Satow**, et qu'à titre de document on lui remettra copie des deux rapports de la reunion des secrétaires, ainsi qu'un extrait du procès-verbal de la dernière séance.

Les procès-verbaux dont il vient d'être donné lecture sont adoptés sous ces réserves.

M. Conger fait savoir qu'il a demandé la convocation de cette réunion parce que les instructions de son Gouvernement désapprouve l'emploi du mot « irrévocable » dans la note à remettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois, comme étant évidemment l'équivalent d'un « ultimatum ». Son Gouvernement doute sérieusement également de la possibilité d'éxécuter les sentences de mort dans tous les cas. C'est pour quoi, craignant qu'en demandant des conditions impossibles au sujet des choses de la plus grande ou de la moindre importance des négociations heureuses ne soient hasardeuses, il a donné pour instruction a son Représentant de solliciter de ses Collègues les changements suivants :

Rayer du préambule le mot « irrévocable » et insérer devant le mot « indispensable » le mot « absolument ». Dans la demande nº 2 substituer le terme « la peine la plus sévère » à celui de « la peine de mort », ou mieux changer tout le paragraphe comme il suit, « la peine la plus sévère pour les Princes Tuan « et Tchoang, Duc Lan, Yng Yen, Kang Y, Chao chou chiao, Tong fou siang, Yuhsien, et ceux que les « Représentants des Puissances pourront désigner ultérieurement. »

Son Gouvernement l'a prié également de faire supprimer de la demande nº 4 la clause se référant au matériel employé a la fabrication des armes pour la raison que beaucoup du matériel usité dans la fabrication des munitions de guerre est aussi largement employé à d'autres objets.

M. Conger espère qu'en vue de hâter l'accord et de faciliter les négociations ses Collègues agréeront aux changements suggérés.

M. de Giers a reçu l'autorisation de signer la Note si les mots « la peine de mort », étaient remplacés par ceux de « la peine la plus sévère ». Son Gouvernement a voulu marquer de la sorte son intention de faciliter l'entente et d'éviter en ce qui le concerne de laisser les négociations trainer en longueur. Toutefois sur les deux points relatifs aux réformes commerciales et financières, il tient a déclarer expressément qu'il les a acceptés sous réserve qu'il ne leur serait pas donné une interprétation trop large. Le but essentiel du Gouvernement russe étant une entente générale, **M. de Giers** est prêt à accepter les changements demandés par **M. Conger** s'ils peuvent être agréés par ses Collègues.

M. le Baron Nissi est de la même opinion.

M. Pichon déclare que le Gouvernement Français accepte la substitution du terme « la peine la plus sévère » à celle de « peine de mort. »

En ce qui concerne le mot « irrévoccable » il craint que sa suppression n'aille contre le but que l'on se propose, en enlevant aux réclamations des Puissances leur caractère impératif et par conséquent en favorisant les lenteurs calculées de la diplomatie chinoise. Du reste « conditions irrévocables » n'a pas la même signification « qu'ultimatum » et n'exclut pas, comme ce dernier terme, les discussions de détail, c'est ainsi que l'a entendu le Corps Diplomatique, comme en font foi les procès-verbaux.

M. Conger propose alors de substituer à « conditions irrévocables » les mots « conditions jugés absolument indispensables. »

M. Pichon n'aurait peut-être pas eu d'objection irréductible contre cette rédaction, si elle avait été présentée dès le début des pourparlers. Mais aujourd'hui le texte de la note est connu des chinois, et toute modification qui en atténuera le fond et la forme a une portée considérable, car elle passera a leurs yeux comme une acte de faiblesse. En particulier, sur le point fondamental du caractère a donner a nos revendications, une concession de notre part peut donner au Gouvernement Chinois des arguments très forts contre nous. Les pourparlers n'ont que trop duré déjà, nos Gouvernements ont discuté longuement entre eux, et il y aurait de graves inconvénients a tarder davantage. Si après avoir renoncé à demander la peine de mort, on enlève aux conditions le caractère irrévocable, le débat avec les chinois peut-être très long, et il est à craindre qu'en définitive on n'obtiendra rien. Toutefois, désireux de maintenir l'accord **M. Pichon** se ralliera a l'unanimité, mais il estime ces changements profondément regrettables et tient à en décliner entièrement la responsabilité.

M. le Marquis Salvago s'associe aux paroles prononcées par **M. Pichon**. A leur appui il attire l'attention de ses Collègues sur le changement d'attitude qui se remarque déjà chez les chinois officiels. Leur arrogance reparait et tient sans doute à ce qu'ils savent des intentions de certaines Puissances.

Sir Ernest Satow a demandé des instructions depuis une semaine déjà. Dernièrement il a télégraphié à son Gouvernement le texte complet de la note mais n'a pas encore reçu l'autorisation de signer.

En ce qui concerne la substitution de « la peine la plus sévère » à « la peine de mort » il n'a pas d'objection contre. d'autant plus que dans la traduction chinoise il est possible d'employer des caractères signifiant la peine la plus sévère qu'il soit possible d'appliquer aux personnages en question.

Quant au terme « irrévocable » il rappelle que dans les premières discussions tout le monde a employé le mot « ultimatum ». **M. de Giers** est le premier qui se soit servi du mot « irrévocable ». Il croit que dans le texte anglais on n'emploierait pas ce mot tout en maintenant le sens qu'on a voulu donner aux conditions, et en conséquence il ne verrait pas d'inconvénient à le supprimer. Mais il ignore si la nature de la langue française permet ce changement sans altération du sens primitif. Il répète qu'il exprime seulement son opinion personnelle et qu'il a besoin d'attendre les instructions de son Gouvernement.

Pour Tong fou siang, il a déjà signalé le danger qu'il y avait à demander sa mort. Il reconnait qu'il est coupable d'avoir dirigé les attaques contre les Légations, et peut-être d'avoir inspiré et conduit la politique anti-étrangère du Gouvernement Chinois au cours des dernières années. Mais déjà le Corps Diplomatique a demandé l'éloignement de la Cour de ce personnage, et il vaudrait mieux attendre le résultat de cette démarche plutôt que d'inscrire son nom, dès maintenant, parmi ceux dont on exige la condamnation à mort. Il serait d'avis de supprimer tous les noms à l'article 2, de viser seulement le décret du 25 septembre et d'ajouter « et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront plus tard. » En proposant ces changements il ajoute qu'il désire la peine de mort pour tous les grands coupables.

M. de Giers s'associe à ces observations et exprime l'opinion que les demandes ultérieures concernant les punitions à infliger pourraient-être présentées d'une manière plus pressantes.

M. le Marquis Salvago est autorisé à signer la note telle quelle, et fait remarquer les inconvénients des modifications proposées qui détruisent peu à peu le travail déjà accompli.

M. de Mumm est d'avis que la décision que prendra le Corps Diplomatique est très grave. Il s'associe pleinement aux considérations développées par **M. Pichon**. Des changements à la note seraient actuellement très dangereux, car les chinois les interprèteront comme impliquant notre renonciation à la punition des coupables. Il regrettera profondément la suppression du terme « irrévocable » qui s'applique non seulement à l'article des punitions mais aussi à tous les autres. En l'adoptant les Puissances auraient donné plus de force à leurs revendications et en outre cimenté leur union.

Sir Ernest Satow ayant suggéré de ne pas mentionner les noms mais de se borner à viser le décret du 25 septembre. **M. de Mumm** objecte que ce serait ouvrir la porte à des discussions interminables avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois pour chaque nom qui serait présenté par la suite. Il préférerait les inscrire de suite. A son avis une des raisons qui s'oppose à une atténuation des peines proposées primitivement est le souci d'obtenir l'exécution des réformes commerciales qui font l'objet de l'article X. Il va de soi que ce ne sera atteint qu'après un rétablissement de l'ordre prompt et complet, et qu'en conséquence il faut punir vite et fort les fauteurs de troubles. La punition des grands assassins aidera donc plus que toute autre mesure à la reprise des transactions.

M. de Mumm ne veut pas retarder la remise de la note, mais il tient à satisfaire sa conscience et celle de son Gouvernement. S'il faut renoncer à demander la peine de mort et si l'on doit enlever aux conditions leur caractère irrévocable, il cèdera mais avec une conscience lourde. Dans tous les cas, ses Collègues attendant encore leurs instructions, il estime que le moment de faire ces abandons n'est pas encore venu.

M. de Giers a proposé « les peines les plus sévères » mais n'a pas l'intention d'exclure la peine de mort, mais seulement éviter de placer les Puissances en présence d'un obstacle insurmontable et de difficultés sans fin. **M. de Giers** propose d'émettre un vote personnel sur les changements proposées afin de pouvoir renseigner les Gouvernements.

Le Doyen rappelle alors les propositions qui sont soumises au Corps Diplomatique.

1° Par le Ministre des Etats-Unis — modifier l'article II comme il suit : « La peine la plus sévère conforme à leur crime pour (suivent les noms du décret du 25 septembre), et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement.

2° Par le même — suppression du mot « irrévocable » dans le préambule, en remplaçant la phrase par la suivante...... « Les Puissances ont résolu d'accéder à sa demande aux conditions énumérées ci-après « qu'elles jugent absolument indispensables ».....

3° Par le Ministre d'Angleterre — modifier l'article II comme le demande **M. Conger**, mais en remplaçant l'énumération des noms par ces mots..... : « les personnages visés dans le décret du 25 septembre..... »

M. Pichon en ce qui concerne l'article II préférerait, si l'on doit renoncer à spécifier la peine de mort, adopter la formule de **Sir Ernest Satow**. Toutefois il voudrait qu'il fut bien entendu que si l'on renonce à inscrire la peine de mort dans la note ou est néanmoins décidé à la demander.

M. de Giers a bien cette intention en ce qui concerne Tong fou siang et Yusien.

M. le Marquis Salvago voudrait que l'on précise si le changement demandé par **M. Conger** vise la forme seulement ou également le fond. Doit-il modifier la nature ou uniquement la forme.

Pour **M. de Giers** le caractère irrévocable s'applique au sujet et non à la forme. Si l'on biffe le mot « irrévocable », il doit être bien entendu que la substance de nos demandes reste irrévocable.

M. Conger fait remarquer qu'en anglais « irrévocable » et « absolument indispensable », ont à peu près le même sens.

M. Pichon objecte qu'en français la différence entre ces deux termes est sensible. Au surplus, dans l'espèce la forme emporte le fond. Les chinois savent ce qui se passe et seront convaincus qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement de substituer un mot à un autre, mais qu'on veut se réserver la possibilité de sauver quelques-uns des auteurs des troubles. La différence entre les deux termes étant incontestables, peut-être vaudrait-il mieux ne pas mentionner les noms afin de nous réserver le choix du moment pour les désigner. Il préfère donc la rédaction de **Sir Ernest Satow**, s'il est bien entendu que l'on exigera notamment la peine de mort pour Tong fou siang et Yusien, aussitôt que les circonstances le permettront.

M. de Giers et **Sir Ernest Satow** répondent affirmativement sur ce dernier point.

M. le Marquis Salvago rappelle qu'il avait été entendu qu'on demanderait la mort pour tous.

M. de Giers ne peut s'engager à la demander coûte que coûte pour les Princes. On exigera la punition la plus sévère en égard à la situation de chaque personnage.

M. le Baron Czikann est d'avis qu'il faudra demander la mort du Prince Touan. En ce qui concerne les nouvelles formules présentées pour l'article II il redoute qu'elles donnent naissance à des discussions interminables.

M. Pichon partage ce sentiment, mais d'après lui le Corps Diplomatique est dominé par la nécessité d'en finir.

M. le Baron Czikann regrette vivement ces changements, mais les acceptera pour ne pas faire de l'opposition. A son avis on aboutira à un résultat opposé à ce que l'on espère.

M. le Marquis Salvago donne son adhésion avec peine afin de ne pas retarder les négociations, mais dans ces conditions il estime qu'il est plus urgent que jamais de mettre le quartier des Légations en état de défense.

M. Pichon se déclare du même avis.

M. de Mumm vote la note telle qu'elle a été adoptée primitivement, mais se ralliera à l'unanimité, si tout le monde est d'accord

M. Joostens a toujours été d'avis qu'il convenait de ne demander que ce qu'on était sûr d'obtenir, il votera donc les changements à l'article II proposés par **M. Conger.**

Sir Ernest Satow constate qu'il est seul à ne pas être en état de signer la note; parmi ses Collègues les uns sont autorisés à accepter la subsistution de « la peine la plus sévère » à la peine de mort », les autres peuvent l'accepter. D'après lui le Gouvernement anglais l'acceptera. Personnellement, il y adhère et en recommandera l'adoption à son Gouvernement.

Le Doyen résume alors les votes sur le changement n° 1 présenté par **M. Conger.** Il y a 6 votes pour l'acceptation, ceux des Ministres d'Angleterre, de Belgique, des Etats-Unis, de France, du Japon et de Russie, et 3 votes se réservent de se rallier à la majorité lorsque tous leurs Collègues seront en état de signer, ceux des Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie et d'Italie.

Le Doyen pose la question de savoir s'il est entendu que la peine de mort sera demandée pour Tong fou siang, quand le moment favorable sera arrivé.

A l'unanimité la réponse est affirmative.

On passe ensuite au vote sur la modification n° 3 proposée par le Ministre d'Angleterre; remplacer l'énumération des noms par ces mots « les personnages » visés dans le décret du 25 septembre..... »

Les Ministres d'Angleterre, de Belgique, des Etats-Unis, de France, du Japon et de Russie sont pour.

Les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie et d'Italie sont contre, mais se rallieront à la majorité, quand tous leurs Collègues seront en état de signer.

Enfin on vote sur le changement n° 2 demandé par **M. Conger** et consistant dans le remplacement de la phrase du préambule ainsi conçue...... : « les Puissances ont résolu d'accéder à sa demande aux conditions irrévocables énumérées ci-après qu'elles jugent indispensables »....., par cette autre..... : « les Puissances ont résolu d'accéder à sa demande aux conditions énumérées ci-après qu'elles jugent absolument indispensables ».....

M. Pichon l'acceptera s'il le faut tout en le regrettant profondément, quand tous les Ministres seront prêts à signer la note.

M. le Baron Czikann agira de même.

Le Doyen demande alors à **M. Conger** si, ayant obtenu satisfaction sur plusieurs points, il ne consentirait pas à céder sur celui-ci.

M. Conger déclare que personnellement il le ferait volontiers, mais que ses instructions le lui interdisent. Il ne s'y résoudrait qu'en présence d'un vote unanime, et tel n'est pas le cas.

Sir Ernest Satow serait prêt à accepter s'il avait des instructions.

M. de Giers est disposé à signer avec ce changement, car il se peut que son Gouvernement l'accepte.

M. le Baron Nissi est dans les mêmes intentions,

M. Joostens signera pour ne pas empêcher l'union.

M. le Marquis Salvago agira de même.

En résumé la majorité composée des Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, de France et d'Italie est d'avis qu'il vaudrait mieux maintenir le mot « irrévocable », mais elle consent à signer la note avec le changement proposé quand tout le monde sera prêt à le faire. La minorité constituée par les Ministres d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, du Japon et de Russie accepte le changement sous réserve.

Le Corps Diplomatique aborde ensuite l'examen de la demande du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis tendant à supprimer de l'article IV la clause se référant à la prohibition de l'importation du matériel employé à la fabrication des armes de guerre et munitions.

Sur une observation de **M. le Baron Czikann** qu'il suffirait peut-être pour donner satisfaction au désir des Etats-Unis de remplacer la phrase..... « Matériel nécessaire à la fabrication des armes et des munitions », par celle-ci ....« matériel servant exclusivement à la fabrication des armes et des munitions », **M. Conger** déclare se contenter de cette modification et le Corps Diplomatique l'adopte à l'unanimité. Toutefois **M. le Baron Nissi** préférerait la suppression de la clause comme l'ont demandée les Etats-Unis et se borne à se rallier à la majorité.

Le Doyen annonce au Corps Diplomatique qu'il a appris par le télégraphe que le Corps Consulaire de Shanghai avait approuvé une proclamation interdisant dans ce port l'importation de ce qui peut servir à la fabrication des armes.

A la suggestion de **M. Pichon**, le Corps Diplomatique, considérant qu'il manque d'éléments pour apprécier cette question, décide d'attendre pour s'en occuper d'en avoir été saisi officiellement.

M. le Baron Nissi informe ses Collègues que son Gouvernement l'a invité à présenter quelques modifications à la note touchant le meurtre du chancelier de la Légation du Japon.

En premier lieu, dans le préambule, préciser la date de l'assassinat, le nom et la qualité de la victime comme il suit :

« Le 11 juin, M. Soujiyama, chancelier de la Légation du Japon, accomplissant une mission officielle »......

Adopté à l'unanimité.

En second lieu, placer ce paragraphe sous le n° 2 immédiatement après celui qui est relatif à l'assassinat du Baron de Ketteler.

Le Corps Diplomatique considérant que cette intervertion nécessiterait un remaniement du préambule, et qu'au surplus si l'on compare la gravité des crimes, les attaques contre les Légations l'emportent sur l'assassinat dont il s'agit, maintient l'ordre des paragraphes, **M. le Baron Nissi** n'insistant pas.

En troisième lieu le Gouvernement Japonais demande d'insérer dans la note qu'une mission spéciale lui sera envoyée par le Gouvernement Chinois pour exprimer ses regrets au sujet du meurtre de M. Soujiyama.

M. le Baron Nissi explique qu'en demandant cette satisfaction son Gouvernement veut marquer aux yeux des chinois que tous les membres des Légations sont inviolables. M. Soujiyama avait été envoyé au devant des escortes attendues de Tientsin ce jour là. Il était en mission officielle et avait droit à la protection spéciale du Gouvernement Chinois. La nouvelle de son assassinat causa une vive impression au Japon et motiva l'envoi immédiat des troupes japonaises afin d'obtenir une réparation. Depuis, il y a eu à la Légation du Japon, comme ailleurs, de nombreuses morts à déplorer, mais celles-ci n'ont pas eu le même caractère, car elles se sont produites au cours du siège alors qu'on se battait.

Sir Ernest Satow rappelle qu'il a été question au cours d'une des séances précédentes d'un projet de monument a élever à l'occasion de ce meurtre, et demande s'il est maintenu.

M. le Baron Nissi répond que s'il obtient l'envoi d'une mission il retirera le projet de monument.

M. le Marquis Salvago serait tout disposé à appuyer cette demande, si elle n'était pas insérée dans la note, car ces changements nombreux en prolongeant la discussion ont de graves inconvénients.

M. Pichon secondera le désir du Gouvernement Japonais; le Gouvernement Français le lui a prescrit. Dans cette circonstance sa conduite lui est dictée par le sentiment de reconnaissance qu'il éprouve à l'égard du Japon à la suite des services considérables qu'il a rendu dans la délivrance des Légations.

M. de Giers s'associe aux déclarations de son collègue de France.

M. le Baron Czikann appuyera cette demande si elle est présentée en dehors de la note. On ne peut mettre le chancelier d'une Légation sur le même pied que le Représentant d'une Puissance. Il y aurait en outre des inconvénients à étendre une pareille mesure, aux morts des derniers troubles.

M. le Baron Nissi se défend de vouloir établir cette égalité de traitement. La distinction qu'il fait se manifeste assez clairement dans sa proposition. Son Gouvernement et lui font une différence entre les morts antérieures au 20 juin et celles qui sont postérieures à cette date. Jusque-là Pékin était tranquille, l'ordre régnait, la vie normale fonctionnait. Après, la ville fut profondément troublée, les Légations assiégées et les combats incessants. C'est pourquoi il ne s'occupe pas des personnes décédées après cette date, bien qu'il y en ait d'un rang plus élevé que M. Soujiyama.

M. le Marquis Salvago remarque que si cette manière de voir est adoptée il faudrait agir de même pour les morts de la colonne Seymour partie de Tientsin en pleine paix et se rendant à Pékin sous la sauvegarde et avec l'autorisation du Gouvernement Chinois. Il ajoute que s'il a prié **M. le Baron Nissi** de ne pas insister pour l'insertion de la réparation en question dans la note, c'est que d'autres Ministres ont également des demandes semblables à formuler. En ce qui le concerne, il a à se plaindre de la violation de la sépulture d'un Ministre d'Italie.

M. Conger est d'avis qu'il y a une profonde différence entre le cas du Baron de Ketteler et celui du chancelier de la Légation du Japon. Indépendamment de l'inégalité des situations il remarque que le premier a été frappé dans sa chaise de cérémonie, au milieu de son cortège officiel en pleine ville, pendant qu'il accomplissait un des devoirs essentiels de sa charge, et dans des conditions qui ne pouvaient laisser à ses assassins aucun doute sur sa qualité. Au contraire, M. Soujiyama était dans une charrette sans signe distinctif et quoique en mission officielle rien n'attestait sa qualité d'une manière sensible aux yeux des chinois. C'est pourquoi **M. Conger** suggère que l'on pourrait se contenter de demander « telles réparations qui « seraient compatibles avec l'assassinat du chancelier. »

M. de Mumm déclare que sa réponse est dictée par l'accueil gracieux fait par le Corps Diplomatique à la proposition qu'il a présentée au sujet de l'assassinat du Baron de Ketteler.

M. le Baron Nissi établit une différence dans les situations, et en tient compte dans la réparation qu'il demande, la mission qui serait envoyée au Japon aurait un caractère moins important que celle qui serait déléguée en Allemagne. Toutefois ne voulant pas retarder le succès des négociations, il accepte la proposition de **M. Conger**.

Le Corps Diplomatique décide alors d'inscrire dans la note un nouvel article ainsi conçu : « Le Gou-
« vernement Chinois accordera au Gouvernement Japonais une réparation honorable pour l'assassinat de
« M. Soujiyama chancelier de la Légation du Japon. »

Cet article portera le n° 3 ; en conséquence l'ancien n° 3 deviendra le n° 4, et ainsi de suite, de telle sorte que la note comprendra 12 articles au lieu de 11.

Avant que la réunion prenne fin **M. de Mumm** se référant à deux lettres de **MM. le Baron Czikann et le Marquis Salvago** relatives aux concessions étrangères de Tientsin demande à faire remarquer que, quoique son Gouvernement se trouve au sujet de cette question dans une autre position que les Gouvernements d'Autriche-Hongrie et d'Italie, puisqu'il a déjà acquis depuis quelques années, moyennant des dépenses considérables, un *settlement* à Tientsin, il se croit pourtant obligé de s'associer à ces deux déclarations pour garantir son Gouvernement contre tout préjudice qui pourrait naître des occupations récentes.

A son avis, il serait désirable que l'entente qui jusqu'à présent est maintenu par les Puissances étrangères dans l'arrangement des affaires chinoises fut étendu également à la question des concessions à Tientsin.

La séance est levée à 1 heure moins un quart.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. DE COLOGAN

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. and file.
JUN 27 1901

From PEKING,

DIPLOMATIC
JUN 28 1901
BUREAU.

June 27, 1901.

Received 11:40 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

✓ Confd July 3

Twenty-seventh. Expect to sail from Yokohama via Vancouver August 15th. Ask that Conger be instructed to lose no time reaching here; also that Hub Smith be instructed to return with me.

ROCKHILL.

iphered by Miss Greer, Chief Clerk's Office.

~~June 27, 11:50~~ *, 190 , M.*

282.

F STATE
JUL
10
1901
SECRETARY

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 1 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Ansd July 10.

Confirm. AAA

From PEKING,

DIPLOMATIC,

JUL 10 1901

BUREAU.

June 29, 1901.

Received 1:25 P. M.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Confd July 10

Twenty-ninth. Prince Chuan, brother of the Emperor, sails for Germany July 20th special mission. Returns via America, reaching there at the commencement of October. Will stay there three weeks. Does the Government of the United States wish to receive His Imperial Highness officially?

ROCKHILL.

iphered by Miss Greer, Chief Clerk's Office.

June 29, 1901. *, 190* 1:50 *M.*

7

No. 658.

Cons Bur

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 20 1901
BUREAU

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 29th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Maurice Marshall Langhorne formally recognized by the Chinese Government as Vice Consul of the United States at Canton.

(Instruction No. 345, May 8th, 1901.)

Consular Bureau.
AUG 20 1901

No. 658.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

June 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that in accordance with Department's instructions No. 345 of May 8th last, formal recognition was requested of the Chinese Government of Maurice Marshall Langhorne as Vice Consul of the United States at Canton, and that on the 28th instant I was notified that he had been so recognized.

Mr. Langhorne has been so informed and his Certificate of Appointment forwarded to him through the Consul General.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

File

No. 659.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 1st, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Acknowledgment of Department's instructions received during the month of June, 1901.

(Despatch No. 643, June 1st, 1901.)

657.

No. 659.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 643 of the 1st ultimo,- I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's instructions Nos. 344 to 348 inclusive; and unnumbered dated April 22, 24, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 30, May 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 18, 18, 20, 20, 22 and Circular instruction dated April 22, received during the month of June, 1901.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

File

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 1st, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm the following telegrams received from and sent to the Department:-

" Washington, June 21st, 1901

Rockhill, Peking.

We are opposed to raising the revenue above five percent effective, but if it will aid in bringing negotiations to a close you will refrain from opposing proposition of eventual discussion.

Hay.

******

Peking, June 27th, 1901.

Secstate, Washington.

Expect to sail from Yokohama, via Vancouver, August 15th. Ask that Conger be instructed to lose no time reaching here; also that Hubsmith be instructed to return with me.

Rockhill.

****

Washington, June 28th, 1901.

Rockhill, Peking,

Conger leaves July 7th. Hub Smith may return with you.

Hill

****

Peking, China, June 29th, 1901.

Secstate, Washington.

Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, sails for Germany July 20th, special mission. Returns via America, reaching there at the commencement of October. Will stay there three weeks. Does the Government of the United States wish to receive His Imperial Highness officially.

Rockhill.

****

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

No. 660.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
AUG 1901
BUR. ACCOUNTS, DEP. OF STATE.

July 1st, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject : Transmitting Passport Return for the quarter ending June 30th, 1901.

No. 660.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 1st, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you Passport Return for the quarter ending June 30th, 1901,

and to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Passport Return as above.

No. 661.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 2, 1901.

Returned to the files
Oct 25, '01

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Recognition of Russian Civil Administrator at Newchwang by U. S. Consul recently appointed there.

No. 661.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 2nd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you copies of correspondence between the United States Consul at Newchwang and this Legation, regarding recognition of Russian Civil Administration at that Port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, June 18th, 1901.
2. Communication to Consuls at Newchwang by Russian Vice Admiral, August 6th, 1900
3. Communication to Consuls at Newchwang by Russian Civil Administrator, August 18th, 1900.
4. Consular notification, August 20th, 1900.
5. Regulations for the Imperial Russian Provisional Civil Administration of Newchwang, dated July 27,1900
6. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller, June 30th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 661

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

****

U. S. CONSULATE, NEWCHWANG,
18th June, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires U. S. Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir,

I have to advise you of my arrival here on the 17th inst. for the purpose of assuming charge of the U. S. Consulate at this port.

Having received advices by cable from the Department to take over charge here on the first of July, notwithstanding that my commission has not arrived I shall assume the duties on the above date.

I desire however to request that you favor me with instructions either by wire or otherwise, by that date, on the question as to whether or not I shall report to the Russian Civil Administrator in stead of the proper Chinese Official.

I enclose you a copy of the Civil Administrator's Authoritt for taking over full charge of all affairs here, and preliminary correspondence regarding same.

He is carrying on the Administration of Government here practically in accordance with this, and every one so far has acquiesced. The Consuls did not elect a representative and the Civil Administrator is the entire court.

The Civil Administrator is assuming to transfer titles to land and collecting the usual three per cent tax for same and doing all other acts necessary to administer affairs of Government as was done by the Chinese Officials.

If this were merely a temporary Military occupation the

case would be different.

If I report my arrival as a representative of the U. S. Government to this Russian Civil Administration and practically agree to abide by all of his rulings, am I not granting the right of Russia to administer the civil affairs of this portion of China ? In case of trouble if I should desire to appeal from his decision to whom should I appeal, China or Russia ? For my own part I do not see how I can officially recognize the right of this assumed Civil Administration of this port on the part of Russia, and until definitely instructed by you I shall refrain from doing so.

It is considered by the Consuls and foreigners generally in business here, that the time has come for Russia to hand over to the Chinese the administration of affairs within this treaty Port. The subject will most likely be taken up soon by the Consular Body, and I would thank you for suggestions regarding what action you would consider advisable.

This Port is so easily accessible by naval vessels that foreign interests can be well protected by a small gun-boat. There is no reason so far as people here can discover, why the port should not be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

I beg that you send me an early reply with complete instructions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry B. Miller

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

ENCLOSURE NO/ 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 661.

Communications to Consuls, Newchwang.

August 6th, 1900.

Sir :

The hostile behavious of the Chinese authorities, who had first encouraged the rebellion and then declared that they could not maintain order, ended in an open attack on our forces placed in the city in accordance to the wish of the Consular Body. During the said attack the Chinese authorities had fled leaving the town to its fate.

To avoid disorder and looting by the Chinese mobs and with the object of protecting the commerce ofthe port and the property of foreigners, the Russian military authorities found it necessary to place the town under guard of the Imperial Russian troops.

It may be added that the perfidious destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the insurgents and soldiers also necessitate our placing in Yinkow a force of troops to protect the same.

Nevertheless the Imperial Government tried to avoid this extreme measure, Yinkow being a Treaty Port. It is to be understood, that the temporary administration that is to be established in the interest of the Russians as well as the foreigners and Chinese, will not infringe the rights and privileges which they have enjoyed previously in Yinkow.

The foreign community has to note that the sole object of the provisional Russian administration is to maintain peace and order and to restore trade, and I hope in these endeavors to have the sincere support of the Foreign Representatives.

I have the honor to be,

ENCLOSURE NO/ 2 WITH DESPATCH NO. 661.

Communications to Consuls, Newchwang.

August 6th, 1900.

Sir :

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The foreign community has to note that the sole object of the provisional Russian administration is to maintain peace and order and to restore trade, and I hope in these endeavors to have the sincere support of the Foreign Representatives.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. Alexeieff

Vice Admiral

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch 661.

Communication to Consuls, Newchwang.

5/18 August, 1900.

Sir :

In accordance with instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung province and its troops, I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of the translation of the "Regulations for the Imperial Russian provisional Civil administration of the Port of Newchwang" which Regulations have been approved by H. E. Vice-Admiral Alexieff on the 27th July (9th August)

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. Ostroverkhow

Civil Administrator.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch 661.

Communication to Consuls, Newchwang.

5/18 August, 1900.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. Ostroverkhow

Civil Administrator.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 661.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION

The accompanying letter of Mr. Ostroverkhow, the Civil Administrator to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers and copy of the translation of the Regulations for the Imperial Russian Provisional Civil Administration of the Port of Newchwang are circulated herewith for the information of our nationals.

(Sig) K. Tanabi
H. I. J. M's Consul

(Sig H. C. Fulford
H. B. M's Consul
(Sig) J. J. Fredk. Bandinel
U.S. Vice-Consul, and in charge of German, Netherlands and Swedish and Norwegian interests.

Newchwang, August 20th, 1900.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 661.

Communication to Consuls, Newchwang.

[illegible] August, 1900.

In accordance with [illegible]

Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung province and his troops,

I have the honor to forward to you herewith a copy of the

translation of the "Regulations for the Imperial Russian

Provisional Civil administration of the Port of [illegible]" which

regulations have been [illegible] Vice-Admiral Alexeieff

on the 27th July (9th August [illegible]

I have the honor [illegible]

Civil Administrator.

Enclosure No. 6 in Despatch No. 661.

Regulations for the Imperial Russian provisional Civil Administration of the Port of Newchwang.

The Port of Newchwang being occupied by the Imperial Russian troops, the following administration is established-

1. Chief of the administration.

The head of the administration is the Chief Administrator, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Province and its troops, and confirmed by the Imperial Edict.

2. Officers of the Administration.

The Civil Administrator is assisted by a Council with the consulting power, which will be called in the case of need as follows;- Commandant of the place, Representative of the Consular Body, Representative of the Foreign merchant, Reoppresentative of the Chinese Builds, Commissioners of Customs and Sanitary Inspectors. The above said Council is presided over by the Civil Administrator or in case of his absence by the Commandant of the place who will also replace the Civil Administrator in case of sickness.

The Civil Administrator will also be assisted by a town Council consisting of the Representatives of the native merchants to meet with the views of the local merchants and inhabitants.

To assist the Civil Administrator two secretaries are appointed as well as the following officers to manage the various branches of the administration. 1. Chief of the Police 2. Revenue Inspector and Treasurer 3. City Judge and 4. Sanitary Inspector, also a necessary staff of Interpreters.

For the purpose of defending the port against any emergency as well as securing the regular traffic of goods

Enclosure No. 5 in Despatch No. 661

Regulations for the Imperial Russian provisional Civil Administration of the Port of Newchwang.

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The Civil Administrator will also be assisted by a town Council consisting of the Representatives of the native merchants to meet with the views of the local merchants and inhabitants.

To assist the Civil Administrator two secretaries are appointed as well as the following officers to manage the various branches of the administration. 1. Chief of the Police 2. Revenue Inspector and Treasurer 3. City Judge and 4. Sanitary Inspector, also a necessary staff of interpreters.

For the purpose of defending the port against any emergency as well as securing the regular traffic of goods overland and by river, there is appointed a Commandant of the place. All the troops situated in this port will be under his orders, except those detached for the Police service. The rights and duties of the Commandant will be regulated by special orders of the Commander-in-Chief-

3- Rights of the Civil Administrator.

The Civil Administrator has the right to issue by-laws, impose poll taxes and duties on the natives, dispose of the moveable and real estates belonging to the Chinese Government, confirm the expenditure of funds assigned or received for maintaining the administration and for the municipal expenses and enter into relations with the Foreign Represen-ttatives.

4- Police Department.

To maintain order in the City there is appointed a Chief of the Police (Military Officer) with one assistant and required number of policemen. To keep order on the river and amongst the junks, there is appointed a guard ship, under command of an officer and with sufficient number of river policemen. Besides maintaining general order in the City, the Police are charged with making reports of the number of the populations/ houses and public institutions. The river police are ordered to refuse admittance to the Port of junks with arms, Chinese soldiers and munitions of war-

5- Revenue Inspector and Treasurer.

The Revenue Inspector and Treasurer with his subordinates collects from the Chinese population usual taxes and duties as well as taxes and duties which may be imposed by the Civil Administrator- The Revenue Inspector receives and disburses all monies, both from the Government as well as from Taxes and Duties and is accountable for same, accounts overland and by river, there is appointed a Commandant of the place. All the troops situated in this port will be under his orders, except those detached for the Police service. The rights and duties of the Commandant will be regulated by special orders of the Commander-in-Chief-

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6. Customs.

The Chinese Maritime Customs coming under the supervision of the Imperial Russian Government will maintain its previous organization. The rights of the staff as regard their service and salary remains without change. As in the meantime the Russian Government is responsible for the customs Revenue, it will be represented in the Customs service by appointing a co-Commissioner, whose rights will be regulated by special orders-

In the maritime Customs is established a special Chinese Department to collect duties from the Chinese Junks and merchandise, which income does not go to the General Customs' revenue but to be held at the disposal of the Civil Administrator. The Chief of this Department to receive an additional salary.

7. Court of Justice.

To try cases between natives there is appointed a City Judge who will be guided by the Regulations ofthe Mixed Court in China. Under his jurisdiction are cases lodged by the Police as well as cases between natives and Russian or between the foreigners who have not their own Consular Representatives. Cases between foreigners who have a Consular Representative will be tried by their respective Consuls- Cases in which the foreigner is accused by the natives will be tried by his respective Consul and cases in which the native is accused by the foreigner by the City Judge- Capital charges against natives as well as highway robbery, treason or smuggling contraband of war will be tried by court-martial appointed by military officers to be rendered every three months to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Province for audit.

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8. Sanitary Inspector.

To superintend the sanitary condition of the town as well as to organize medical aid for the inhabitants there is appointed a doctor and the necessary staff required.

9. Appointments and dismissals of the Chief of Police Revenue Inspector and Treasurer, City Judge and Sanitary Inspector as well as co-Commissioner of Customs are appointed or dismissed by the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Province and its troops upon representation of the Civil Administrator.-

10- Foreign and native staff.

The Civil Administrator has power to engage by agreement with the Chiefs of the different departments foreign and natives for service in the various branches of the Administration and to fix their salaries.

11. Departmental Regulations.

The detail regulations for each branch of the administration will be drawn up by the Civil Administrator conjointly with the Chiefs of the different departments and presented to the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Province and its troops for his approval.

12 Finance.

For the maintenance of the provisional administration and to accomplish its decisions the Imperial Russian Government is advancing funds which will be reimbursed from the taxes and duties collected from the natives, as well as from the income of the Chinese Department of the Maritime Customs.

"Approved"

Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Province and its troops
and Naval forces in the Pacific, Vice Admiral

(Signed E. Alexeieff, 27th July (9th August) 1900.

Yinkow.

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"Approved"

Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Province and its troops and Naval forces in the Pacific, Vice Admiral

(Signed E. Alexeieff, 27th July (9th August) 1900.

Yinkow.

Enclosure No. 6 With Despatch No. 661.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller

****

Con. No. 1045

June 30th, 1901.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Newchwang.

Sir :

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 1 of the 18th instant, in which you request instructions as to the proper course to follow in your relations with the Russian civil administrator at Newchwang.

Confirming, on the overleaf, my telegram of the 29th inst., I have to say that it is the rule in such cases that the de facto Government be recognized. It appears after the Chinese had abandoned the city it was occupied by Russian troops and soon after, in order to temporarily administer the affairs of the city, a civil administrator was appointed- a Russian. Nearly the same course was followed at Tientsin, the difference being that an administrator was appointed to represent each of the various contingents of foreign troops then in occupation there. When our troops were withdrawn we no longer had a representative In both cases this met, so far as I know, with the approval of my Government. The present provisional Government is likely to remain in power as long as a similar state of affairs exists at Tientsin, or as long as a military occupation is necessary . Russia has given assurances that she will withdraw her military forces as soon as peace and order is restored.

It is not necessary for you to report to the civil adminis-

Enclosure No. 6 With Despatch No. 66

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Miller

****

Con. No. 1045

June 30th, 1901.

Henry B. Miller, Esquire,

United States Consul,

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It is not necessary for you to report to the civil administrator. You should simply advise him that having been appointed United States Consul there, you have taken over charge of the Consulate and assumed your duties.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers

Telegram sent (Partly in cipher)

Peking, June 29th, 1901.

Miller,

Newchwang.

I advise that you notify Russian Civil Administrator July 1st that you have taken over charge of the United States Consulate in precisely the same terms that you notify your colleagues and other officials with whom you must transact the business of your Consulate.

(Signed) Squiers.

AUG 19 1901

BUREAU

No. 662.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 3rd, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

1 Ackd
Aug 20

Subject: Transmitting annual property schedule for the year ending June 30th, 1901.

No. 662.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Complying with paragraph No. 328, Personal Instructions, and Circular Instructions of the Department of State, dated September 27th, 1898,-I have the honor to transmit herewith an inventory of the property of the United States at this Legation on June 30th, 1901,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure :

Inventory as above.

ENCLOSURE NO. - WITH DESPATCH NO. 662.

INVENTORY OF UNITED STATES PROPERTY AT UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING, CHINA.

****

Inventory of books in Legation Library:

1 set	U. S. Foreign Relations
1 Vol	Lord Elgin's Mission to China
1 Vol	Wharton's International Law
	Several copies of Customs Gazette
1 Vol	Wharton's Conflict of Law,
1 Vol	Lippincot's Gazeteer
3 Vol	Encyclopedia
2 Vol	Favier, Peking
1 Vol	Hall's International Law,
1 Vol	Bar's International Law,
8 Vol	Messages and Papers of the Presdts. of the U. S.
1 Vol	Society in China
1 Vol	Douglas' Society in China
2 Vol	Treaties and Conventions
1 Vol	Consular Regulations, 81-88
1 Vol	United States Treaties
1 Vol	Westlate's Private International Law,
1 Vol	Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce,
1 Vol	Reduction of Gold & Silver
1Vol	Customs Manuel
1 Vol	Foreign Jurisdiction
1 Vol	Consular Regulations '96
1 Vol	Revised Statutes 1878
2 Vol	The Middle Kingdom
1 Vol	The Far Eastern Question
1 Vol	Anti-Foreign Riots in China

1 Vol	Treaties between China & Foreign Powers,
1 Vol	Exterritoriality
1 Vol	French Dictionary
1 Vol	Corean Treaties
1 Vol	History of Szechuan Riots
1 Vol	Treaties between China, Siam, Japan and the U. S.
1 Vol	Davis' International Law,
1 Vol	Almanack de Geetha
1 Vol	International Law Digest
1 Vol	Cities and Towns in China
2 Vol	Hertler's Treaties,
1 Vol	The Chinese Government, Mayer's
	A lot of pamphlets
1 Vol	Bradley's Atlas of the World,
	Some unbound U. S. Statutes,
45 Vol	Consular Reports
9 Vol	Chinese Recorder
15 Vol	Foreign Relations
2 Vol	Commercial Relations
22 Vol	Reports and returns of trade
1 Vol	Webster's Dictionary
1 Vol	Things Chinese
1 Vol	Trade between U. S. & China, Japan, Leuchew
26 Vol	U. S. Statues at Large
17 Vol	U. S. Digest
4 Vol	Abbott's National Digest
2 Vol	Brightly's Digest
2 Vol	Elliott's American Diplomatic Code,
2 Vol	Hawaiian Reports
1 Vol	Cases on Torts
1 Vol	Outlines of an International Code,
[illegible] Vol	Political Science

1 Vol	Treaties between China & Foreign Powers,
1 Vol	Exterritoriality
1 Vol	French Dictionary
1 Vol	Corean Treaties
1 Vol	History of Szechuan Riots
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17 Vol	U. S. Digest
4 Vol	Abbott's National Digest
2 Vol	Brightly's Digest
2 Vol	Elliott's American Diplomatic Code,
2 Vol	Hawaiian Reports
1 Vol	Cases on Torts
1 Vol	Outlines of an International Code,
[illegible] Vol	Political Science

1 Vol	Burns' Complete Works
3 Vol	History of American Schools for the Deaf
1 Vol	Corea, its history, manners and customs,
1 Vol	War Powers under the Constitution
1 Vol	Admiralty Jurisdiction and Procedure
1 Vol	Synoptical Index of the Laws of the U. S.
1 Vol	Parson on Mercantile Law,
1 Vol	McCall's Clerk's Assistant
2 Vol	Parsons on Maritime Law,
4 Vol	Kent's Commentaries
1 Vol	Commentaries upon International Law,
2 Vol	Charters and Constitutions
2 Vol	Statutes of the U. S. of America
2 Vol	U. S. Equity Digest,
1 Vol	Supplement of the Revised Statutes
1 Vol	Police and Prison Cyclopedia,
1 Vol	Popular Government
1 Vol	Three Years' Service in China
2 Vol	International Marine Conference
1 Vol	Life & Letters of S. Wells Williams
1 Vol	Mayne on Damages
1 Vol	Claims against China
1 Vol	Bigelow on Torts
1 Vol	Digest of Opinions of Attorneys General
1 Vol	Digest Pension Laws
1 Vol	Polson's Law of Nations
1 Vol	Williams on Real Estates,
1 Vol	Burmaqui's National & Political Law,
1 Vol	Wheaton's Law of Nations
1 Vol	International Laws and Laws of War
1 Vol	Vaddel's Law of Nations

1 Vol	Burns' Complete Works
2 Vol	History of American Schools for the Deaf
1 Vol	Corea, its history, manners and customs,
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1 Vol	Wheaton's Law of Nations
1 Vol	International Laws and Laws of War
1 Vol	Vattel's Law of Nations

2 Vol	Wheaton's Elements of International Law
1 Vol	Letters and Journal of Lord Elgin
3 Vol	Golowin's Japan
1 Vol	United States Consul's Manuel
3 Vol	International Marine Conference
	Lockhart's Medical Missionary
	Smith's Visit to China
	Ellis' Embassy to China
	3rd & 4th Vols Fillimore's International Law
	The Manchus; or, the Reigning Dynasty of China,
	The Cross and the Dragon,
	Ling Nam
	Stanton's Embassy
	China, Professor Douglas
	History of British India,
	China and Siam
	China and the Chinese
	China
	Smith's Action at Law
	2nd Volumne on Indian Affaires
	3rd & 4th Vols.InterState Commerce Com. Reports
22 Vol	United States Supreme Court Reports, Curtis
4 Vol	[illegible]. Supreme Court Reports, Howard
23 Vol	Wallace's Reports
80 Vol	United States Reports
3 Vol	Washburn on Real Estate
3 Vol	Greenleaf on Evidence
2 Vol	Moore on Extradition
2 Vol	Story of the Constitution
2 Vol	Story, Equity Jurisprudence
2 Vol	Bouvier's Law Dictionary
4 Vol	Wendell's Blackstone's Commentaries

2 Vol Wheaton's Elements of International Law

1 Vol Letters and Journal of Lord Elgin

2 Vol Golovin's Japan

1 Vol United States Consul's Manual

2 Vol International Marine Conference

Lockhart's Medical Missionary

Smith's Visit to China

Ellis' Embassy to China

3rd & 4th Vols Fillmore's International Law

The Manchus; or, the Reigning Dynasty of China,

The Cross and the Dragon,

Ling Nam

Stanton's Embassy

China, Professor Douglas

History of British India,

China and Siam

China and the Chinese

China

Smith's Action at Law

2nd Volume on Indian Affaires

3rd & 4th Vols InterState Commerce Com. Reports

22 Vol United States Supreme Court Reports, Curtis

4 Vol U.S. Supreme Court Reports, Howard

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2 Vol Story of the Constitution

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2 Vol Bouvier's Law Dictionary

4 Vol Wendell's Blackstone's Commentaries

2 Vol	Bishop on Criminal Law
2 Vol	Williams on Executors,
1 Vol	Starkie on Evidence
1 Vol	Stephen on Pleading
2 Vol	Langdell's Cases on Contracts
1 Vol	Wharton's Commentaries on American Law,
1 Vol	Woolsey's International Law
1 Vol	Chinese Dictionary
53	North China Herald
1 Vol	Webster Law of Naturalization
2 Vol	Foster's Federal Procedure
10 Vol	Century Dictionary
1 Vol	The Scribner-Black Atlas of the world
2 Vol	Consular Regulations 1896,
2 Vol	Instructions to the Diplomatic Officers of the U. S.
1 Vol	The American Passport
6 Vol	Moore's International Arbitration
1 Vol	Chinese-English Dictionary

2 Vol	Bishop on Criminal Law
2 Vol	Williams on Executors,
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1 Vol	Stephen on Pleading
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1 Vol	Chinese-English Dictionary

Vols 1-13 Inclusive,

Vols 15-30, inclusive

Vols 30 and 31 (Duplicate numbers)

Vols 47-104, Inclusive

Vols 152-153-154, duplicate numbers,

7 Vols Bound Archives 1900

15 Vol Notes Chinese Correspondence

101 Vol Consular and Miscellaneous correspondence

2 Vol Index from (from 1898-18-)

1 Vol Register (from 1898-18-)

1 Vol Passport Book (from 1898-18-)

[illegible] Despatches New Series,

1 Vol Consular New series

1 Vol Notes New Series

1 Vol Miscellaneous, New Series,

1 Vol Account Book

[illegible]

4 Vol. Bishop on Criminal Law

[illegible]

Diplomatic Officers of the U. S.

[illegible]

1 Vol. Chinese-English Dictionary, [illegible]

[illegible]

FURNITURE

1. IN MINISTER'S OFFICE:

2 Tables, 1 Sofa, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 1 Bookcase, 2 Chairs, 1 Set Drawers, 2 Maps, 1 Desk, 1 Set Shovel and Tongs, 1 Paper Basket, 1 Coal hod, 2 Official Chinese Chairs, 1 Desk Chair.

11. IN FIRST SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

1 Desk, 1 Reveolving Bookcase, 1 Table, 1 Safe, 1 Copying Press and stand, 2 Chairs, 1 Stove, 1 Paper Basket, 4 Pictures, 1 Large Cupboard, 1 Mimeograph, 1 Remington Typewriter, 1 Table with drawers , 1 Rollertop Desk, 1 Bookcase with top, 1 Desk Chair, 1 File Cabinet

111. IN SECOND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

1 Desk, 1 Table, 1 Stove, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 2 Chairs, 1 Desk Chair, 2 Bookcases, 1 Small Table, 1 Remington Typewriter, 6 prs. Curtains.

1V. IN INTERPRETER'S OFFICE

1 Desk, 1 Table, 1 Bookcase, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 1 Chest of Drawers, 8 Curtains, 3 Chairs, 1 Rug, 1 Coal hod, 1 Set Postal Scales, 1 Desk Chair, 1 Bookcase with top, 1 Remington Typewriter, 1 Densmore Typewriter (badly worn)

FURNITURE

I. IN MINISTER'S OFFICE:

2 Tables, 1 Sofa, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 1 Bookcase, 2 Chairs, 1 Set Drawers, 2 Maps, 1 Desk, 1 Set Shovel and Tongs, 1 Paper Basket, 1 Coal hod, 2 Official Chinese Chairs, 1 Desk Chair.

II. IN FIRST SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

1 Desk, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 1 Table, 1 Safe, 1 Copying Press and stand, 2 Chairs, 1 Stove, 1 Paper Basket, 4 Pictures, 1 Large Cupboard, 1 Mimeograph, 1 Remington Typewriter, 1 Table with drawers , 1 Rollertop Desk, 1 Bookcase with top, 1 Desk Chair, 1 File Cabinet

III. IN SECOND SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

1 Desk, 1 Table, 1 Stove, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 2 Chairs, 1 Desk Chair, 2 Bookcases, 1 Small Table, 1 Remington Typewriter, 8 prs. Curtains.

IV. IN INTERPRETER'S OFFICE

1 Desk, 1 Table, 1 Bookcase, 1 Revolving Bookcase, 1 Chest of Drawers, 8 Curtains, 3 Chairs, 1 Rug, 1 Coal hod, 1 Set Postal Scales, 1 Desk Chair, 1 Bookcase with top, 1 Remington Typewriter, 1 Densmore Typewriter (badly worn)

V. In Chinese Writer's Office:

1 table, 1 set drawers, 2 chairs, 1 stove.

VI. In Minister's House:

Class "A" Articles in good condition.

1 camphor wood wardrobe, 2 camphor wood chests of drawers, 1 camphor wood drawers, 1 toilet mirror (oval), 1 hatrack, 1 side table, 1 elk horns, 2 Chinese chairs, 1 yellow satin screen 1 mounted mirror, 1 music stand, 1 side board, 1 buffet table, 1 extension table, 1 cupboard, 1 square Japanese table, 1 library table, 1 leather covered chair, 1 bookcase, 4 tea poys, 1 vase, gift of Emperor, 1 writing desk, 2 beds with springs and mattresses, 1 drawing room carpet, 1 hall carpet, 2 hassocks, 3 picture frames, 11 small rugs, 1 large rug.

Class "B." Articles badly Worn.

1 small work table, 1 cheval glass, 2 Chinese cabinets, 2 round tables, 1 bamboo tea table, 2 cane sofas, 16 cane chairs, 1 Chinese wardrobe, 1 oval shaped divan, 1 toilet mirror, 1 washstand, 1 towel rack, 1 upholstered sofa washstand, 3 tables, 4 chairs upholstered in yellow satin, 4 high backed reception chairs, 2 yellow back satin round ottomans, 3 chairs upholstered in blue with crimson plush, 18 leather- cove red chairs.

V. In Chinese Writer's Office:

1 table, 1 set drawers, 2 chairs, 1 stove.

VI. In Minister's House:

Class "A". Articles in good condition.

1 camphor wood wardrobe, 2 camphor wood chests of drawers, 1 camphor wood drawers, 1 toilet mirror (oval), 1 hatrack, 1 side table, 1 elk horns, 2 Chinese chairs, 1 yellow satin screen, 1 mounted mirror, 1 music stand, 1 side board, 1 buffet table, 1 extension table, 1 cupboard, 1 square Japanese table, 1 library table, 1 leather covered chair, 1 bookcase, 4 tea poys, 1 vase, gift of Emperor, 1 writing desk, 2 beds with springs and mattresses, 1 drawing room carpet, 1 hall carpet, 2 hassocks, 3 picture frames, 11 small rugs, 1 large rug.

Class "B". Articles badly Worn.

1 small work table, 1 cheval glass, 2 Chinese cabinets, 2 round tables, 1 bamboo tea table, 2 cane sofas, 16 cane chairs, 1 Chinese wardrobe, 1 oval shaped divan, 1 toilet mirror, 1 washstand, 1 towel rack, 1 upholstered sofa washstand, 3 tables, 4 chairs upholstered in yellow satin, 4 high backed reception chairs, 2 yellow back satin round ottomans, 5 chairs upholstered in blue with crimson plush, 18 leather-covered chairs.

V11. IN FIRST SECRETARY'S HOUSE:

1 mirror, 2 easy chairs, 7 parlor chairs, 1 divan, 2arm-chairs, 1 black table, 1 black table, 1 hat-rack, 1 hanging lamp, 1 mirror, 1 dressing table, 1 bedstead, 2 small tables, 1 washingstand, 1 semi-circular table, 1wardrobe, 1 commode, 1 bureau, 1 wardrobe, 1 round table, 1 cupboard, 1 mirror, 1 folding table, 2 cupboards, 1 dining table, 1 large ice-box, 8 old lamps, 12 dining room chairs, 4 leather-covered library chairs, 1 oak bureau, with mirror, 1 oak bookcase, 3 wardrobes, 1 iron bed with mattress (wire), 1 divan, 4 bookcases, 4 washstands, 4 small tables, 4 bureaus, 1 side-board , 6 bedroom chairs, 4 spring mattresses.

V111 IN INTERPRETER'S HOUSE:

1 small sofa, 4 chairs, 1 writing desk, 1 card table, 1 dining table, 10 chairs, 1 sideboard, 2 easy chairs, covered with cretonne.

Peking, China, July 1, 1901.

I hereby certify that the foregoing list includes all articles belonging to the United States in this Legation June 30th, 1901.

H. G. Squiers
Chargé d'Affaires

VII. IN FIRST SECRETARY'S HOUSE:

1 mirror, 2 easy chairs, 7 parlor chairs, 1 divan, 2arm-chairs, 1 black table, 1 hat-rack, 1 hanging lamp, 1 mirror, 1 dressing table, 1 bedstead, 2 small tables, 1 washingstand, 1 semi-circular table,1wardrobe, 1 commode, 1 bureau, 1 wardrobe, 1 round table, 1 cupboard, 1 mirror, 1 folding table, 2 cupboards, 1 dining table, 1 large ice-box, 2 old lamps, 12 dining room chairs, 4 leather-covered library chairs, 1 oak bureau, with mirror, 1 oak bookcase, 3 wardrobes, 1 iron bed with mattress (wire), 1 divan, 4 bookcases, 4 washstands, 4 small tables, 4 bureaus, 1 side-board , 6 bedroom chairs, 4 spring mattresses.

VIII IN INTERPRETER'S HOUSE:

1 small sofa, 4 chairs, 1 writing desk, 1 card table, 1 dining table, 10 chairs, 1 sideboard, 2 easy chairs, covered with cretonne.

Peking, China, July 1, 1901.

I hereby certify that the foregoing list includes all articles belonging to the United States in this Legation June 30th, 1901.

H. G. Squiers
Chargé d'Affaires

No. 663.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 21 1901
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 3rd, 1901.

✓ ack aug 22

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Exchange of small pieces of land in connection with new Legation site. Agreements enclosed for approval.

No. 668.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 3rd, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose for your approval two agreements made by me concerning certain small pieces of land which it was found necessary to acquire in connection with the site of the new Legation.

Mr. Conger in making exchange with the Dutch Legation, as reported necessary in his despatch No: 536 , of February 16th, 1901, granted a piece of land adjoining the old Dutch Legation running from Legation street to the Wall. It was not known at the time that a stable belonging to the Russian Bank stood in the way. In order to get rid of this stable and at the same time a small piece of land owned by the Dutch Legation, and which extended some yards into the Southeast corner of our new Legation, this exchange was necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

IT IS HEREBY AGREED, by and between the undersigned,

H. G. Squiers, Charge d' Affaires for the United States of America, on behalf of and in the name of the United States Government on the one part, and

F. M. Knobel, Minister Resident for the Netherlands, on behalf of and in the name of the Netherlands Government, on the other part, that

1st for mutual convenience in the delimitation of the United States Legation and of the Netherlands Legation, an exchange shall be and is hereby made of certain tracts of land in the immediate Legation quarter.

In consequence thereof:

The Minister Resident for the Netherlands concedes and transfers to the Charge d' Affaires for the United States a tract of land lying southwest of the present western boundary line of the Netherlands Legation prolonged to the Tartar City wall, which tract of land, being the property of the Netherlands Government, has been formerly used as the location of the stables of the Netherland Legation,

and,

the Charge d' Affaires for the United States of America concedes and transfers to the Minister Resident for the Netherlands all that portion of the lot formerly used as the location of the stables of the Russo-Chinese Bank lying next to the Tartar City wall between the present western and eastern boundary lines of the Netherlands Legation prolonged to the Tartar City wall;

2nd As by mutual agreement between the two Legations a thirty foot (Meter 9,144) road, running along the Tartar City wall shall be made, it is understood that each of the two legations shall leave open, at its south side, a tract of land of the above mentioned width, for that purpose; each of the two legations having the control of the part of this road, which is in its rear, and with the understanding that free

access to and free traffic on the whole road shall be mutually guaranteed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals in duplo this second day of July 1901.

F. M. Knobel

LÉGATION DES PAYS BAS en CHINE

H. G. Squiers
Chargé d'Affaires
ad interim.

AGREEMENT

IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between the United States of America, on the one part, and the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, on the other part, that, for their mutual convenience, an exchange shall be made of the right of occupancy of certain tracts of land in the immediate Legation Quarter, more particularly described as follows:

The United States of America, on its part, concedes to the Russo- Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company the undisturbed occupancy, so long as they shall continue the use of their present premises, First: of such part of the lot formerly used as a Chinese bath-house (known as the Bath-house lot) as may be necessary to prolong the western line of their present premises north to Legation Street and Second,- The Chinese compound bounded by Badmaeff's premises on the west and by the present American Legation (Mr. Denby's property) on the north and east.

The Russo Chinese Bank and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, on their part, concede to the United States of America, all the rights of said Russo-Chinese Bank and Railway Company in and to the tract of land lying against the Tartar City Wall in the rear of the premises of said bank and the Netherlands Legation, formerly used as the location of the

stables of said Russo-Chinese Bank. The Russo Chinese Bank shall have the right to extend its entire tract to the south up to the thirty feet street to be constructed in the rear of the Legations and along the Tartar City Wall.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Peking, China, this 27th day of June, 1901.

H. G. Squiers

Chargé d' Affaires,

for the United States of America

SE EASTERN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

D. Posdneeff.

for the Russ-Chinese Bank and

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK

the Chinese Eastern Railway Co

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack with cordial approval of what has been done.
AAA

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 20 1901
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
19
1901
2nd ASST SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

No.128.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 3rd, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ack'd Aug 21

Sir:-

In my despatch No.55, dated March 24th, last, I informed you that in view of certain opposition on the part of some of my colleagues, and disinclination on the part of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, to take up at that time the question of the rehabilitation of Chang Yin-huan, I would reserve to a more propitious moment the endeavor to carry out your instructions in the matter.

On Saturday of last week, while calling on the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, I referred to your instructions concerning Chang Yin-huan, and expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would perform the act of justice the United States wished to see done. I stated to the Viceroy that if Prince Ching and he would memorialize the Throne on the request of the United States alone in the matter I would be much pleased, but, if necessary, most of my colleagues, I was sure, and perhaps even every one of them, would be willing to address communications asking that the Emperor take the step we desired.

The Viceroy stated that although he and Prince Ching, personally, would be quite willing to urge the matter on the single representation of the United States, he thought their memorial might be more promptly complied with if Great Britain, whom he knew was also interested in the case of Chang Yin-huan, addressed a request similar to the one I proposed making. Although the Viceroy did not commit himself in

expressing an opinion as to the probable outcome of the representations which he agreed to make the Emperor in the matter, I am lead to believe that some action will be taken; probably, however, no posthumous honors will be granted to Chang Yin-huan but his name will be cleared of the crimes which now tarnish it.

I enclose herewith copies of the notes sent by the British Minister and myself to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on this subject.

I am , Sir ,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Two enclosures.

1. Mr. Rockhill to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.
2. Sir Ernest Satow to the " "

Enclosure No.1 - Despatch No/128.

Highness,
Excellency:-

Among the high Chinese officials who lost their lives during the troubles of last year was Chang Yin-huan, who was decapitated in July last while in exile in Turkestan.

Chang Yin-huan was Chinese Minister to the United States from 1885 to 1889 and during his stay in the United States won the respect and affection of all with whom he came into contact, whether officially or socially, and did much to strengthen and render more close the friendly relations between our countries.

Although his death occurred eleven years after his departure from America, the news was received at Washington with sincere sorrow and the Government of the United States felt that it had lost a friend and China a servant of commanding ability.

Confident in the belief that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China must be desirous of rendering an act of justice to the memory of one who served Him so long and so well and whose sudden execution cannot be explained except as instancing a further proof of the excitement of the times, the President of the United States has instructed me to request Your Highness and Your Excellency to memorialize the Throne to the end that all the marks against the name of Chang Yin-huan be removed and posthumous honors be conferred upon him. The Government and the people of the United States of America will see in the performance of this act by China a further proof of the spirit of friendliness and justice which has always marked the intercourse between the two countries.

I avail myself, etc, etc.

W.W.Rockhill.

Peking, July 2, 1901.

Enclosure No.2. - Despatch No. 128.

Copy.

H.B.M.Legation,
Peking,July 2nd,1901.

Your Highness
and
Your Excellency:-

I feel that it is my duty to bring to the notice of Your Highness and Your Excellency,the case of Chang Yin-huan,formerly a Minister in the Tsung-li Yamen, who was decapitated last July while in exile in the New Dominion.

Chang Yin-huan was well-known to H.B.M.Government,and was held in esteem by my predecessors,Sir N.R.O'Conner and Sir C.McDonald. He was sent as Special Ambassador to England on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria,and he received the Grand Cross of a high order from H.B.M.Government. Moreover it was generally felt at the time of his exile that he was more unfortunate than culpable,and it was fully expected that H.I.M.the Emperor would see fit in the course of time to restore him to rank and favour. His execution in a time of disorder, and after he had,inaa measure,expiated his original fault, has been the source of sincere sorrow to all those in England who knew him.

I am sure that H.I.M.the Emperor can only desire that justice be done to the memory of an old and faithful servant,and I would therefore request Y.H.and Y.E. to memorialize the Throne in order that Chang Yin-huan's record may be cleared and his honours restored. Such an act of grace will be thoroughly appreciated by the people and Government of Great Britain.

I avail myself,etc. etc.

Ernest Satow.

Enclosure No.2. - Despatch No. 128.

Copy.

H.B.M.Legation,
Peking,July 2nd,1901.

Your Highness
and
Your Excellency:-

I feel that it is my duty to bring to the notice of Your Highness and Your Excellency,the case of Chang Yin-huan,formerly a Minister in the Tsung-li Yamen, who was decapitated last July while in exile in the New Dominion.

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I avail myself,etc. etc.

Ernest Satow.

No.129.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 15 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States to China.
Peking,China,July 3rd,1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

The Diplomatic Corps held a meeting to-day to consider (1.) a new plan of amortization of the indemnity debts,(2.) the proposition submitted by me on the 8th of June last,that further negotiations concerning the settlement of the indemnities should be transferred to the Hague Tribunal and (3.) the transfer of the local administration to the Chinese authorities,and other pending questions.

The amortization scheme and the details given by the German Minister concerning it will shortly be printed and I will transmit copies to you as soon as received

It was agreed that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries should be informed that their troops could approach to within 20 li of Peking but the date on which said troops would be allowed to enter the city was not stated;it will, I suppose ,be only after the evacuation by the expeditionary forces. It was also agreed to issue a proclamation in the name of the Powers reciting the events which have brought about the occupation by the foreign forces of the Province and the conditions under which they now evacuate it.

The Russian Minister stated that his Government accepted the two commercial compensations,asked for by me,in consideration of our agreeing to the raising the tariff on imports to 5% effective;also accepted,as a mode of payment

of the indemnity, 4% bonds at par, but on condition that all the Powers did likewise, if any Power asked special advantages for itself, his Government would also ask for them. This latter, of course, refers to the reservation made by the Japanese Government concerning its inability to accept without a loss, 4% bonds at par. The objections of the Japanese Government were communicated to you in my No.123 of the 22nd ultimo.

The question of the currency in which the indemnity to be asked of China was then taken up. Most of the Representatives have formal instructions to insist that the bonds given them should be in the gold currency of their respective countries. This, of course, will be impossible, as the indemnity is to be asked without details or explanations. It seems to me that it should be calculated in Haikwan taels at a rate to be determined.

The question of the payment of private claims was then considered. The German Representative was in favor of China contracting a special loan for this purpose, so that they could be paid off immediately in cash, as his Government had informed him that it could not undertake to negotiate the bonds paid it on account of private claims. This scheme did not meet with general favor. I stated that the United States would see to the payment of the claims of its own citizens out of the amount paid it as an indemnity by China. The French Minister made a similar declaration.

I then stated to the Diplomatic Corps that nearly a month ago I suggested to them the advisability of transferring future negotiations concerning the indemnity to the Hague Tribunal; that to enable them to get instructions from their Governments regarding the matter I had not formally called the matter up since the 8th of June and I trusted they were now in a position to give me their views on the subject so I could communicate them to my Government. I

referred to the difficulties which still beset our way; the fact that we had not as yet reached even a formal agreement as to the amount of the indemnity to be asked of China; that the question of interest also divided us and that innumerable questions were cropping up daily, all of which tended to demonstrate that the suggestion made by the United States was probably the only one which could insure a settlement of this complicated matter. I said that my Government was willing and desirous that either the whole question should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal, or, in case that could not be agreed upon, such portions thereof as it seemed impossible to settle here.

I was surprised to find that, with the exception of the British Minister, none of the Representatives were in a position to speak on the subject. I stated that the proposition of the United States was not a new one, that it had been before the Conference for five months and that I anticipated that it had received due consideration. I shall avail myself of any opportunity which may hereafter present itself to bring the subject again before them.

The British Minister said that he had received instructions on the subject from his Government, but as his colleagues had not from theirs, he would communicate his to me privately. In substance, the British Government either deems it too late to submit many of the questions connected with the indemnity to arbitration, or is assurred that such reference will be opposed by some of the other Powers. It thinks, however, the matter of the distribution of the indemnity might properly be submitted to the Hague Conference.

The opposition of the British Government to the Russian proposal that the tariff on imports should be raised in the event of payments on account of the indemnity not being regularly made, still blocks the way to Russia's ac-

ceptance of 450,000,000 taels as the lump sum to be asked of China, and also to her agreeing to the revenues to be assigned for the purposes of payment on account of interest. How long this difficulty may last I have no means of knowing. The British Minister tells me confidentially that he believes the Russian Government will shortly yield, but from what I can gather from my other colleagues, I am led to think his opinion is without much foundation in fact. The Japanese reservation regarding the rate of interest may prove even a more serious difficulty to overcome than the British opposition to the eventual raising of the tariff, which latter is mainly one of principle.

Altogether, the present outlook for a prompt solution of the indemnity and financial questions is not, by any means, as bright as it was when I telegraphed you on the 15th of last month.

After the meeting was over I sent you a cablegram which I confirm on the overleaf. In explanation of its last paragraph, I will state that the Belgian Minister, who has been able to only secure a very small lot of ground on which to build a legation, requested me, in view of the fact that some of the ground within the section of the Diplomatic quarter set aside for the use of the United States legation does not, from present indications, appear to be needed by it, to ascertain if some arrangement could not be made by which a portion of the ground could be ceded him so that certain members of his legation, for whom he is unable to provide quarters, might build houses thereon.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, July 3rd, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Third. No agreement reached yet accepting formally 450 millions taels and for percent bonds at par. Russia accepts 4% bonds at par only on the condition no Powers asks for special advantage as Japan does.

British still refuse Russian proposal concerning eventual raising tariff. Difficulties of minor importance rising in each meeting regarding payment of indemnity. No progress made since the meeting of the 19th ultimo. Reference to the Hague whole question indemnity or such part as the Powers agree to urged by me since the 8th June, but with exception of the British Minister all without instructions.

Belgian Minister asks if Government of the United States will cede to him small lot in the American section Diplomatic quarter outside site chosen for our Legation.

Will leave for Japan 28th July. This is the latest possible date to catch the steamer.

Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, July 3rd, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Third. No agreement reached yet accepting formally 450 millions taels and for percent bonds at par. Russia accepts 4% bonds at par only on the condition no Power asks for special advantage as Japan does.

British still refuse Russian proposal concerning eventual raising tariff. Difficulties of minor importance rising in each meeting regarding payment of indemnity. No progress made since the meeting of the 19th ultimo. Reference to the Hague whole question indemnity or such part as the Powers agree to urged by me since the 8th June, but with exception of the British Minister all without instructions.

Belgian Minister asks if Government of the United States will cede to him small lot in the American section Diplomatic quarter outside site chosen for our Legation.

Will leave for Japan 28th July. This is the latest possible date to catch the steamer.

Rockhill

Continued

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 13 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
JUL 12 '01
DEPT OF STATE

From PEKING,

July 3, 1901,

Received 2:50 P. M.

Noted July 15

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Third. No agreement reached yet accepting formally 450 million taels and four per cent bonds at par. Russia accepts four per cent bonds at par only on the condition no power asks for special advantage, as Japan does. British still refuse Russian proposal concerning the eventual raising tariff. Difficulties of minor importance arising in each meeting regarding payment indemnity. No progress made since the meeting of the 19th ultimo reference to the Hague of Whole question indemnity, or such part as the Powers agree to, urged by me since the 8th June, but with exception of British Minister all without instructions.

Belgian Minister asks if the Government of the United States will cede to him small lot in American section diplomatic quarter outside site chosen for our Legation.

Will leave for Japan 28th July. This is the

hered by____________________

____________, 190 , ______ M.

latest date possible to catch the steamer.

ROCKHILL.

Deciphered by Miss Greer,

Chief Clerk's Office.

3:30 P. M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC, AUG 19 1901 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE AUG 19 1901 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Ack & file.
AAA

INDEX BUREAU REC'D AUG 19 '01 DEP'T OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 6th, 1901.

Bureau of Rolls & Library JAN 3. 1902 DEPT OF STATE

1 Copy in lib
1 " with desp.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

✓ Ack'd Aug 24

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the files of the Department, duplicate copies of the printed protocol of the 14th meeting of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations at this capital.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

United States Commissioner.

Enclosures:-
Two printed copies of a protocol.

[illegible]

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to [illegible] the Department, duplicate [illegible] the 14th meeting of the [illegible] under instructions [illegible].

[illegible]

Enclosures:-

Two printed copies of [illegible]

QUATORZIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 20 Décembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 3 heures à la Légation d'Espagne sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie.

Le but de la réunion est de signer la Note à remettre au Gouvernement Chinois.

Au préalable M. Conger annonce à ses Collègues qu'il vient de recevoir un télégramme de son Gouvernement lui prescrivant d'insister encore pour la suppression des mots « irrévocables ».

Le Corps Diplomatique ayant manifesté à plusieurs reprises l'importance qu'il attachait au maintien de ces mots, M. Conger ne voit pas la possibilité de le faire revenir sur sa décision. Il s'empressera donc de renseigner son Gouvernement sur le sentiment unanime des Représentants des Puissances à Pékin, mais ne pourra signer avant d'avoir reçu de nouvelles instructions.

Il est alors décidé que la Note sera signée par les Représentants des Puissances qui sont en état de le faire.

Lecture est donnée de ce document.

Au cours des mois de mai, juin, juillet et août de la présente année, des désordres graves ont éclaté dans les provinces septentrionales de la Chine, et des crimes sans précédent dans l'histoire de l'humanité, crimes contre le droit des gens, contre les lois de l'humanité et contre la civilisation, ont été commis dans des circonstances particulièrement odieuses. Les principaux de ces crimes sont les suivants :

1° Le 20 juin, Son Excellence le baron von Kettler, Ministre d'Allemagne, se rendant au Tsong-li-Yamen était assassiné, dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, par des soldats de l'armée régulière, agissant en vertu d'ordres de leurs chefs.

2° Le même jour, les Légations étrangères étaient attaquées et assiégées. Ces attaques se poursuivirent sans interruption jusqu'au 14 août, date à laquelle l'arrivée des troupes étrangères y mit fin. Elles furent commises par des soldats réguliers, qui se joignirent aux Boxeurs et obéissaient à des ordres de la Cour envoyés du Palais Impérial. Dans le même temps, le Gouvernement Chinois faisait déclarer officiellement par ses Représentants auprès des Puissances qu'il se portait garant de la sécurité des Légations.

3° Le 11 juin, M. Sougiyama, Chancelier de la Légation du Japon, accomplissant une mission officielle, a été tué par des réguliers aux portes de la ville.

A Pékin, et dans plusieurs provinces, des Etrangers ont été assassinés, torturés ou attaqués par des Boxeurs et des troupes régulières, et n'ont dû leur salut qu'à leur résistance acharnée. Leurs établissements ont été pillés et détruits.

4° Les cimetières éttangers, à Pékin notamment, ont été profanés, les tombes ouvertes, les ossements dispersés.

Ces événements ont amené les Puissances Etrangères à envoyer leurs troupes en Chine, afin de protéger l'existence de leurs Représentants et de leurs nationaux, et de rétablir l'ordre. Dans leur marche sur Pékin les Armées Alliées se sont heurtées à la résistance des armées chinoises, et ont dû la vaincre par la force.

La Chine ayant reconnu sa responsabilité, témoigné ses regrets et manifesté le désir de voir cesser la situation créée par les désordres dont il s'agit, les Puissances ont résolu d'accéder à sa demande aux conditions irrévocables énumérées ci-après, qu'elles jugent indispensables pour réparer les crimes commis et en prévenir le renouvellement.

« Art. I § a). — Envoi à Berlin d'une mission extraordinaire, conduite par un Prince Impérial, pour
« exprimer les regrets de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine et du Gouvernement Chinois au sujet de l'assas-
« sinat de feu Son Excellence le Baron von Kettler, Ministre d'Allemagne.

« § b). — Erection sur le lieu de l'assassinat d'un monument commémoratif, digne du rang du défunt,
« portant une inscription en langues latine, allemande et chinoise qui exprimera les regrets de l'Empereur
« de Chine à propos du meurtre commis.

« Art. II § a). — La peine la plus sévère conforme à leurs crimes pour les personnages désignés dans
« le décret du 25 septembre 1900, et ceux que les Représentant des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement»

« § b). — Suspension de tous les examens officiels pendant 5 ans dans toutes les villes où des étran-
« gers ont été massacrés, ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

« Art. III. — Le Gouvernement Chinois accordera au Gouvernement Japonais une réparation honorable
« pour l'assassinat de M. Sougiyama, Chancelier de la Légation du Japon.

« Art. IV. — Un monument expiatoire sera érigé par le Gouvernement Chinois dans chacun des cime-
« tières étrangers ou internationaux qui ont été profanés et dont les tombes ont été détruites.

« Art. V. — Maintien, dans des conditions à régler entre les Puissances, de l'interdiction de l'impor-
« tation des armes, ainsi que du matériel nécessaire à la fabrication des armes et des munitions.

« Art. VI § a). — Indemnités équitables pour les Etats, des sociétés, les particuliers, ainsi que pour les
« Chinois qui ont souffert, au cours des derniers événements, dans leur personne ou dans leurs biens, par
« le fait qu'ils étaient au service d'étrangers.

« § b). — La Chine prendra des mesures financières acceptables pour les Puissances afin de garantir le
« payement des dites indemnités et le service des emprunts.

« Art. VII. — Droit pour chaque Puissance de constituer une garde permanente pour sa Légation, et
« de mettre en etat de défense le quartier diplomatique. Les Chinois n'auront pas le droit de résider dans
« ce quartier.

« Art. VIII. — Les forts de Takou et ceux qui pourraient empêcher les libres communications entre
« Pékin et la mer seront rasés.

« Art. IX. — Droit d'occuper militairement certains points à déterminer par un accord entre les Puis-
« sances pour maintenir les communications libres entre la capitale et la mer.

« Art. X §a). — Le Gouvernement Chinois fera afficher pendant 2 ans, dans toutes les sous-préfectures,
« un decret impérial portant défense perpétuelle, sous peine de mort, de faire partie d'une société anti-
« étrangère ; énumération des peines qui auront été infligées aux coupables, y compris la suspension de tous
« les examens officiels dans les villes où des Etrangers ont été massacrés, ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

« § b) Un édit impérial sera rendu et publié dans tout l'Empire, déclarant que les Gouverneurs géné-
« raux (vice-rois) et les fonctionnaires provinciaux ou locaux seront responsables de l'ordre dans leurs
« circonscriptions, et, qu'en cas de nouveaux troubles anti-étrangers, ou encore d'autres infractions aux
« traités qui n'auraient pas été immédiatement reprimés, et dont les coupables n'auraient pas été punis, ces
« fonctionnaires seront immédiatement révoqués sans pouvoir être appelés à de nouvelles fonctions ni rece-
« voir de nouveaux honneurs.

« Art. XI. — Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage a négocier les amendements jugés utiles par les
« Gouvernements Etrangers aux traités de commerce et de navigation et a discuter les autres sujets touchant
« aux relations commerciales dans le but de les faciliter.

« Art. XII. — Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engage à réformer l'office des affaires étrangères et à modi-
« fier le cérémonial de Cour relatif à la réception des Représentants Etrangers, dans le sens que les Puis-
« sances lui indiqueront.

« Jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Chinois se soit conformé à la satisfaction des Puissances, aux con-
« ditions sus-mentionnées, les Soussignés ne seront pas à même de laisser entrevoir la fin de l'occupation
« de Pékin et de la province du Tcheli par les troupes internationales.

« Pékin, le 22 Décembre 1900. »

Il est ensuite procédé à l'apposition des signatures d'après l'ordre alphabétique des Pays en français. Tous les Ministres signent à l'exception de **M. Conger**.

Il est décidé que lorsque celui-ci sera en état de signer, il le notifiera au Doyen, et que la remise de la Note pourra avoir lieu 24 heures après. Le Doyen convoquera les Représentants des Puissances et le Prince King ainsi que Li-hong-tchang à la Légation d'Espagne.

A propos du local des conférences ultérieures avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois, **M. Conger** émet l'idée que le salon de la Légation d'Espagne, où s'assemble le Corps Diplomatique, sera peut-être trop petit et qu'en conséquence on pourrait se réunir à la Légation d'Allemagne.

Les opinions à ce sujet étant contradictoires et donnant lieu à une longue discussion, M. Pichon propose afin d'éclaircir la question de mettre aux voix les points suivants :

1° Le Corps Diplomatique se rendra-t-il chez les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ?

2° Le local des réunions sera-t-il le même pour toutes les conférences ?

3° Continuera-t-on de s'assembler à la Légation d'Espagne ?

Sur le premier point les votes sont non à l'unanimité.

Sur le second point, il y a 6 voix **pour**, 1 contre et 3 abstentions; en conséquence il est décidé, à la majorité, que le local des réunions sera le même pour toute la durée des conférences.

Sur le troisième point il y a trois voix pour qu'on se réunisse à la Légation d'Allemagne, 1 voix pour la Légation d'Espagne, 1 voix pour la Légation d'Angleterre et 6 abstentions.

M. Pichon fait observer qu'il n'a pas été répondu à la question posée : Continura-t-on de s'assembler à la Légation d'Espagne ? La réponse est oui ou non, si c'est non on votera ensuite sur le choix d'une autre Légation.

Il est alors procédé à un nouveau vote qui donne les résultats suivants : 4 pour, 3 contre et 4 abstentions. A la majorité on continuera de s'assembler à la Légation d'Espagne.

Les décisions suivantes sont encore prises :

La première séance des conférences sera limitée à la remise de la Note au Prince Ching et à Li-hong-tchang et au dépôt de leurs pleins-pouvoirs.

Le Président des conférences devant s'exprimer en Français, le 1er interprète de la Légation de France sera chargé de traduire ses paroles.

La séance est levée à 6 heures.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. de Cologan

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 9 1901

U S Legation to China

Des Moines Ia July 7th 1901

Hon. John Hay
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I am to day terminating my leave of absence, and starting on the return trip to my post, via San Francisco.

Any special instructions or directions you desire to give will reach me at Occidental Hotel until the 16th instant.

I have the honor
to be, Sir, Your obedient
Servant
E. H. Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
19
1901
2nd ASS'T SECRETARY

Ack & file.

No. 664.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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REC'D.
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DIPLOMATIC
AUG 19 1901
BUREAU

July 8th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Aug 20.

Subject : Chinese Ministers abroad will be provided with national flag on which their rank is indicated.

No. 664.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 8th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of a note from Prince Ching advising me that the Chinese Government has now decided that hereafter all persons sent abroad as ministers to a freeign country will be provided with the national flag on which their rank will be indicated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosure:

Prince Ching to Mr. Squiers, July 4th, 1901.
(Translation)

ENCLOSURE NO. — WITH DESPATCH NO. 664.

F. O. No. 232.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Squiers.

Prince Ch'ing, President of the Tsungli Yamen, etc. etc. sends this despatch.

The Ministers of the various countries on going abroad indicate their rank upon the national flag used by them in order to facilitate their recognition, reception and protection. The Chinese Government has now decided to adopt this custom, and hereafter all persons sent abroad to fill the office of minister to a foreigne country, whether imperial princes, their sons (Peile), their grand-sons (peitsu), dukes, or officers of the First, Second or Third rank, will at the time of their departure each according to his rank have the same indicated upon the national flag, in order to facilitate their recognition.

Our Yamen has already memorialized upon the subject and obtained the consent of the Throne.

Now Prince Ch'un and H. E. Na have received appointment as special envoy, and will observe this rule.

As in duty bound I send this despatch for Your Excellency's information.

Kuang-hsü, XXVll year, Fifth Moon, 20th day.

(July 4th, 1901.)

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Kuang-hsü, XXVII year, Fifth Moon, 20th day.

(July 4th, 1901.)

Ack & file

No.130.

DIPL. BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 8th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 19 1901
BURE

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ack'd
Aug 20

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the information of the Department, certain correspondence concerning the further improvement of the water approaches to Tientsin. This matter was first brought to the attention of the Department by Mr. Denby in his despatch No.2715 of March 19, 1897. The greater part of the works undertaken in 1898 was destroyed during the troubles of last year, but the benefits derived from them by Tientsin, and the possibility of so improving the approaches to that city that steamships might come up to it, as they did prior to 1886, have so encouraged the foreign community to hope that by promptly and energetically prosecuting the works already begun, the desired results might be readily obtained. Enclosures 1,4 and 15 give a concise history of what has been done in the past and what it is now proposed to do.

In 1898 it was agreed by the foreign community to contribute, as its proportion of the fund necessary for the conservancy work, a municipal or river tax of 1% on all duties payable on merchandise landed, and a loan of Taels 150,000 at 6% was contracted on that security. The Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin in its communication of March 2nd to the Consular Corps (Enclosure No.3) now suggests that this river due be doubled and that the period of collection be extended to the year 1925. It is estimated that

No.150.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 8th, 1901.

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The total cost of the works to be executed are roughly estimated at Taels 500,000. The Provisional Government of Tientsin will temporarily contribute a monthly subsidy of Taels 5,000 for current expenses until the loan can be made, and are willing to assume one half the expenses of the work to be undertaken. The new Committee for the Preservation and Navigation of the Peiho was, after some discussion between the Diplomatic and Consular Corps on one side and the foreign military authorities on the other, finally organized and on June 11th commenced the discharge of its duties. (Enclosure No.11)

The proposal of the Chamber of Commerce that the river due should be increased to 2% was submitted by the Senior Consul at Tientsin to the Diplomatic Corps in his letter of June 20th (Enclosure No.13) and was duly approved by the latter on the 3rd instant.

Although without definite instructions on the subject, I did not hesitate to agree to this slight increase, in view of the Department's previous instructions to Mr.Denby when he appr oved the tax of 1% for the same purpose. The Secretary of State then wrote Mr.Denby, in reply to the latter's No.2911 of April 13, 1898, approving his action, "the proposed tax appearing to be proper in principle and not onerous in amount" (Mr.Day to Mr.Denby, No.1591 of May 27th, 1898)

The continuance of the financial aid of the Chinese Government after the dissolution of the Provisional Government at Tientsin will be insured by the provision to be in-this tax will yield about 42,000 taels per annum, which sum will be sufficient for the payment of the interest and amortization on the 1898 loan which is to be extinguished in 1909 and of which 130,000 taels remain outstanding; also for the new 7% loan of Taels 300,000 which it is proposed to contract.

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The continuance of the financial aid of the Chinese Government after the dissolution of the Provisional Government at Tientsin will be insured by the provision to be inserted in the agreement to be made with it regarding the financial measures to be taken for the payment of the indemnity, wherein it will be stated that in consideration of the raising of the tariff to 5% effective on imports, China will participate financially in the improvement of the Peiho and Whangpoo rivers.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

15 Enclosures:-

1. Tientsin Chamber Commerce to Dean Consular Corps, February 13, 1901.
2. Mr. du Chaylard to Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 25th, 1901.
3. Chamber of Com. to Consular Corps, Mar. 2, 1901.
4. Dean Con. Corps to Dean Dip. Corps, Mar. 18th, 1901.
5. Mr. de Cologan to Count Waldersee, Mar. 20, 1901
6. Count Waldersee to Mr de Cologan, March 25th, 1901.
7. Mr. de Cologan to Count Waldersee, March 26th, 1901.
8. Mr. de Cologan to Senior Consul, Mar. 26th, 1901.
9. Gen. de Gayl to Mr. de Cologan, April 30th, 1901.
10. Senior Consul at Tientsin to Dean Dip. Corps May 1st, 1901.
11. Committee for the Preservation etc., of the Peiho to Mr. de Cologan. June 11th, 1901
12. Mr. de Cologan to the Committee, June 13th, 1901.
13. Senior Consul Tientsin to Dean Dip. Corps, June 20th, 1901.
14. Mr. de Cologan to Senior Consul, July 3rd, 1901.
15. Printed memorandum giving history of the Conservancy work done on the Peiho.

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I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

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2. Mr.du Chaylard to Chamber of Commerce,Feb.25th, 1901.
3. Chamber of Com. to Consular Corps,Mar.2,1901.
4. Dean Con.Corps to Dean Dip.Corps,Mar.13th,1901.
5. Mr.de Cologan to Count Waldersee,Mar.20,1901
6. Count Waldersee to Mr de Cologan,March 25th,1901.
7. Mr.de Cologan to Count Waldersee,March 26th,1901.
8. Mr.de Cologan to Senior Consul,Mar.26th,1901.
9. Gen.de Gayl to Mr.de Cologan,April 30th,1901.
10. Senior Consul at Tientsin to Dean Dip.Corps May 1st,1901.
11. Committee for the Preservation etc., of the Peiho to Mr.de Cologan.June 11th,1901
12. Mr.de Cologan to the Committee,June 15th,1901.
13. Senior Consul Tientsin to Dean Dip.Corps,June 20th,1901.
14. Mr.de Cologan to Senior Consul,July 3rd,1901.
15. Printed memorandum giving history of the Conservancy work done on the Peiho.

1

Enclosure No. 1

TIENTSIN GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Tientsin, February 13, 1901.

Sir,

By desire of the Committee of this Chamber, I have the honor to address you on the subject of the further improvement of the water approaches to these settlements and the native city.

It seems to be generally admitted that the works already carried out by Mr. de Linde have proved of very material advantage and have in a large measure restored the water communication between the settlement and Taku. Lighter and small steamers have been able to navigate the river and reach Tientsin during the past year on a much heavier draught and with less difficulty and risk of collision than has been the case for several years past. This in itself has proved of immense benefit to the general trade of the port and has fully justified the comparitively small expenditure which has been made up to the present time.

Having regard to the decreased rainfall during the last two seasons and taking in consideration the vast accumulation of silt it naturally follows that some time must elapse before the river is restored to a condition to enable steamers to safely navigate the channel as was the case previous to the years 1885, 1886. But there seems little doubt in the minds of those qualified to express an opinion that the results obtained must be regarded as satisfactory and encourage the hope that further work will ultimately achieve the desired success. Mr. de Linde's original plans for dealing with the river, embraced the cutting of several bends, to not only shorten the river, but also to obtain the fullest advantage from the incoming tide and the natural increase of force of the outgoing current, which it is calculated would remove the silt accumulation within a very much shorter period than could possibly

Enclosure No 1

TIENTSIN GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Tientsin, February 15, 1901.

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By desire of the Committee of this Chamber, I have the honor to address you on the subject of the further improvement of the water approaches to these settlements and the native city.

It seems to be generally admitted that the works already carried out by Mr. de Linde have proved of very material advantage and have in a large measure restored the water communication between the settlement and Taku. Lighter and small steamers have been able to navigate the river and reach Tientsin during the past year on a much heavier draught and with less difficulty and risk of collision than has been the case for several years past. This in itself has proved of immense benefit to the general trade of the port and has fully justified the comparitively small expenditure which has been made up to the present time.

Having regard to the decreased rainfall during the last two seasons and taking in consideration the vast accumulation of silt it naturally follows that some time must elapse before the river is restored to a condition to enable steamers to safely navigate the channel as was the case previous to the years 1895, 1896. But there seems little doubt in the minds of those qualified to express an opinion that the results obtained must be regarded as satisfactory and encourage the hope that further work will ultimately achieve the desired success. Mr. de Linde's original plans for dealing with the river, embraced the cutting of several bends, to not only shorten the river, but also to obtain the fullest advantage from the incoming tide and the natural increase of force of the outgoing current, which it is calculated would remove the silt accumulation within a very much shorter period than could possibly occur under other circumstances. My Committee, in consultation with gentlemen representing the shipping interests of the port, have carefully considered the question and I am directed to inform you that we are unanimously of opinion that some steps should be taken at once to adopt the recommendations contained in Mr. de Linde's reports of 1890 and 1901, (copies of which I understand are in your possession) and to proceed at once with the work of cutting the Tientsin and Arsenal bends together with certain other measures embodied in these reports.

In view of the facts that the country between Tientsin and Taku is now under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government the Committee think the time most opportune for dealing with the matter as the many difficulties incidental to such an enterprise can be more effectually dealt with. It is estimated that to cut the two bends named, modify the radius of other bends and obtain certain reaches will require the expenditure of some Tls. 300,000. As my committee anticipate that difficulties may arise in connection with raising such funds this aspect of the question has been discussed very fully and I may say for your information that the Chamber, subject to the appointment of a duly constituted Conservancy Board representing the various interests involved to ensure a continuity of policy, will be prepared to formulate a scheme for the approval of the ~~Consular~~ Diplomatic Body in Pekin.

In asking you to place this matter before your Colleagues I venture to hope we may receive your invaluable support and assistance and that the question may be considered with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. DICKENSON

Chairman.

The Dean of the Consular Body

Tientsin.

occur under other circumstances. My Committee, in consultation with gentlemen representing the shipping interests of the port, have carefully considered the question and I am directed to inform you that we are unanimously of opinion that some steps should be taken at once to adopt the recommendations contained in Mr. de Linde's reports of 1890 and 1901, (copies of which I understand are in your possession) and to proceed at once with the work of cutting the Tientsin and Arsenal bends together with certain other measures embodied in these reports.

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Your obedient servant,

W. V. DICKINSON

Chairman.

Secy. of the Chamber of Commerce Tientsin

Enclosure No. 2

Copy.

Consulat de France a Tientsin,
February 25th,1901.

Monsieur le President de la Chambre de Commerce:
Tientsin.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have submitted to my colleagues the letter which you addressed to me under date of 13th February last,relative to the proposed measures in connection with the River Improvement scheme. The Consular body will do all in their power to further the measures which the Chamber of Commerce proposes and will,as soon as they receive it,carefully go into the scheme which you promise to submit.

I am,etc., etc.

(Signed) Du Chaylard.

Inclosure No 2

C O P Y.

Consulat de France a Tientsin,

February 28th,1901.

Monsieur le President de la Chambre de Commerce,

Tientsin.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have submitted to my colleagues the letter which you addressed to me under date of 15th February last,relative to the proposed measures in connection with the River Improvement scheme. The Consular body will do all in their power to further the measures which the Chamber of Commerce proposes and will,as soon as they r eceive it,carefully go into the scheme which you promise to submit.

I am,etc., etc.

(Signed) Du Chaylard.

Enclosure No. 3

TIENTSIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Tientsin, 2d March, 1901.

Sir :-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th February in which you are good enough to inform me that the Consular Body, having considered my letter of the 13th February on the subject of River improvement, are willing to do all in their power to further the measures proposed by the Chamber and requesting me to submit for their consideration our views on the subject.

In accordance with that request I have now the pleasure to bring before you for the consideration of the Consular Body the opinion of this chamber on the question of administration and our suggestions for raising the required funds.

Administration: For the proper control of the works and finances to ensure a continuity of policy until all loans and obligations are fully discharged it is absolutely necessary that a conservatancy Board be constituted and it seems most desirable that such a Board should represent all the interests involved.

My committee think a board constituted as follows would meet these requirements and not prove too cumbersom to be effective.

Doyen or nominee of the Consular Body
A member of the Provisional Government
The Commission er of I. M. Customs.
A representative of the shipping interests.
A representative from each properly constituted foreign municipalities.

It is suggested this Board be especially empowered to

A. Assume full control of the river works already created.

B. Accept all the obligations pertaining to the scheme of 1898 now in existence.

C. Assume all financial control.

Inclosure No. 3

TIENTSIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Tientsin, 24 March, 1901.

Sir :-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th February in which you are good enough to inform me that the Consular Body, having considered my letter of the 11th February on the subject of River improvement, are willing to do all in their power to further the measures proposed by the Chamber and requesting me to submit for their consideration our views on the subject.

In accordance with that request I have now the pleasure to bring before you for the consideration of the Consular Body the opinion of this chamber on the question of administration and our suggestions for raising the required funds.

Administration: For the proper control of the works and finances to ensure a continuity of policy until all loans and obligations are fully discharged it is absolutely necessary that a conservancy Board be constituted and it seems most desirable that such a Board should represent all the interests involved.

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A member of the Provisional Government
The Commission er of I. M. Customs.
A representative of the shipping interests.
A representative from each properly constituted foreign municipalities.

It is suggested this Board be specially empowered to

A. Assume full control of the river works already created.

B. Accept all the obligations pertaining to the scheme of 1898 now in existence.

C. Assume all financial control.

D. To appoint an expert Consulting engineer.

Finance: The 6% Municipal loan issued in 1898, to provide the foreign contribution for the scheme of that year was for Tls 180 000, and of this amount Tls 130,000 remains outstanding at the present time.

As security for the payment of interest amortization the sanction of the Ministers and Chinese Autherities was obtained to levy dues of 1% on duties paid in the ordinary way to the Imperial Customs. There were a few slight modifications made in the river dues tariff to meet especial cases, and the period of collection was from the 1st August 1898 until 1910 (12 years) by which time it was calculated the whole obligation would be liquidated.

For the first complete year the amount so collected was, after deducting the cost of collection, about Tls 21,000, or slightly below what had been estimated but still fully sufficient to meet the financial requirements. It is estimated that to provide funds for the new works in contemplation a further sum of Tls 300,000 will be required and my Committee proposes that this sum be raised by the issue of bonds under the seal or seals of the Municipalities as was the case before. Owing however to different financial conditions prevailing now a rate of seven per cent interest instead of six per cent must be provided for. As a first security for the payment of interest and amortization of this proposed loan it is absolutely necessary that calculation should be based upon a revenue likely to arise from shipping, or otherwise, when steamers are able to reach the Bund and it is therefore proposed that the existing River dues of 1% be doubled (making the levy 2% on duties) and that the period of collection be extended until 1923 or 25 years from the original date.

Based upon the figures previously referred to this would produce an annual sum of Tls 42,000 which would be sufficient

D. To appoint an expert Consulting engineer.

Finance: The 6% Municipal loan issued in 1898, to provide the foreign contribution for the scheme of that year was for Tls 180,000, and of this amount Tls 120,000 remains outstanding at the present time.

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Based upon the figures previously referred to this would produce an annual sum of Tls 42,000 which would be sufficient to terminate the existing loan of Tls 130,000 and the new 7% loan of Tls 300,000 in 1909 and 1919.

My committee wish to urge upon you the principle that all craft deriving benefit from the improved condition of the river should be called upon to contribute in some form to the general funds, and the chamber therefore earnestly submits for your consideration the following proposals, viz:

1st That all lighters coming to the bunds and wharves or discharging in the Tientsin reach shall contribute 5 candarins per ton (dead weight) on the cargo brought up in their own bottoms. Provided always that suchcharge shall not be made if the depth of water in any part of the river between Taku and Tientsin be less than 9 feet.

2nd That all steamers coming to the bunds and wharves or discharging in the Tientsin reach shall likewise contribute 5 candareens per ton (dead weight) on cargo brought up in their own bottoms.

3d That sea going junks and sailing vessels reaching Tientsin shall also pay a proportionate sum.

4th That all revenue arising from any or all of the above sources to be applied as follows

a. 2/3rds of the sum-after deducting the cost of collection-to the immediate redemption of bonds.

b. 1/3rd of the sum shall be sep apart to form a maintenance fund.

In view of the fact that the revenue to be derived from any of the sources is problematical it is not possible to form any estimate of what the proudct will be, but my committee have so much confidence in the final success of the scheme that they are of the opinion that even at the extremely moderate rates named the whole liability in connection with the loans would be cleared off in a very few years.

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I may mention for your information that on the distinct understanding that the levying of dues (on duties and craft) will only remain in force as long as the financial obligations named above exist, I have reason to believe the steamship Companies will offer no objections to the proposals.

etc., etc., etc.

W. W. Dickinson
Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

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W. V. Dickinson

Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

Enclosure No. 4

TRANSLATION

Tientsin, 18th March, 1901.

Dean of Consular Corps

-To-

Dean of Diplomatic Corps, Peking.

Monsieur the Dean :

Since the silting up of the river has prevented steamers from coming up to Tientsin, the Consular Corps, the Chamber of Commerce and the municipalities duly preoccupied by this condition so prejudicial to the general interests of this port, have endeavored to make the course of the Peiho available again for steam navigation.

In 1897, after a series of long and difficult negotiations with the Chinese authorities, an understanding was happily reached on a plan drawn up by Mr. de Linde, a Danish Engineer, which entailed a general outlay of 315,000 Taels, of which amount it was decided to devote in the first place 250,000 Taels to carrying out the most urgent works needed for raising the level of the river. The Viceroy of Pechihli consented to contribute the sum of 100,000 Taels, and the foreign community was to raise itself the balance of 150,000 Taels to insure

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the payment of interest and the amortization of the loan decided upon.

In the first place the foreign commerce expressed itself in favor of a method of taxation to be settled upon to which foreign enterprise and native traffic were alike to be subject to. This plan was, however, shortly after abandoned, and so as to prevent any loss of time, a plan was adopted which was more readily applicable and was based on the creation of a municipal tax due on entry and leaving on all merchandise subject to the payment of customs dues. The levying of this was to be done in the name ~~and on~~ for the account of the municipalities, through the customs administration, for a period of twelve years from the 1st of August, 1898 to the 1st of August, 1910. Such was the condition of the question of which I have only outlined the general features when it was submitted to you with all details in a letter dated the 5th of August 1898, by Mr. Tei,* at the time Dean of the Consular Body, with a request that you submit it to the Diplomatic Corps, and obtain from it the necessary agreement for the establishment of the tax referred to. With a promptitude for which the foreign community of Tientsin has always shown itself deeply grateful, the proposition was presented by you to your colleagues, and a few

* Enclosed in Mr Denby's No. 2911 of April 13. 1898 to the Sec. of State (WWR).

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few days after you returned it to Mr. Tei with their unanimous assent. A loan of 150,000 Taels was shortly after contracted at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by the British Municipality, and on the 26th of July a contract with Mr. de Linde for a period of two years was signed by him, the Dean of the Consular Corps, the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs, and the works, the control and supervision of which were entrusted to the Dean and to the Taotai, commenced on the 1st of August.

The works were continued without interruption until the 25th of May, and have been carried out in the most satisfactory way. All the dams were finished when hostilities broke out, and a very decided improvement had already taken place in the river, the level of which had risen and had been maintained at an average of ten feet of depth, allowing boats, if they had not been impeded by the sharp bends of the river, to come up to Tientsin. Serious damages, happily repaired since, thanks to the financial aid given by the British Military Authorities have restored things to the position in which they were before the insurrection, and the satisfactory results which I previously indicated may be considered as definitely secured.

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Calm being reestablished, the Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, anxious to carry out in full the programme of 1897, and to see completed the de Linde plan, has again requested the aid of the Consular Body, and has transmitted to me, under date of the 2nd of this month, a very full memorandum, which forms the enclosure No. 1, and which contains the following propositions, which, briefly stated, are:-

1st,- Formation of a committee composed of the Dean of the Consular Corps, of a member of the Provisional Government of the Chinese City, or, failing that, of the Customs Taotai, of a representative of the shipping interests, of a representative of the already organized foreign municipalities and of the Consul of the power being without any municipal organization. Said committee to be entrusted with examining the works already executed, and of ascertaining whether all the provisions of the contract of 1898 have been fulfilled, to control expenses, and finally to nominate an expert engineer.

2nd,- Project of a loan for the sum of 300,000 Taels necessary for finishing the works, to be guaranteed by the municipalities as the previous one, with interest at 7% instead of at 6% by reason of the present financial conditions.

3rd,- Increase to 2% instead of 1% of the municipal taxes and

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extension of the period during which it should be levied until the 1st of August, 1923, instead of 1st of August, 1910, the date previously fixed upon.

4th,- The fixing of a tonnage due of five candareens a ton on steamers , cargo boats, sea going junks, or sailing ships coming up to Tientsin and unloading their cargoes there.

5th,- The following appropriation of the taxes levied: 2/3ds to interest and amortization of the loan; and one/third to form a reserve fund.

These various propositions have been unanimously accepted by the Consular Corps, and I have been directed to transmit them to your Excellency, with the request that you secure the approval of the Diplomatic Corps to them, said approval being awaited so that the loan in question may be issued without any delay.

One of my colleagues, the German Consul, has expressed the wish adopted by all, to see eventually the tax of 2% transformed into a fixed tonnage due, to be levied on all ships coming within the waters of Tientsin. But this measure, requiring the sanction of all Governments, could only be carried out after more or less delay, and it seems for the time being preferable so as to escape all delay, of following a

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method similar to that adopted in 1898 and to provide for actual requirements by a municipal tax.

I must finally inform Your Excellency and beg you to call the attention of all of your colleagues to the semi-conflict which has arisen between the Consular Corps and the Provisional Government, which, though it existed previously in a latent state, has only broken out through improvement of the river. The incident which took place in this connection has raised a question of principle which can only be settled by the Diplomatic Corps, and I am instructed by my colleagues to request, through your medium, a decision determining definitely the role and the attributions of each of the parties. The letter by which the Provisional Government notified me under date of the 22nd of August of its assumption of power, which dated from the 25th of July, contains a declaration, the importance of which cannot escape you. "The Council", it is there said /"being the emanation of all the Powers, shall enjoy, within the territory which is confided to it, absolute independence, and shall comply, so far as possible, with all the demands which may be made of it, as well by the Commanders of the Allied troops as by the Consuls of the Foreign Powers".

We all experienced a certain amount of

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We all experienced a certain amount of

surprise in learning that the Provisional Government which we thought was only a delegation of the Generals commanding the Allied troops and specially charged with the administration and police of the city and its surroundings having no political character and no authority over foreigners,considered itself on the contrary as the emanation of the Powers who had already permanent and authorized representatives in the persons of their Ministers; that it reserved to itself the right to pass on the requests which would be made to it by the foreign Consuls. Perhaps we should have protested at the time/but no difficulty having arisen for several months,we kept silence,trusting that nothing would arise obliging us to break it. But on the 12th of February,the Provisional Government,which could not ignore the fact that the Consular Corps had been the only one until then entrusted with the question of the improvement of the river,~~had~~ and superinted the works,took the initative of calling a meeting to which it invited the Consuls and the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and of the British Municipality.

I informed my colleagues of the invitation which had been sent them,and we discussed together the answer to be made. It was unanimously decided to abstain and I was surprise in learning that the Provisional Government which we thought was only a delegation of the Generals commanding the Allied troops and specially charged with the administration and police of the city and its surroundings having no political character and no authority over foreigners,considered itself on the contrary as the emanation of the Powers who had already permanent and authorized representatives in the persons of their Ministers; that it reserved to itself the right to pass on the requests which would be made to it by the foreign Consuls. Perhaps we should have protested at the time/but no difficulty having arisen for several months,we kept silence,trusting that nothing would arise obliging us to break it. But on the 12th of February,the Provisional Government,which could not ignore the fact that the Consular Corps had been the only one until then entrusted with the question of the improvement of the river,and had superinted the works, took the initiative of calling a meeting to which it invited the Consuls and the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and of the British Municipality.

I informed my colleagues of the invitation which had been sent them,and we discussed together the answer to be made. It was unanimously decided to abstain and I was directed by my colleagues to send a letter to the members of the Provisional Government, the terms of which were settled upon in a meeting, informing them of our decision.

I should add that the same action was taken by the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the British Municipality.

In its turn, after having adopted, in principle, the conclusions reached by the Chamber of Commerce as regards the proposition of the Committee of control of supervision, the Consular Corps requested me to ask the Provisional Government to designate one of its members to be present at a meeting of said committee at which were to be examined the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce. Deeming doubtless either that its dignity did not allow it to respond to the requests of the Consuls, or that it could do without their assistance, the Provisional Government informed me by letter that it did not consider that it could agree to send a delegate. It ended this communication by stating that it had given orders for beginning the works in the shortest period possible and that it would be happy to see a member of the Consular Corps on the Commission it had organized for directed by my colleagues to send a letter to the members of the Provisional Government, the terms of which were settled upon in a meeting, informing them of our decision.

I should add that the same action was taken by the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the British Municipality.

In its turn, after having adopted, in principle, the conclusions reached by the Chamber of Commerce as regards the proposition of the Committee of control of supervision, the Consular Corps requested me to ask the Provisional Government to designate one of its members to be present at a meeting of said committee at which were to be examined the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce. Deeming doubtless either that its dignity did not allow it to respond to the requests of the Consuls, or that it could do without their assistance, the Provisional Government informed me by letter that it did not consider that it could agree to send a delegate. It ended this communication by stating that it had given orders for beginning the works in the shortest period possible and that it would be happy to see a member of the Consular Corps on the Commission it had organized for that purpose.

This statement will enable Your Excellency to understand the situation, and to realise that it cannot continue without serious inconveniences. If the Provisional Government is qualified to look after the commercial interests of the various nations confided until the present time to the Consuls under direction of their various ministers; if it has the power to have approved by the Diplomatic Corps the impost of taxes destined to insure the payments on a loan contracted for works of general usefulness, the Consular Corps is ready to bow to the decision of its chiefs, but if, as it hopes, the latter's rights are maintained, it thinks that two committees are useless, and that the Provisional Government, whose suggestions will always be listened to, and which will furthermore have, just as the Consular Corps, a vote in the committee, should be notified to join it, and to deposit in the common fund the sums which it proposes to expend on the Peiho works.

It is with the most absolute confidence that in the name of my colleagues and my own, I place this case in your

hands

that purpose.

This statement will enable Your Excellency to understand the situation, and to realize that it cannot continue without serious inconveniences. If the Provisional Government is qualified to look after the commercial interests of the various nations confided until the present time to the Consuls under direction of their various ministers; if it has the power to have approved by the Diplomatic Corps the impost of taxes destined to insure the payments on a loan contracted for works of general usefulness, the Consular Corps is ready to bow to the decision of its chiefs, but if, as it hopes, the latter's rights are maintained, it thinks that two committees are useless, and that the Provisional Government, whose suggestions will always be listened to, and which will furthermore have, just as the Consular Corps, a vote in the committee, should be notified to join it, and to deposit in the common fund the sums which it proposes to expend on the Public works.

It is with the most absolute confidence that in the name of my colleagues and my own, I place this case in your hands

hands, certain that it cannot find a defender more just and devoted.

Please accept, Mr. Dean, the assurances of my consideration.

(Signed) du Chaylard

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Please accept, Mr. Dean, the assurances of my consideration.

(Signed) de Chaylard

Enclosure No. 5

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to Marshal Count von Waldersee

Peking, March 20, 1901.

Monsieur le Marechal :

The Diplomatic Corps has examined most carefully and with great interest the communication which Your Excellency was pleased to make it in your letter of the 13th March, and which bears on the question of the measures to be taken to improve the navigation of the Peiho.

It saw that these measures had at the same time a military, commercial and political character, and that as such they interested equally the military, consular and diplomatic authorities. It appeared furthermore that for several years past, as Your Excellency remarked, it has been called upon to occupy itself with this question in conjunction with the Governor-General of Chihli. After negotiations which took place at Peking between the Representatives of the Powers and the Chinese Government, a committee composed of the Dean of the Consular Corps at Tientsin, of the Commissioners of the Maritime Customs and of the Customs Taotai was entrusted with the supervision of the works which were to be carried out by the engineer chosen by the Consular Corps, and ~~of~~ with the financial measures to be taken to insure said execution.

The Diplomatic Corps is of opinion that to guarantee the continuation of the work of which it took the initiative, and to maintain its original character, it is necessary not to modify any more than circumstances demand, the composition of the committee which it formed jointly with the Chinese Government.

Among

Inclosure No 5

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to Marshal Count von Waldersee

Peking, March 20, 1901.

Monsieur le Maréchal :

The Diplomatic Corps has examined most carefully and with great interest the communication which Your Excellency was pleased to make it in your letter of the 12th March, and which bear on the question of the measures to be taken to improve the navigation of the Peiho.

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Among

Among the component parts of the committee there are two which subsist in the state in which they were at the time when this business was begun. These are the Dean of the Consular Corps and the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin. The Customs Taotai has disappeared with the local authorities which have been replaced by the Provisional Government, who assumed its powers. It is consequently for the Provisional Government, invested with purely administrative powers, to delegate a representative so that the committee, incomplete as a result of events, shall be reconstrued and in a position to continue its labors.

The Representatives of the Powers are entirely in accord with Your Excellency and with the Provisional Government on the utility which necessitates the improvement of the navigation of the Peiho. It is particularly for that reason that they deem it proper to preserve the method which they have adopted, and to leave to the Consular authority all the role which belongs to it in the accomplishment of this undertaking. If it were otherwise, the day when the local authorities shall resume the normal exercise of their functions shall substitute themselves in their turn to the Provisional Government, the Consular Corps would find that it had lost the benefit of its regular position, which would compromise its influence and might endanger all the interests which it has for ~~a~~ mission to represent.

The Diplomatic Corps is expecting a report of the Consular Corps on this subject. As soon as it shall have received and examined it, it will at once give the necessary instructions to the Consuls so that the undertaking in which the Provisional Government so rightly interests itself may continue in the most favorable conditions, and to the

satisfaction

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satisfaction

Enclosure No 6

will

satisfaction of all interests. I shall not fail to communicate these instructions to Your Excellency.

Please accept, Monsieur le Marechal, the assurances of my highest considerations.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

Enclosure No. 6.

Translation.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to M. de Cologan.

****

Peking, 25th March, 1901.

Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Y.E. letter of the 20th of March, concerning the steps to be taken for improving the navigation of the Peiho.

I cannot but express my profound gratitude for the cordial reception given by Y.E. to the views which I detailed in my letter of the 13th of March- Ib Nr. 1002/01.

I have also to express my great satisfaction that my argument on the great value which, from a political/ military and commercial point of view, should be attached to the most prompt carrying out of the conservancy works in question, has met, in principle, with the approval of Y. E. and your colleagues.

In my above letter of the 15th of March, I enclosed the minutes of the Provisional Government of Tientsin relating to this business, and requested that they be returned to me when no longer needed; not having received these minutes with the letter of Y. E. of the 20th March, I beg that you will return them to me.

As to the question itself, fully appreciating the arguments adduced by Y. E., I deem it advisable that the conservancy works of the Peiho should be entrusted to the direction and subject to the control of a committee. By this means misunderstandings and conflicts as to competency will be most easily averted,- conflicts which it would seem have already taken place at Tientsin and, through which, the interests of all and the early execution of the works might be materially compromised.

Inclosure No. 6

Translation.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to M. de Cologan.

Peking, 25th March, 1901.

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I cannot but express my profound gratitude for the cordial reception given by Y.E. to the views which I detailed in my letter of the 15th of March- Ib Nr. 1002/01.

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For my part, I can have no objection to the composition of this committee as suggested by Y. E., to-wit:-

A member of the Provisional Government

A member of the Consular Corps, and

A representative of the Maritime Customs.

Likewise I can see no objection to representatives of the Concessions at Tientsin being admitted to the meetings of the Committee for consultation only. This committee would have to examine the question of the improvement of the Peiho from technical and financial points of view, and adopt on its own responsibility the necessary measures to reach a satisfactory result on all different points.

Since I am not in a position to give orders myself to the Provisional Government, being obliged previously to obtain the consent of the commanders of the various contingents, I shall not fail to ask their opinion immediately; but, I think I may count on their consent; consequently, to prevent all loss of time, I have taken the liberty of previously submitting in my own name to the consideration of the Diplomatic Corps the above enumerated propositions.

As I am led to believe by some remarks contained in your letter of the 20th of March, that there is some uncertainty as to the duty and the powers of the Provisional Government, I enclose a copy of the Regulations drawn up by the Commanders of the various contingents, for the Provisional Government.

(Sgd) A. Waldersee,
General Field Marshal.

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A member of the Consular Corps, and
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(Sgd) A. Waldersee,
General Field Marshal.

Enclosure No. 7.

(TRANSLATION)

Mr. de Cologan to Field Marshal von Waldersee.

Peking, 26th March, 1901.

Monsieur le Marechal :

The Diplomatic Corps has read, with great pleasure, the letter of Your Excellency dated the 25th of this month, and bearing No. 1154. It has seen their agreement with you on the methods to be followed to continue the most rapidly possible the works for the improvement of the navig~~ability~~tion ~~of~~ on the Peiho; it has decided to give as instructions to the Consuls at Tientsin, who on their side had submitted the question to it, to reach an understanding with the Provisional Government to form the committee to which your letter alludes, to fix the powers of its members, and to prosecute the carrying out of the scheme in question.

As to defining the powers of the Provisional Government , and as to the regulations which Your Excellency was pleased to send me with the letter to which I am now replying, the Diplomatic Corps reserves to itself to inform you shortly of the manner in which they should be understood.

I enclose with this letter the documents sent in your communication of the 13th March, and which you have asked me to return to you.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc .

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

Inclosure No. 7

(TRANSLATION)

Mr. de Cologan to Field Marshal von Waldersee.

Peking, 26th March, 1901.

Monsieur le Maréchal :

The Diplomatic Corps has read, with great pleasure, the letter of Your Excellency dated the 25th of this month, and bearing No. 1154. It has seen the agreement with you on the methods to be followed to continue the most rapidly possible the works for the improvement of the navigability of the Peiho; it has decided to give as instructions to the Consuls at Tientsin, who on their side had submitted the question to it, to reach an understanding with the Provisional Government to form the committee to which your letter alludes, to fix the powers of its members, and to prosecute the carrying out of the scheme in question.

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I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

Enclosure No. 8.

Translation.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Senior Consul at Tientsin.

****

Peking, March 26th, 1901.

Monsieur le Doyen :

I have received and communicated to my colleagues the letter which you wrote me on the 18th of this month, in the name of the Consular Corps of Tientsin, concerning the plan for improving the navigability of the Peiho.

Prior to this, the question had been submitted to the Diplomatic Corps by H. E. Marshal Waldersee in the name of the Provisional Government of Tientsin, and it had been called upon to express its opinion on the principal points submitted by you for the consideration of the Representatives of the Powers.

Enclosed you will find copy of the letter which my colleagues unanimously directed me to send to H. E. Marshal Waldersee in reply to the one I had received from him.

In a second letter, of which I send you all the passages concerning the means which might be used to improve the navigability of the Peiho, H. E. Marshal Waldersee accepts for himself and, subject to consultation with the Commanders of the Expeditionary Corps, the constitution of a committee in which shall be represented the Consular Corps of Tientsin, the Maritime Customs, the Provisional Government and the Foreign Commerce.

Such being the case, it seems to the Diplomatic Corps that it only remains to leave to the Consuls to reach an understanding with the Provisional Government, to organize a committee to determine the powers to be granted its

members

Inclosure No. 8.

Translation.

The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Senior Consul at Tientsin.

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Peking, March 26th, 1901.

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Prior to this, the question had been submitted to the Diplomatic Corps by H. E. Marshal Waldersee in the name of the Provisional Government of Tientsin, and it had been called upon to express its opinion on the principal points submitted by you for the consideration of the Representatives of the Powers.

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Such being the case, it seems to the Diplomatic Corps that it only remains to leave to the Consuls to reach an understanding with the Provisional Government, to organize a committee to determine the powers to be granted its

members

members and to carry on the execution of the plan, the history of which was very exactly outlined by you in the letter to which I had the honor to reply.

As to the question of principle resulting from the constitution of the Provisional Government and from the functions which it has attributed to itself, its importance cannot escape the Representatives of the Powers, and I am directed by them to inform you that they have the question under consideration and will soon be in a position to inform you of their solution of it.

I avail myself, etc.,

(Sgd.) B. J. de Cologan

members and to carry on the execution of the plan, the history of which was very exactly outlined by you in the letter to which I had the honor to reply.

As to the question of principle resulting from the constitution of the Provisional Government and from the functions which it has attributed to itself, its importance cannot escape the Representatives of the Powers, and I am directed by them to inform you that they have the question under consideration and will soon be in a position to inform you of their solution of it.

I avail myself, etc.,

(Sgd.) B. J. de Cologan

Enclosure No. 9

(TRANSLATION)

General de Gayl to Mr. de Cologan

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Peking, April 30th, 1901.

Mr. Minister :-

As a continuation of his letter of the 25th of last March (Tb. No. 1154/01) and at the same time as a reply to the communication of Y. E. of the 26th instant, the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies has the honor to inform Y. E. that the Commanders of the Contingents represented in the Provisional Government of Tientsin have now agreed with the proposal to continue the works for the improvement of the Peiho through a Committee composed as stated in the despatch of the 25th of last month.

The time has therefore come for the Consular Body at Tientsin to appoint the member of the Committee which belongs to it to designate, and the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces requests you to take the necessary steps to this end with the Consular Body. In the interests of the undertaking all action taken in the matter will be greatly appreciated. Sir Alfred Gaselee particularly called the attention of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces to this subject.

As to the question who shall preside over the committee, the Commander of the Allied Forces takes the liberty of proposing that the Presidency shall be given to the member senior in rank who represents foreign interests. The member of the Committee to be appointed by the Provisional Government of Tientsin could also for this purpose be considered as a representative of foreign interests.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces.

(Signed) L. de Gayl

Major-General.

Inclosure No. 3

(TRANSLATION)

General de Gayl to Mr. de Cologan

Peking, April 20th, 1901.

Mr. Minister :-

As a continuation of his letter of the 25th of last March (Tb. No. 1184/01) and at the same time as a reply to the communication of Y. E. of the 16th instant, the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies has the honor to inform Y. E. that the Commanders of the Contingents represented in the Provisional Government of Tientsin have now agreed with the proposal to continue the works for the improvement of the Peiho through a Committee composed as stated in the despatch of the 25th of last month.

The time has therefore come for the Consular Body at Tientsin to appoint the member of the Committee which belongs to it to designate, and the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces requests you to take the necessary steps to this end with the Consular Body. In the interests of the undertaking all action taken in the matter will be greatly appreciated. Sir Alfred Gaselee particularly called the attention of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces to this subject.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces.

(Signed) L. de Gayl

Major-General.

Enclosure No 10

Senior Consul at Tientsin to Dean of Diplomatic Corps.

Copy.

Tientsin, May 1st, 1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to address Your Excellency on the subject of the proposed Conservancy Board for the regulation of the Peiho River, the formation of which Your Excellency was good enough to state in your letter of the 26th March had been approved by the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

After the departure of Monsieur du Chaylard, the late Doyen of the Consular Body at Tientsin, it fell to my lot as his successor as Senior Consul, to invite my colleagues to a meeting to decide on the next steps to be taken for the definitive selection of the personnel of the new Board.

This meeting was held on the 29th April, and during the course of our discussion, it appeared that minutes of the meeting of the 13th March had been drawn up and signed by the late Doyen and sent to one of our number, but the rest not having seen the document, and no draft having been left in the Doyen's archives, it was resolved to adjourn till next day, the 30th, to enable these minutes to be circulated.

We accordingly met again yesterday, and it is as a result of this ~~meeting~~ second meeting that I am now addressing Your Excellency.

Your Excellency will observe that part of Monsieur du Chaylard's letter to Your Excellency of the 18th March which deals with the proposed composition of the Conservancy Board, is not altogether expressed in the same

Inclosure No 10

Senior Consul at Tientsin to Doyen of Diplomatic Corps.

Copy.

Tientsin,May 1st,1901.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to address Your Excellency on the subject of the proposed Conservancy Board for the regulation of the Peiho River,the formation of which Your Excellency was good enough to state in your letter of the 26th March had been approved by the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

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We accordingly met again yesterday,and it is as a result of this meeting second meeting that I am now addressing Your Excellency.

Your Excellency will observe that part of Monsieur du Chaylard's letter to Your Excellency of the 18th March which deals with the proposed composition of the Conservancy Board,is not altogether expressed in the same terms as are used in the minutes, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

It was probably a consequence of the press of work, due to his approaching departure, that Monsieur du Chaylard did not observe the appreciable variation between the two proposals on this head, as stated in his letter and in the minutes.

However, a certain degree of importance attaches to the point and the three members of our body who were present at the meeting of the 13th of March, as well as at those of the 29th and 30th April, namely, the Consuls for Belgium, Germany and Russia, are of the opinion that the minutes represent more exactly what was agreed to at the earlier meeting than those Monsieur du Chaylard's letter of March 18th. Under these circumstances we have felt it best to bring these minutes to Your Excellency's notice, in order that the Diplomatic Body may be apprised of the facts above stated, and have an opportunity, should they see fit, to signify their view as to which scheme for the composition of the Coservancy Board should be afopted, that specified in Monsieur du Chaylard's letter, or that contained in the latter part of Resolution 2 of the minutes forwarded herewith.

I have the honor, etc., etc.

(Sgd) L.C.Hopkins

H.B.M.Consul General, and Senior Consul.

H.E.Don J.B.de Cologan,

etc., etc., etc.

Peking.

Enclosure

Enclosure

Spain Consul at Tientsin to Sec. &

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Copy.

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(Sgd) L.C.Hopkins

H.B.M.Consul General, and Senior Consul.

H.E.Don J.B.de Cologan,

etc., etc., etc.

Peking.

Copy.

Résolutions adoptées dans la réunion Consulaire du 13 Mars,1901.
....

1. Acceptation du principe même des travaux de la riviére.

2. Acceptation de la création d'une Commission ainsi composée

Doyen du Corps Consulaire

Un représentant du Gouvernement chinois,soit actuellement un membre du Gouvernement Provisoire et après s a disparition le tao-tai;

Président de la Chambre de Commerce

Un représentant des Municipalités Etrangères existantes,et à défaut de Municipalité constituée le Consul ou son délégué

Les représentants des Compagnies de Navigation.

3. Etablissement d'un plan pour indiquer les travaux à faire sur les Concessions pour maintenir à 100 mètres de largeur de la rivière,et entente entre les Municipalités.

4. Désignation de M.de Linde comme Ingénieur chargé de l'exécution des travaux.

5. Convocation pour Samedi 16 Mars à 10 heures du matin d'une Réunion de la Commission pour adopted une résolution définitive sur les voies et moyens.

Le Doyen du Corps Consulaire

Consul Général de France,

(Sgd) du Chaylard.

Copy.

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Le Doyen du Corps Consulaire
Consul Général de France,
(Sgd) du Chaylard.

H.E.Don J.B.de Cologan,
etc., etc., etc.
Peking.

Enclosure No. 11

(TRANSLATION)

Committee for the Preservation and Navigability of the Hei-ho (Peiho)

No. 1

Tientsin, June 11th, 1901.

Mr. Minister :

We have the honor to respectfully inform Y. E. that as a result of your communication to the Consular Corps and of that of Marshal Count de Waldersee to the Council of the Provisional Government of Tientsin, this Committee, composed of:-

Major-General de Wogack, Member of the Council of the Provisional Government;

Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Consul General of H. B. M. and dean of the Consular Corps;

Mr. G. Detring, Commissioner of the I. M. Customs at Tientsin;

has met and entered upon the discharge of its duty.

We have the honor, Excellency, etc., etc.

(Signed) C. de Wogack

L. C. Hopkins

G. Detring.

(TRANSLATION)

Committee for the Preservation and Navigability of the Pei-ho (Peiho)

No. 1

Tientsin, June 11th, 1901.

Mr. Minister :

We have the honor to respectfully inform Y. E. that as a result of your communication to the Consular Corps and of that of Marshal Count de Waldersee to the Council of the Provisional Government of Tientsin, this Committee, composed of:-

Major-General de Wogack, Member of the Council of the Provisional Government;

Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Consul General of H. B. M. and dean of the Consular Corps;

Mr. G. Detring, Commissioner of the I. M. Customs at Tientsin;

has met and entered upon the discharge of its duty.

We have the honor, Excellency, etc., etc.

(Signed) C. de Wogack
L. C. Hopkins
G. Detring.

Enclosure No. 12.

(TRANSLATION)

Mr. de Cologan to the Committee for the Preservation, etc., of the Peiho.

****

Peking, June 13th, 1901.

Gentlemen :

I have had the honor to receive your letter of day before yesterday by which you inform me that you compose the committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Peiho and that you have met and entered upon the discharge of your duty.

I hastened to inform my honorable colleagues, who, without a doubt, will learn with great satisfaction of the happy result.

Accept, etc.,

(Signed) B. de Cologan.

Inclosure No. 12

(TRANSLATION)

Mr. de Cologan to the Committee for the Preservation, etc., of the Peiho.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Peking, June 15th, 1901.

Gentlemen :

I have had the honor to receive your letter of day before yesterday by which you inform me that you compose the committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Peiho and that you have met and entered upon the discharge of your duty.

I hasten to inform my honorable colleagues, who, without a doubt, will learn with great satisfaction of the happy result.

Accept, etc.,

(Signed) B. de Cologan.

Enclosure No. 13

~~Copy.~~ Senior Consul, Tientsin to Dean of Diplomatic Corps

Tientsin, June 20th, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to inform Y.E. that a plenary meeting of the Peiho River Conservancy Board was held yesterday afternoon, which, I trust that I am not over-sanguine in thinking, should have important and satisfactory results.

Among the various questions that were then discussed was that of financial Ways and Means.

General de Wogack, the President of the Board, having announced certain offers of financial assistance on the part of the Tientsin Provisional Government, to the meeting, on condition that the commercial interests concerned would raise funds on their side also, it was pointed out by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce that the Commercial interests were still willing to stand by their scheme of raising the necessary funds which was proposed in their letter of 2nd March, 1901 to my predecessor, M. du Chaylard, a copy of which was transmitted to Y.E. by him in his letter of the 18th of the same month. That scheme was outlined in the following passage:-

"As a first security for the payment of interest and amortization of this proposed loan, it is absolutely necessary that calculations should be based upon a revenue quite apart from any revenue likely to arise from shipping, or otherwise, when steamers are able to reach the Bund, and it is therefore proposed that the existing river dues (of 1%) be doubled (making the levy 2% on duties), and that the period of collection be extended until 1923, or 25 years from the original date." The President of the Chamber of

accepted June 27

Th. 41.000

Inclosure No 13

Copy.

Senior Consul, Tientsin to Sec. of Diplomatic Corps

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"As a first security for the payment of interest and amortisation of this proposed loan,it is absolutely necessary that calculations should be based upon a revenue quite apart from any revenue likely to arise from shipping, or otherwise,when steamers are able to reach the Bund,and it is therefore proposed that the existing river dues (of 1%) be doubled (making the levy 2% on duties) , and that the period of collection be extended until 1923,or 25 years from the original date." The President of the Chamber of

Commerce,however,now observed that no statement had yet reached the Chamber that its proposals in this regard had received the approval and sanction of the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

Accordingly , with the assent of my colleagues present at the meeting,I offered to address Y.E. on the subject,and to express the general hope that the explicit approval of Their Excellencies,the members of the Diplomatic Body,of this proposition to double the existing river dues,may be signified to me,for communication to the Chamber of Commerce,thus enabling the necessary steps towards raising the requisite funds to be taken,without further delay.

I have the honor to be etc.

(Sd) L.C.Hopkins.

H.B.M Consul-General

and Senior Consul.

His Excellency,

Don J.B. de Cologan/

etc., etc., etc.

Peking.

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(Sd) L.C.Hopkins.
H.B.M Consul-General
and Senior Consul.

His Excellency,
Don J.B. de Cologan
etc., etc., etc.
Peking.

Enclosure No. 14

Translation.

Mr.de Celogan to Mr.L.C.Hopkins,H.B.M.Consul General and
Senior Consul at Tientsin.

••••••••••••••••••••

Peking,3rd July,1901.

Mr.Consul General:-

I have the honor to inform you that the Diplomatic Corps has approved the proposal contained in your letter of the ~~3~~20th of June last, to double the taxes already existing for the improvement of the navigation of the Peiho.

Please accept Mr.Consul General the expression of my distinguished consideration.

(Sgd) B.J.de Celogan.

Enclosure No. 15

RIVER CONSERVANCY BOARD.

The question of rectifying the course of the Hai-ho (commonly called Pei-ho, from one of the several streams that converge at Tientsin to constitute that waterway) and of the work to be done to allow ships of a certain draft of water (12 feet to 12'6" at the utmost) to ascend the river to the Foreign Concessions of Tientsin, is a very old one.

After the disastrous flood of the spring of 1890, His Excellency Li Hung-chang, then Governor-General of Chihli, was induced to allow Mr. A. de Linde, Danish Engineer, to make surveys, on which a great scheme was proposed the same year by Mr. G. Detring, at the time and again at present, Commissioner at Tientsin of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. On the technical side this scheme had the advantage of beginning the work before the state of the river, as regards navigation, should get worse, as it has since done. As financial means, Mr. G. Detring, proposed to employ for the work the sum of one million Taels, subscribed in the South (Canton) for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood, and to repay this amount by annual instalments by levying extra-tonnage dues on every ship making use of the new channels. This would not have practically diverted the money from its intended object, as the work projected would have regulated the flow of the water so as to avoid future floods. A strong opposition on the part of the local Chinese Officials, who feared that the free navigation of the river might interfere with their private interests, succeeded in defeating the scheme.

The state of the river grew worse and worse so that in 1896 during several months even lighters and tug-boats could not come up to the Concessions.

This aroused at last the commercial community and led in the beginning of 1897 to the first negotiations between Count du Chaylard, French and Senior Consul, Mr. H. B. Bristow, H. B. M's Consul, with Mr. Ed. Cousins, Chairman of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. de Linde, as adviser, on one side, and His Excellency Wang Wen-shao, at the time Governor-General of Chihli on the other side, negotiations which concluded with the decision to undertake the first part of the work amounting to Tls. 250,000—, and the appointment of a mixed Commission to carry it on. This Commission was composed of:

The Tientsin Customs (Haikwan) Taotai.

Two Chinese Officials nominated by the Governor-General as the representatives of the two Chinese Companies: CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION Co., and CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING Co.

The Commissioner at Tientsin of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

Representatives of different shipping and lighters companies.

Representatives of the Foreign Concessions (in existence at the time).

Representative of Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce.

The necessary amount of money was provided for by grants from the Municipal Councils of the Foreign Concessions and from the TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co., LD., and an extra-tonnage due of 3 candareens per registered ton, levied for each trip; this last income, the most important one, (as the tonnage of the port being estimated at over 550,000 tons annually, it would represent more than three times the total amount of all the others) could not be levied until the work was finished and as certain Powers formally objected to any increase in the tonnage dues, it become necessary to find some other income approved by everybody that could be raised at once. Finally it was agreed, with the approbation of the Chinese Authorities and the Foreign Ministers at Peking, to levy an extra-duty of ½ per mille "ad valorem" on all merchandise, to be collected by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs on account of the Commission, to provide for the payment of interest and amortisation of a loan of Tls. 150,000.— guaranteed by the Municipality of the British Concession, the Governor-General giving the Tls. 100,000.- necessary to complete the Tls. 250,000.— needed to have the work done. This being secured the work began in the fall of 1898, and having been actively pushed since spring 1899, was nearly finished in spring 1900, thanks to the liberality of the ratepayers of the British Concession, who consented that certain of their Municipal properties should be mortgaged to guarantee the loan which otherwise could not have been raised.

Last year's events, still fresh to our memory, brought the destruction of nearly all the works and the indemnity claimed therefore from the Chinese Authorities amounts to Tls. 126,000.

Immediately after the taking of the Tientsin native City, the British Military Authorities tried to secure communication by the river and amongst others, concluded an agreement with MR. DE LINDE for several months by which, for payment of certain sums he undertook to have done the most necessary work to maintain the depth of the water in the river and water communication.

As the **REGLEMENTS GENERAUX D'ADMINISTRATION DE LA CITE CHINOISE DE TIENTSIN** established at the end of July through the unanimity of all the Commanding Officers of the Contingents of the Allied Powers did not mention this matter, the Council of the Provisional Government could not attend to it, especially on account of having its jurisdiction limited to the Mud Wall and want of funds.

It was only at the end of January of this year that His Excellency Field Marshal Count von Waldersee forwarded to the Council of the Provisional Government the new **REGLEMENTS GENERAUX DU GOUVERNEMENT PROVISOIRE DU DISTRICT DE TIENTSIN**, approved by all the Commanders in Chief of the Contingents of the Allied Powers, by which the jurisdiction of the Council was extended up to the sea, beyond Taku, and containing the following paragraph:

"II. Dans l'étendue du District dont la "juridiction lui est ainsi confiée, le "Conseil devra, au moyen de son organe "propre d'administration, (assurer la sé-"curite de la ville de Tientsin), achever les "travaux publics en cours et entreprendre "ceux qui paraitraient nécessaires—*main-"tenir et améliorer les communications "par les fleuves et canaux:* . . . ."

The translationof which is:

II. Within the District so entrusted to it, the Council must, with its own administration,(establish the security of the Tientsin city), complete the public works begun and undertake those which may seem necessary—*maintain and improve the communications by the rivers and canals:* . . . ."

The Council, which always kept an eye on this question, ordered, in obedience to the new **REGLEMENTS GENERAUX**, Mr. de Linde, in charge of the Public Works Department, to report on this subject and called immediately for the 16th of February an unofficial meeting of all the parties (Bodies, Corporations, Associations and others) interested in the matter so as to be able to discuss together the question and decide what should be done, as the said Council desired particularly to give to the commercial community of Tientsin the benefit of the work which was to be done in any case to secure, from a military point of view, communication by water; the revenue having largely increased lately, the Council had sufficient means to start the work at once, intending to get the balance from the indemnity to be paid by the Chinese Authorities who, in accepting the collective Note from the Ministers in Peking, have bound themselves to secure free communication between the Capital and the sea.

It is to be regretted that the Council having not clearly exposed the situation in the invitation to attend this meeting, some unfortunate misunderstanding, embittered by questions of precedency, arose and divided the Council of the Provisional Government and the Commissioner of Customs on one side from the Consular Body, Municipal Councils, Corporations, private Companies and the public in general on the other side.

Therefore the Council elected three of its Members, Major General de **WOGACK**, Lieutenant-Colonel **ARLABOSSE** and Lieutenant-Colonel **BOWER**, to constitute a Commission to take the necessary steps and to supervise the work. **MR. DETRING**, Commissioner of Customs, the only one of those invited who attended the meeting of February 16th, was requested to join the Commission.

The revenue of the Provisional Government having exceeded the highest expectations, the Council decided, especially on account of the urgency of having the work done before the rainy season, to put at the disposal of the Commission the amount of Tls. 100,000.–, so as to enable it to make a start at once.

At the meeting of the Commission held on March 10th/23rd, which **MR. DETRING**, Commissioner of Customs, attended on being invited to do so, it was decided, after having adopted some regulations, to begin at once the work of the first cutting (the nearest to Tientsin), at a cost of about Tls. 100,000. so that it could be finished before the rainy season (middle June) and to request **MR. DE LINDE** to report at once on the immediate removal of part of the Taku North Fort, near the mouth of the river, at present occupied by the Japanese who already have consented thereto, this work being estimated at Tls. 11,000.—. in all. The question of the two other cuttings was also discussed in particular regarding the possibility, of finishing them also before the rainy season.

On the 4th of March the Council sent to His Excellency **FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE**, in his quality of Senior of the Commanders in Chief, from whom the Council derives its powers, a long memorandum relating all that had happened.

This Memorandum set forth that the cost of the whole work was estimated ½ million Taels, of which Tls. 300,000— would accomplish in four months such work as would enable gunboats to ascend the river to the Concessions; that the foreign Banks at Tientsin were ready to advance the necessary loan at 7% (instead of 6%, as on the former loan); that the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs could hand annually to the Provisional Government some Tls. 21,000.—, levied on Chinese merchandise and paid formerly to the Authorities of the City. This Memorandum also stated that it would be just to free the Municipality of the British Concession from the guarantee given and include all the expenses of improving the navigability of the river in the indemnity due from the Chinese Government which has guaranteed that free communication shall exist between Peking and the sea. It was further proposed that until this indemnity shall be paid, each of the Powers having a representative on the Council should advance the amount of Tls. 50,000.—, making in all Tls. 300,000.—, which would permit to start at once the most necessary work; that to avoid the contingency of the Chinese controlling, at any day, the works and their maintenance, the Consular Body should naturally be designated to succeed in this matter the Provisional Government, after its removal, and therefore it would be advisable for said Body to be represented on the Provisional Government's Commission and that, if extra-dues on merchandise were to continue to be collected, representatives of Commerce, Shipping and Foreign Concessions ought also to join.

Meantime the General Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin had prepared a financial scheme and had forwarded it on March 2nd to the Consular Body with a proposal for administration, as follows:
Members of the Commission:

The Senior Consul or nominee of the Consular Body,

A Member of the Provisional Government.

The Commissioner at Tientsin of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

One representative of the shipping interests.

A representative from each properly constituted foreign Municipality.

Amongst others this Commission will have to:

Assume full control of the river works already created.

Accept all the obligations pertaining to the scheme of 1898 now in existence.

Assume complete financial control.

Appoint an expert consulting Engineer.

Financial scheme:

Out of the Tls. 150,000.—, 6% Municipal loan of 1898, Tls. 130,000.— are still outstanding.

As security for the payment of interest and amortisation until August 1st 1910 (12 years from August 1st 1898) 1% is levied on duties paid to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs

(The Customs tariff being generally based on a 5% "ad valorem" duty, 1% on duty is the same as ½ per mille "ad valorem" given above); this has been going on regularly.

It is estimated that a further sum of Tls. 300,000.— is needed for the new works and an interest of 7%, instead of 6%, must be provided for. As security for the payment of interest and amortisation the existing River dues of 1% ought to be doubled, making the levy 2% on duties, and the period of collection ought to be extended until 1923 or 25 years from the original date. This would be sufficient to terminate the remaining Tls. 130,000.— of the 6% loan and the new 7% loan of Tls. 300,000.—, in 1909 and 1919 respectively.

The amount collected was, after deducting the cost of collection, about Tls. 21,000— fully sufficient to meet the financial requirements of the 1898 loan. In doubling the dues that will bring in Tls. 42,000.—, which would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the two loans.

In addition to that the Chamber of Commerce proposed that:

All lighters coming to the Bund and Wharves or discharging in the Tientsin reach shall contribute 5 candareens per ton (dead weight) on the cargo brought up in their own bottoms. Provided always that such charge shall not be made if the depth of water in any part of the river between Taku and Tientsin be less than 9 feet.

All steamers coming to the Bund and Wharves or discharging in the Tientsin reach shall likewise contribute 5 candareens per ton (dead weight) on cargo brought up in their own bottoms.

Seagoing junks and sailing vessels reaching Tientsin shall also pay a proportionate sum.

All revenue arising from any or all of the above sources to be applied as follows, after deducting cost of collection.

2/3 to the immediate redemption of Bonds.

1/3 to form a maintenance fund.

The Chamber of Commerce believes that the steamship Companies will offer no opposition to the proposals on the understanding that the levying of dues (on Duties and Craft) will only remain in force so long as the financial obligations named above exist.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, representing the commercial community of the place, forwarded on March 12th to the Provisional Government copy of its two letters dated February 13th and March 2nd addressed to the Consular Body, acknowledging at the same time the keen interest taken by the said Provisional Government in the improvement of the navigability of the river.

According to this correspondence the Council of the Provisional Government wrote again to His Excellency **Field Marshal Count von Waldersee**, as Senior Commander in Chief, showing that this financial scheme was very onerous and could only come in force after a certain time needed to have the sanction of the proper Authorities to levy the dues mentioned (notwithstanding that the former dues could not be collected from subjects of certain Powers) and therefore maintaining its former proposal to include the amount in the indemnity due by the Chinese Government and to receive from the Powers represented in the Council the sum of Tls. 300,000.—, necessary to execute the works at once, as a loan to be redeemed on the payment of the indemnity by the Chinese Government. If, for any reason whatever, this amount should not be included in the indemnity, then the financial scheme of the Chamber of Commerce could be adopted and out of the proceeds of the loan the Tls. 300,000.- could be refunded to the Powers; there would be more time to thoroughly discuss and prepare this scheme, being not in a hurry, and things having quieted down and a normal state of affairs having been resumed, there will be even chance to get money at 6 %, which will be an important economy. As regards the composition of the Commission it is absolutely necessary that the Council of the Provisional Government keep supreme control as long as it is responsible to the Commanders in Chief; after that, the Consular Body, the only element of the Commission able to stand against the Chinese Authorities, should take its place It is well understood that seats on the Commission must be reserved for representatives of institutions, corporations, associations, companies and others who would contribute to the works and their maintainance as well as for the Commissioner at Tientsin of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

On March 3rd/16th the Consular Body held a meeting to which were invited to attend:

One Member of the Provisional Government,

Representatives of the Shipping Companies,

Representatives of Municipal Councils or Administration of Foreign Concessions,
and **Mr. de Linde**.

According to a decision taken at a previons meeting, the Commissioner at Tientsin of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs was not invited to attend.

The Senior Consul having in his

letter of February 15th to the Provisional Government declared that the Consular Body could only accept *suggestions* from the Provisional Government, the Council of this Body did not find it necessary to be represented at the meeting.

At this meeting it was decided:

To establish a Commission according to the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce with the exception of the Member of the Provisional Government and the Commissioner of Customs, and in place of the latter to ask, through the Diplomatic Body in Peking, the two Chinese plenipotentiaries, negotiating actually with the Foreign Ministers, to nominate a Chinese offical, of the rank of TAOTAI at least.

To ask the Diplomatic Body to cofirm the authorisation to levy the dues of 1 %. on Customs'duty, and to raise it to 2 %.

To claim from the Provisional Government the implements having been used for the former works and which might be in its hands.

To lay a protest before the Diplomatic Body in Peking so as to stop the Provisional Government from doing any thing that may interfere with the previous works.

The balance of the Chamber of Commerce's scheme was also approved, the Commission nominated as above to frame such rules and regulations regarding the other points as it may find necessary.

Although every thing was ready the Commission of the Provisional Government did not want to begin work before having received the approbation of the Commanders in Chief.

The result of all these schemes and correspondences was an understanding between the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, acting for that Body, and His Excellency FIELD MARSHAL Count VON WALDERSEE, as Senior Commander in Chief, acting for the Commanders in Chief, by which the number of the Members of the Commission was reduced to three, viz:

A Member of the Provisional Government,

A Member of the Consular Body,

The Commissioner at Tientsin of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs,

to whom were added, with consultative voice only,

Representatives of Commerce
Shipping and
Foreign Concessions.

This Commission to examine the question of improving the navigability of the Hai-Ho (Pei-Ho) technically and financially and to take, in an independant way such steps as would satisfy all parties interested in the matter.

Although this was agreed to at the end of March, it was only at the end of April that it was communicated at Tientsin to the Senior Consul by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body and to the Council of the Provisional Government by His Excellency **FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE.**

The Consular Body having seen in its meeting of April 17th/30th that the composition of the Commission was different from what it had proposed and finding a certain ambiguity in the Peking wording in regard to the Foreign Concessions (one part of that Body considering only as concessions those having a regular Municipal Council, namely the British and French Concessions, and the German Concession), has again referred the matter to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body who has only now confirmed the decision agreed to with His Excellency **FIELD MARSHAL COUNT VON WALDERSEE.**

Accordingly the first meeting of the Commission was held on May 9th/22nd,

Major General de **WOGACK**, Member of the Council of the Provisional Government of the District of Tientsin,

MR. L. C. HOPKINS, H. B. M's Consul General and Senior Consul,

MR. DETRING, Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, being present and constituting the Commission.

It was decided that the works should be divided in to three sections:

1. Maintainance of the river in its actual state, for which the Provisional Government offers a monthly subsidy of Tls. 5,000.—and even more if necessary; the actual monthly expenses on this head are between Tls. 2,000.—and Tls.3,000.—, not counting the wages of the engineer and others, who, being in the service of the Provisional Government, have freely given their time, care and labour to this work. As the Commission for the improvement of the navigability of the Hai-Ho (Pei-Ho) is entirely independant of the Provisional Government, it must have its own staff entirely under its orders and quite distinct from the one belonging to the Provisional Government (according to the opinion expressed by the latter), and therefore the Provisional Government offers at first sight Tls. 2,000.—more than the running monthly expenses so as to provide for the payment of a regular specially appointed staff.

2. Improvement of the navigability of the river so as to allow gunboats and therefore steamers of a certain draft to come up the river to the Foreign Concessions. The total cost of these works is estimated at Tls. 500,000.— of which the Provisional Government undertakes to provide the half, viz: Tls. 250,000.—; the

Provisional Government is even ready to advance all the money needed, specially as in the beginning the expenses will be small but will increase with the development of the works, with the understanding that it is to be repaid out of the funds raised by the Commerce, Shipping and Foreign Concessions, all pecuniarily interested in the completion of the works; as the representatives of these interests have only consultative voices, the Commission could choose amongst them a treasurer, and this would enable them to provide in an effective way that the funds are judiciously employed. It must not be overlooked that in the amount of indemnities claimed from China, are some Tls. 126,000.— for damage done to the works already executed for the improvement of the navigability of the river, although there seems to exist some lien on this item.

3. Maintainance of the navigability of the river when all the works of improvement shall be completed. There is no urgency in this matter and it could be discussed later when the works are nearing completion. It is most certain that all the parties interested, Commerce, Shipping and Concessions, will not protest against slight dues which will guarantee them the free navigation of the river up to the Concessions.

Therefore it was decided to call a meeting of all the Members of the Commission including those having a consultative voice, who are:

The French Consul as President of the French Municipal Council,

The Chairman of the Municipal Council of the British and Extra-British Concessions,

The Consuls for Germany,
Japan,
Russia,
Belgium,
United States of America,

as representatives of their respective Concessions; the latter only if the project of the United States Concession still holds good,

The Commanding Officers at Tientsin of the
Italian and
Austro-Hungarian
Contingents, as representatives of the respective Concessions occupied by them under orders from their respective Legations,

The Chairman of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce,

A representative of the Shipping Companies. To this effect Mr. Ed. Cousins, of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co., Agents of the "INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.", the oldest Shipping Company trading at this port, has been requested to call a meeting of *all* the Foreign Shipping Companies trading at this port and connecting Tientsin, Tongku and Taku between them and with coast and foreign ports, to elect such a representative.

So as to avoid further misunderstanding and not to have to explain all the facts in full detail at the meeting it has also been decided to draw up a memorandum as complete as possible, relating all that has happened. This memorandum to be send to any Member of the Commission including those with consultative voice, so that they may come to the meeting fully enlightened on the subject.

At a Meeting called by MR. ED COUSINS and held on May 11th/23rd, the Agents of the Shipping Companies elected as their representatives MR. W. FISHER, of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents of the "CHINA NAVIGATION Co.", LD.

Tientsin, June 1901.

✓Ack & file
JH

INDEX BUREAU
RECEIVED
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

Secretary of State.
AUG 19 1901

No.131.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 9th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington. Ackd Aug 20

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your further information in connection with my No.52 of March 29th, last, regarding the proposed reform of the Chinese Foreign Office, copies of correspondence exchanged between the Foreign Representatives and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the subject, from which it will be seen that the matter has been satisfactorily settled.

It is expected that an Imperial Edict, ordering the carrying out of the reforms suggested by the Foreign Representatives, will be shortly issued.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Three Enclosures:-

1. Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plens. April 22, 1901.
2. Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plens. June 29th, 1901
3. The Chinese Plens to Mr.de Cologan, July 1st, 1901.

No.131.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 9th, 1901.

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Secretary of State,
Washington.

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N° 131 Enclosure 1.

(Translation)

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, April 22, 1901.

Highness,
Excellency :

According to the terms of Article 12 of the Joint Note, His Majesty the Emperor of China pledged himself "To reform the Office of Foreign Affaires on the lines which the Powers shall indicate" I have the honor to inform you by this despatch of the conclusions reached on this subject by my colleagues.

Having established tha fact that the Tsungli Yamen has in the forty years of its existence abundantly demonstrated its incapacity to discharge the duties devolving upon it, the Representatives of the Powers have thought it necessary to substitute for it, for the good of China and the harmonious relations between the Empire and Foreign Governments an organization analagous to those existing in other countries.

They have thought it essential to give to the future office of Foreign Affaires all the guarantees of competence, regularity, promptitude and wise administration, lacking which the former one has demonstrated its incapacity, and without which the new one could not respond to its real purpose.

They have not had less in mind to place in the high position which belongs to it in the Empire the Board whose mission it is to settle, in the name of the Emperor, questions which should occupy the first rank in the preoccupations of China.

The Representatives of the Powers think in the first place that the duties previously entrusted to the Tsungli Yamen

were divided among a too large number of personages, and that it is necessary to substitute for the too divided and intangible responsibilities a more effective and more direct responsibility

They are of opinion that the Office of Foreign Affairs should have at its head a single Minister, whose rank, influence and power correspond with the exigencies of his situation. This Minister should have the title of "President of the Office of Foreign Affairs", should be a Prince (Wang), or a Duke (Kung), and should consequently belong to the Imperial family. He shall have two assistants, one of whom shall be chosen among the members of the Grand Council (Chün Chi-Chü), and the other shall have at least the personal rank of President of one of the Ministries, or Boards (Pu). These three shall have exclusive charge of the direct relations with the Foreign Diplomatic Agents. They shall receive each of them a salary in conformity with the high functions with which they will be invested, and in conformity with the usages obtaining in all civilized countries. They shall receive either separately or the three together, the Diplomatic Agents who shall have to treat, in the name of their Governments, business with China. When the business shall be of a particularly important nature and the Diplomatic Agents shall express the wish, the President of the Bureau of Foreign Affaires shall assist personally either alone, or with his assistants, at the interviews asked for. For it is only on account of the probable multiplicity of his occupations and because his other obligations as member of the Imperial family may prevent him from devoting all his time to his ministry that two collaborators are given him, but in reality it is he who has in the conduct of affairs the principal duty and responsibility. It is his were divided among a too large number of personages, and that it is necessary to substitute for the too divided and intangible responsibilities a more effective and more direct responsibility.

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The name of Tsung-li Yamen which recalls unpleasant memories and which does not express sufficiently well the importance, and the authority ~~and~~ & the power ~~won~~ which devolves under the responsibility of the order of the Sovereign, the highest functions in the State, is done away with. It shall be replaced in virtue of an Imperial Decree by that of Wai-wu Pu, and in the order of official precedence the Wai-wu Pu shall pass before the six Boards or Tribunals.

It is desirable that the three members of the Wai-wu-Pu shall have as extended as possible a knowledge of International questions and of the method in vogue of settling them in civilized countries. So as to have under this last point of view an additional guarantee, it ~~would~~ is be necessarythat, under the orders of the three members of the Wai-wu Pu, there shall be with the title of Chief of Bureau, two officials capable by their experience and their personal competency to place the administration ~~to~~ w which they are associated in more complete harmony than was the Tsungli Yamen with analagous organizations existing abroad. It would also be desirable that one of these two high functionaries should know an European language.

Such are the conditions laid down by the Representatives of the Powers for the reform of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, and I have the honor to request of your Highness and Your Excellency to be pleased to solicit from His Majesty the Emperor of China the necessary measures name alone and his address which shall appear on the official correspondence of the Diplomatic Agents, and his two colleagues who have the rank and titles inferior to his have particularly as their duty to treat current business, while having neverthe-less quality to treat the others.

The name of Tsung-li Yamen which recalls unpleasant memories and which does not express sufficiently well the importance, ~~and~~ the authority, and the power on which devolved under the responsibility of the orders of the Sovereign, the highest functions in the State, is done away with. It shall be replaced in virtue of an Imperial Decree by that of Wai-wu Pu, and in the order of official precedence the Wai-wu Pu shall pass before the six Boards or Tribunals.

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Such are the conditions laid down by the Representatives of the Powers for the reform of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, and I have the honor to request of your Highness and Your Excellency to be pleased to solicit from His Majesty the Emperor of China the necessary measures to put the same into effect.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

No.131, Enclosure 2.

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

....

Peking, June 29th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

In a letter dated the 22nd of April, which I had the honor to send you in the name of the Foreign Representatives, I informed you of the conditions laid down by them for the reform of the office of Foreign Affairs of the Empire.

I beg that Your Highness and Your Excellency will inform me what action has been taken on this communication.

(Signed) B, J, de Cologan.

No.131,Enclosure 2.

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

....

Peking, June 20th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

In a letter dated the 22nd of April, which I had the honor to send you in the name of the Foreign Representatives, I informed you of the conditions laid down by them for the reform of the office of Foreign Affairs of the Empire.

I beg that Your Highness and Your Excellency will inform me what action has been taken of this communication.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

No.131, Enclosure 3.

Peking July 1st, 1901.

Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang,
Plenipotentiaries, etc, etc, etc.
to
Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 28th of June, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in which you stated that in a letter dated the 22nd of April, which you sent in the name of the Foreign Representatives, you informed us of the conditions laid down by them for the reform of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the Empire,- and you desire to know what action had been taken of this communication.

In reply, we beg to say that on receipt of the communication referred to, we at once presented a special memorial to the Throne on the subject, and a Rescript was issued ordering the Governmental Administrative Board together with the Board of Civil Office to take the question into consideration and report.

Generally speaking the recommendations of the Foreign Representatives will not be altered, but there are minute details to be decided , and when this is done we will at once communicate with Your Excellency upon the subject. In the meantime we send this reply for Your Excellency's information.

No. 665

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
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Returned to the files
Oct 25, '02

July 10th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Translation of Proclamations issued by Russian Imperial Commissioner at Newchwang. Taxes levied. Prohibition of sale of samshu.

No. 665.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose translations of two proclamations recently issued by the, what is styled, "Russian Imperial Commissioner", who, I presume, is the same as the Russian Civil Administrator.

One proclamation provides for the expenses of the Port of Newchwang for the present year, and the other prohibits sale of samshu at that port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

Two proclamations, as above.

Enclosure No.1 With Despatch No. 665.

From Newchwang.

Proclamation of the Russian Imperial Commissioner at Ying-k'ou (Newchwang)

Ao, by appoint of H. I.M. Emperor of Russia, Commissioner of Affairs at Ying k'ou and Superintendent of Customs, issues this Proclamation of strict prohibition;-

Whereas all samshu brought from the interior is allowed only to be shipped from the Port and is not allowed to be sold in the Port, therefore this special Proclamation is issued that all you merchants and wine-shop proprietors may take advantage and obey. After the issue of this Proclamation, should any clandestinely deal in or illicitly sell (said samshu), on its being discovered or information given thereof, the offense will be punished with extra severity, and on no account will any leniency be shown.

Let each one tremble and obey. Do not disregard nor say that sufficient notice was not given.

Special Proclamation.

Kuanghsu, XXV11 Year, Fifth Moon, 6th Day.

(June 21st, 1901)

Enclosure No. / With Despatch No. 665.

From Newchwang.

Proclamation of the Russian Imperial Commissioner
at Ying-k'ou (Newchwang)

Ao, by appoint of H. I.M. Emperor of Russia, Commissioner of Affairs at Ying k'ou and Superintendent of Customs, issues this Proclamation of strict prohibition;-

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Let each one tremble and obey. Do not disregard nor say that sufficient notice was not given.

Special Proclamation.

Kuanghsu, XXVII Year, Fifth Moon, 6th Day.

(June 21st, 1901)

Enclosure No. - With Despatch No. 665.

From Newchwang.

Proclamation of the Russian Imperial Commissioner at Ying-k'ou (Newchwang)

Ao, by appointment of H.I.M.Emperor of Russia, Commissioner of Affairs at Ying-k'ou and Superintendent of Customs, issues this Proclamation for the thorough information of all the merchants of the Port, that all may give heed and act accordingly

I find that in the year begun 1st of First Month, Russian Calendar, and ending 31st of the Twelfth Month, i.e., according to the Chinese Calendar, from Kuanghsu, XXVlth Eleventh Moon, and 24th Day, to XXvllth Year Twelfth Moon, and 4th Day, our Port will expend for the Police Department, Sanitary Department, Military Police Uniforms, Salaries of Officials, Head-men, fifteen, River watch-men, various Public Works, Repairs to Embankment (or bund), Repairs of Temples (perhaps used for public purposes), Grant for Four Boats (Ferries), House Rent, Coolie hire at the Grain Market of San-kiang, and incidentals, sixteen items in all, the sum of $91,390. This amount must be paid from the contributions of the shop-keepers, opium hongs, river boats, grain hongs, and cart and sedan-chair hongs Examination shows that the number of shops in Ying-k'ou is more than 1,400, and it has now been decided by the Public Council (perhaps rate-payers meeting), to divide these shops into eighteen classes, and that the

1st Class, Chief shops, will pay $60.00 each month				
1st Class Second Grade Shops	will	pay	$50.00 each month	
2nd Class	"	"	"	$40.00
3rd Class	"	"	"	$30.00
4th Class	"	"	"	$25.00
5th Class	"	"	"	$20.00

6th Class Shops will pay $18.00 each month
7th " " " " 14.00
8th " " " " 12.00
9th " " " " 11.00
10th " " " " 10.00
11th " " " " 9.00
12th " " " " 8.00
13th " " " " 7.00
14th " " " " 6.00
15th " " " " 5.00
16th " " " " 4.00
17th " " " " 2.00
18th " " " " 1.50

The total amount thus collected each month will amount to $7,350.50, and for the whole year will amount to $88,290. The opium hongs number ten, and each hong will pay (an additional) tax of $40.00 per annum, making $1,000 in all. As to the cart tax, it is estimated that this amounts to about $1,000 each winter, and the chair tax to about $700.00, and that the total collection will foot up to about $91,390, sufficient to discharge the fore-going items of expenditure.

This Proclamation is therefore issued for the information of the merchants of the Port. All should take pains to visit the Council and note carefully in what class they are each registered, and thus make their monthly payments accordingly, handing the sum due to the officials of the Council, and the said Council will give a certificate of the same, stating that such and such class has paid so much money, and will further under the proper month enter the receipt with proper care. Aside from these amounts no other tax will be exacted. Should there be any among the merchants who think that their classification is unjust, two weeks time are allowed within which they may come and enter complaint and have correction made.

6th Class Shops will pay $18.00 each month

7th	"	"	"	"	14.00
8th	"	"	"	"	12.00
9th	"	"	"	"	11.00
10th	"	"	"	"	10.00
11th	"	"	"	"	9.00
12th	"	"	"	"	8.00
13th	"	"	"	"	7.00
14th	"	"	"	"	6.00
15th	"	"	"	"	5.00
16th	"	"	"	"	4.00
17th	"	"	"	"	2.00
18th	"	"	"	"	1.50

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After the expiration of the time mentioned no change will be permitted.

After the issue of this Proclamation all sho-keepers must pay up the five months' taxes already due, that is for the period from the 1st of the First Month, Russian Calendar, i.e., the 24th Day of the Eleventh Moon of the XXVllth Year of Kuanghsu , to the present, handing the same to the Council. Let there be no delay. Should any families refuse to pay, the said Council is authorized to investigate and bring suit, and I, the Superintendent, will certainly punish without leniency. Let each one reverently obey. Do not procrastinate. Special Proclamation.

Kuanghsu, XVllth Year, Fifth Moon, 6th Day.

(June 21st, 1901)

After the expiration of the time mentioned no change will be permitted.

After the issue of this Proclamation all sho-keepers must pay up the five months' taxes already due, that is for the period from the 1st of the First Month, Russian Calendar, i.e., the 24th Day of the Eleventh Moon of the XXVIIth Year of Kuang-hsu , to the present, handing the same to the Council. Let there be no delay. Should any families refuse to pay, the said Council is authorized to investigate and bring suit, and I, the Superintendent, will certainly punish without leniency. Let each one reverently obey. Do not procrastinate. Special Proclamation.

Kuanghsu, XVIIth Year, Fifth Moon, 6th Day.

(June 21st, 1901)

No. 666.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 10th, 1901.

Ackd Aug. 21

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Charges made by His Excellency Li Hung-chang against five American citizens for robbery. Action taken by Legation.

No. 666.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose a translation of the charges against five American citizens for robbery, made by His Excellency Li Hung-chang, and copies of the correspondence showing my action in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures:

1. Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers, July 3rd, 1901
2. Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers, July 2nd, 1901.
3. Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson, July 3rd, 1901
4. Mr. Squiers to Consul Ragsdale, July 3rd, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Depspatch No. 666.

F. O. 230/

Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers.

In re Complaint vs. Five Americans Seized for Robbery.

Li, Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc. etc., sends this despatch.

According to the report of the Brigate General Li-an-t'ung, in charge of the district of T'ungchow and Yung-p'ing Fu, on the 10th of the present Moon, (June 25th), near dark about seven o'clock, suddenly five Americans, with an interpreter and three other Chinese, four single mule carts and four carters, went straight into the village of Cheng-ko-chuang, in the District of San-he, entered the Kuang-lung pawn-shop and falsely represented that the proprietor of the said pawn-shop was accused by the native Christians of having formarly been a leader of the Boxers and of having rapidfiring guns concealed guns about his place, for which they had come to make search. The proprietor of the pawn-shop andnhis employes earnestly controverted this charge. The foreigners then demanded Tls. 5,000. The proprietor of the pawn-shop refused, saying that it was impossible for him to rais that amount. The foreigners, with their Chinese confederates, thereupon took the proprietor and the employes, five men, and tied them up, overturned boxes and trunks and ransacked every where. The proprietor and his employes offered to give over Tls. 500, but the foreigners did not consider this sufficient and thereupon seized them, strung up one and wounded one and afterwards fired several shots for the purpose of terrifying them. The Lieutenant commanding the Middle Patrol of the Right Battalion, Wang Ta-ching, hearing of the disturbance, went to enquire into the matter. They then resisted arrest, but fortunately the soldiers whom he had brought by the exertion of their strength at once seized the five foreigners, one wounded Chinese and one carter. The rest, including the interpreter,

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escaped. They also seized one damaged small Manlicher rifle, one thirteen shor rifle, one six shooter Mauser rifle, one single shot Mauser rifle, one six-chambered revolver and one apricot-yellow military jacket. They further recovered Tls. 390 odd of the booty taken, which they restored to its owner They sent the men and the other articles to his camp (the camp of the T'ungchow-Yung-p'ing Brigade General). He sent an officer to investigate, and the report of the evidence, copied on a separate document, was forwarded. The speech of the five foreigners not being understood, he was only able to have their names written on a slip of paper, which he forwarded with his petition, requesting me to inquire into the matter and deal with it. Thereupon I despatched an interpreter, Mr.Tseng, Second Class Secretary of a Board, to report the circumstances and to send the original petition and evidence to Your Excellency requesting examination. Afterwards I received Your Excellency at my Yamen and we consulted face to face as to whether I should order the said Brigade General who made the report to forward the foreigners under guard to Pekin. They have already been delivered. Now having turned over these five foreigners, I ought according to custom to send a deputy to join in the investigation, but I hear that your honorable Legation is not able to try the case but must send the criminals to Tientsin and appoint an officer to try them. But as to whether the complainant, Chang Yung-fang and the Chinese, Yang Te-lin, who was wounded by the foreigners, together with the carter Hsiao San, ought to be sent also to Tientsin for comparison of their evidence, or whether I should order them sent here for trial, I must consult clearly with Your Excellency and await your reply informing me of your decision. As for the five foreigners, who were really guilty of extorting money and of binding the proprietor and his employees and stringing one of them up, and using fire-arms to wound people, according to the Chinese code they should be sum-escaped. They also seized one damaged small Mannlicher rifle, one thirteen shot rifle, one six shooter Mauser rifle, one single shot Mauser rifle, one six-chambered revolver and one apricot-yellow military jacket. They further recovered Tls. 200 odd of the booty taken, which they restored to its owner. They sent the men and the other articles to his camp (the camp of the T'ungchow-Yung-p'ing Brigade General). He sent an officer to investigate, and the report of the evidence, copied on a separate document, was forwarded. The speech of the five foreigners not being understood, he was only able to have their names written on a slip of paper, which he forwarded with his petition requesting me to inquire into the matter and deal with it. Thereupon I despatched an interpreter, Mr. Tseng, Second Class Secretary of a Board, to report the circumstances and to send the original petition and evidence to Your Excellency requesting communication. Afterwards I received Your Excellency at my Yamen and we consulted face to face as to whether I should order the said Brigade General who made the report to forward the foreigners under guard to Pekin. They have already been delivered. Upon having turned over these five foreigners, I ought according to custom to send a deputy to join in the investigation, but I hear that your honorable Legation is not able to try the case but must send the criminals to Tientsin and appoint an officer to try them. But as to whether the complainant, Chang Yung-Fang and the Chinese, Yang Te-lin, who was wounded by the foreigners, together with the carter Hsiao San, ought to be sent also to Tientsin for comparison of their evidence, or whether I should order them sent here for trial, I must consult clearly with Your Excellency and await your reply informing me of your decision. As for the five foreigners, who were really guilty of extorting money and of binding the proprietor and his employees and stringing one of them up, and using fire-arms to wound people, according to the Chinese code they should be summarily executed. As to the method of dealing with the case according to your honorable country's law, I must request Your Excellency to inform me by despatch after their conviction, that I may know the severity of your honorable country's military law and that our friendly relations may be strengthened. I have to request that Your Excellency will not keep me in suspense. As in duty bound I send this despatch to Your Excellency for your examination and that you may take appropriate action. I shall await your reply.

Enclosure, copy of the evidence, one document, and petition of the complainant, one document.

Kuang-hsu, XXVll Year, Fifth Moon, 18th day.

(July 3d. 1901)

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Enclosure, copy of the evidence, one document, and petition of the complainant, one document.

Kwang-hsu, XXVII Year, Fifth Moon, 18th day.
(July 3d. 1901)

Enclosure in F. O. 230.

Petition of Chang Yung-fang

Petition of Chang Yung-fang, A. B. A., twenty six years of age, residing in the town of Chang-ko-chuang, northwest of the District City of San-ho, praying the favor of an examination and punishment of native robbers in league with foreigners who entered and despoiled his pawn-shop.

Your petitioner humbly represents that he established a pawnshop at Chang-ko-chuang, that suddenly, on the evening of the 10th inst., five foreigners, six native robbers and four carters, with four small carts, forced their way into the pawnshop and courtyard, fired off guns, seized petitioner's father, together with employees, and tied them up in the office, robbed all the rest of money and bound and beat them. Early the next morning, having gathered together Tls. 500, they released them. They also took head ornaments no longer in pawn (i.e., the time for redeeming them had past), 80 ounces weight, and clothing and other articles no longer in pawn, amount unknown. The head ornaments and clothing in pledge were also thrown into confusion, and how much is missing it is impossible to reckon at once. When the foreigners went away they took petitioner's younger brother, but luskily Lieutenant Wang, commanding, and Lieutenant Shen of the Right Battalion of your worthy Regiment, led soldiers to pursue and seize them and recover Tls. 394.10, leaving a balance unrecovered of Tls. 105.90, together with 84 ounces of head ornaments. They seized alive the five foreigners, one carter and one wounded native robber, together with four small carts. Your petitioner, on examination of this affair, thinks that, although the foreigners were assisted in this robbery by native robbers from a distance, there must have been local ruffians secretly concerned in bringing them in. After further inquiry shall discover the truth your petitioner will present another report with accusations. Your petitioner has no other resource but to humbly pray Your Excellency, a

Enclosure in F. O. 230.

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humane and wise General, to graciously grant to take action in the matter, make investigation and punish, and he will forever be grateful for your great virtue.--

Enclosure in F. O. 230

Evidence of Witnesses.

1. Ch'eng T'ing-shu, a merchant connected with the Kuang-lung pawn-shop, in Chang-ko-chuang, of the District of San-ho, testifies:-

On the evening of the 10th inst. at seven o'clock there suddenly arrived five foreigners, an interpreter named Shih, three other Chinese, four small carts and four carters. The foreigners and others, with the interpreter, entered the pawn-shop and with angry words said;"The Christians have made accusation against you that you were formerly leaders of the Boxers and concealed rapid-firing guns in your premises, and we have come to make search" In a hundred ways they threatened us, and seized the proprietor and employees, strung up one and bound three. The proprietor, seeing the matters were in such a bad way, cried bitterly and begged them saying:- "I am not a Boxer, neither have I any fire-arms. If you, sirs, want your expenses paid I will divide with you."

But the foreigners, the interpreter and the others said they wanted Tls. 5,000. Afterwards they reduced their demands to Tls 3,000. The proprietor was not able to raise this amount and several times pleaded with them to relent. The foreigners also took an employee of the pawn-shop named Shih and beat him. The proprietor had no resource but to give them silver sycee to the amount of Tls. 500,-to the foreigners 400 and to the interpreter Tls 100,- besides small change to the amount of Tls 10 odd. But the foreigners were not satisfied and searched and robbed at their pleasure. Boxes and chests were all overturned and they kept firing off guns to grighten us. At that time luckily the soldiers on duty appeared for our protection. Shots were exchanged, but they seized all the foreigners and recovered Tls 394.10, which was returned at once to the owner. True report of his evidence.

Enclosure in F. O. 230

Evidence of Witnesses.

1. Ch'eng T'ing-shu, a merchant connected with the Kuang-lung pawn-shop, in Chang-ko-chuang, of the District of San-ho, testifies:-

On the evening of the 10th inst. at seven o'clock there suddenly arrived five foreigners, an interpreter named Shih, three other Chinese, four small carts and four carters. The foreigners and others, with the interpreter, entered the pawn-shop and with angry words said;"The Christians have made accusation against you that you were formerly leaders of the Boxers and concealed rapid-firing guns in your premises, and we have come to make search" In a hundred ways they threatened us, and seized the proprietor and employees, strung up one and bound three. The proprietor, seeing the matters were in such a bad way, cried bitterly and begged them saying:- "I am not a Boxer, neither have I any fire-arms. If you, sirs, want your expenses paid I will divide with you."

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(Evidence of witnesses)

2. The Chinese, Yang Te-lin, testifies;-

I am a native of T'ung-chow, in Chihli, and established i the Shuang-yin-k'uei pencil shop, at the Liu-li-ch'ang, in Pekin as a means of livelihood. Since last year I have been without business, and one day Mr. Shih Chen-ch'uan, an interpreter to certain Americans and a native of the Ting-shing District, offered to get me employment as a servant to the foreigners at $3.00 a day. On the 8th of the present month we left Pekin. We had no trouble on the road. On the evening of the 10th we arrived at Chang-ko-chuang. All the foreigners, with the interpreters and others, entered the pawn shop together and demanded money of the accountant. They then seized the accountant and others, strung up one and bound three, wounded one man and went about at their pleasure searching and upsetting and threatening in a hundred ways, and thus extorted money to the amount of Tls. 500.

I, seeing the bad state of affairs, hid myself, but afterwards, hearing the report of fire-arms and not know the reason therefor, I wanted to climb over the wall and run away, when a foreigner, seeing me, fired and wounded me severely in the right shoulder. Shih Chen-ch'uang, the interpreter, with the servants, Liu Fu-ch'en and Yang Yu-ch'un, three in all, escaped. I know nothing further about the affair.

True report of his testimony.

3. The carter, Hsiao San, testifies;-

I am a native of Nan-kung District, of Chi Chow. In Pekin I earned my living by driving a cart for hire at Shih-k'ou (The vegetable market). On the evening of the 7th inst. I was hired by foreigners to take them to Chang-ko-chuang, and on the 8th we left Pekin. On the 10th we arrived at Chang-ko-chuang. The foreigners, with the interpreters and others, got out of the carts and entered the pawn-shop and demanded money. Afterwards I heard the report of fire-arms, and an officer with soldiers

(Evidence of witnesses)

8. The Chinese, Yang Te-lin, testifies:-

I am a native of T'ung-chow, in Chihli, and established in the Kuang-yin-k'uei pencil shop, at the Liu-li-ch'ang, in Pekin as a means of livelihood. Since last year I have been without business, and one day Mr. Shih Chen-ch'uan, an interpreter to certain Americans and a native of the Ying-ching District, offered to get me employment as a servant to the foreigners at $1.00 a day. On the 8th of the present month we left Pekin. We had no trouble on the road. On the evening of the 10th we arrived at Chang-ko-chuang. All the foreigners, with the interpreters and others, entered the pawn shop together and demanded money of the accountant. They then seized the accountant and others, strung up one and bound three, wounded one man and went about at their pleasure searching and upsetting and threatening in a hundred ways, and thus extorted money to the amount of Tls. 500.

I, seeing the bad state of affairs, hid myself, but afterwards, hearing the report of fire-arms and not know the reason therefor, I wanted to climb over the wall and run away, when a foreigner, seeing me, fired and wounded me severely in the right shoulder. Shih Chen-ch'uang, the interpreter, with the servants, Liu Yu-ch'en and Yang Yu-ch'un, three in all, escaped. I know nothing further about the affair.

True report of his testimony.

9. The carter, Hsiao San, testifies:-

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True report of his evidence.

Major 9th Inft'ry, Commanding U. S. Legation Guard.

made an attack and I was seized. The interpreter and the followers of the foreigners, except the one seized, all fled. As to the further circumstances of the affair I know nothing.

True report of his evidence.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 666.

United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, July 2nd, 1901.

The Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that the five civilians arrested by the Chinese military authorities at Chang Ke Chwan now in confinement at this camp, all claim to be American citizens. Their names are:

Henry Francis/

James Winn,

Robert Leslie,

Alfred Plant,

Andy Helm.

The prisoner Henry Francis is named H. F. Piper and is a British subject. James Winn is believed to be a deserter from the U. S. Navy.

Of the others nothing is known except that Alfred Plant was employed as cook by the Q. M., U. S. A. at Tung Chow.

Instructions are requested as to the disposition to be made of these men.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) E. B. Robertson

Major 9th Inft'ry, Commanding U. S. Legation Guard.

Enclosure No. 4 in Despatch No. 666.

United States Legation Guard.

Peking, China, July 2nd, 1901.

The Charge d'Affaires,

U. S. Legation,

Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the five civilians arrested by the Chinese military authorities at Chang Ke Chwan now in confinement at this camp, all claim to be American citizens. Their names are:

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James Winn,

Robert Leslie,

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Of the others nothing is known except that Alfred Plant was employed as cook by the Q. M., U. S. A. at Tung Chow.

Instructions are requested as to the disposition to be made of these men.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd) E. B. Robertson

Major 9th Inf'try, Commanding U. S. Legation Guard.

Enclosure No. 3 With Despatch No. 666.

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson.

****

Mis. No. 794

Peking, July 3rd, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,
9th United States Infantry,
Commanding Legation Guard,
Peking.

Sir :

Replying to your communication of the 2nd instant, regarding the arrest of five civilians by the Chinese Military authorities and whom you now hold in confinement, I beg to request that, in-as-much-as they cannot be brought to trial here, you will send them to Tientsin, under proper guard, on Friday next, there to be turned over to the United States Consul for trial.

I enclose a copy of the Viceroy's note giving charges against them.

I am,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Copy of charges preferred by Chinese authorities.

Enclosure No. 3 With Despatch No. 666.

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson.

****

Mis. No. 794

Peking, July 3rd, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,
9th United States Infantry,
Commanding Legation Guard,
Peking.

Sir :

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I enclose a copy of the Viceroy's note giving charges against them.

I am,
Sir,
Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Copy of charges preferred by Chinese authorities.

Enclosure. No. 4 With Despatch No. 666.

Mr. Squiers to Consul Ragsdale

****

Con. No. 1050.

8

Peking, July 3rd, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Tientsin.

Sir :

I beg to inform you that I have directed the Commanding Officer of the Legation Guard to take to Tientsin, under proper guard, the following named persons: Henry Francis, James Winn, Robert Leslie, Alfred Plant and Andy Holm, there to be turned over to you on charges brought against them by the Chinese authorities, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. All of these men claim to be American citizens, but I understa Henry Francis, whose real name is H. F. Piper, is a British subject. If, on investigation, you find this to be true, he should be turned over to the British authorities, with a copy of the charges.

I have requested the Viceroy to send the complainants and witnesses to Tientsin, and that due notice be given you on their arrival there.

I am,
Sir,
Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Copy of charges preferred by Chinese authorities.

Enclosure. No. 4 With Despatch No. 666

Mr. Squiers to Consul Ragsdale

****

Con. No. 1050.

Peking, July 3rd, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Tientsin.

Sir :

I beg to inform you that I have directed the Commanding Officer of the Legation Guard to take to Tientsin, under proper guard, the following named persons: Henry Francis, James Winn, Robert Leslie, Alfred Plant and Andy Holm, there to be turned over to you on charges brought against them by the Chinese authorities, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. All of these men claim to be American citizens, but I understa Henry Francis, whose real name is H. F. Piper, is a Brittish subject. If, on investigation, you find this to be true, he should be turned over to the Brittish authorities, with a copy of the charges.

I have requested the Viceroy to send the complainants and witnesses to Tientsin, and that due notice be given you on their arrival there.

I am,
Sir,
Respectfully yours,
(Sgd.) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

Copy of charges preferred by Chinese authorities.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
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2nd ASST SECRETARY

To War Dept.
Ack.

No. 667.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 10th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

√ Ack^d & to
√ War Dept
Aug 20

Subject: Condition of affairs in the Province of Chihli.

No. 667.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 10th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that there has been a slight general improvement in the condition of affairs in this Province. The Germans having ceased sending out their punitive expeditions has helped matters somewhat, but the unusual Spring rains, with an excellent crop in sight, giving the people plenty of work and a future to live for, has done more than anything else to re-establish something like good order, at least in the vicinity of Peking. Even here, however, one hears of raids by bands of brigands numbering from one hundred to two hundred almost within sight of the walls of the City. A chinaman was robbed near the temple I occupy in the Western Hills, and through him I was able to secure the names of many of the leaders and their hiding places. I sent the list to Mr. Hu, Ex-Governor of Peking, and who has been especially appointed to restore order in and near the

Capital

Capital, but he said he could do nothing until he had troops (Chinese) to support him.

In the cities occupied by foreign troops one hears more favorable reports. The military police are being gradually replaced by Chinese with satisfactory results.

Alarming reports have come from Shansi regarding the movements of Prince Tuan and General Tung-fu-hsiang, but from all that can be learned here they are either untrue or very much exaggerated, We have had some similar reports as to murder of Belgian Missionaries in Shansi, but they cannot be confirmed.

Reports from the district of which Pao-ting-fu is the center are not favorable. Chinese soldiers have been allowed to occupy the district cities T'ang Wan and Man Cheng.

It is not believed any general uprising will follow the withdrawal of the troops (foreign) but close observers believe that the persecution and murder of native Christians must be expected.

I enclose translations of two notes and an Imperial Decree which shew that the Chinese are making some effort

towards

towards putting their house in order.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

1. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Squiers, June 23d, 1901 .
2. Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers, July 2nd, 1901.
3. Translation from the "Peking Gazette" of June 27th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 667.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Squiers.

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F.O.No. 226.

Prince Ch'ing, President of the Tsungli Yamen, Manchu Prince of the First Rank, etc.,etc., has the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Yamen is in receipt of a despatch from the Tartar General of Sui-yuan-ch'eng, stating that from a detailed report of the Kuei-Sui Taotai it appears that a certain missionary, Kou Wan-ch'ing and others had sent a letter on the 18th day of the Third Moon of the present year (May 6th) saying that some of the native Christians from Hou Shan had come to Sui-yuan-ch'eng and reported that the hearts of the people in that region were not tranquil, that the Mongol Prince of the Ssu-tzu Tribe had collected his troops with the result that the native Christians were meditating flight, and did not dare to plow or sow, etc.

The Taotai further reports that he had sent a blue plumed Captain, T'u-chia-peng-te-p'u-shih-pa, with a desoatch in Mongolian, to the Headquarters of the League Chieftian, to appeal to his sense of right and to command him to at once disband his Mongolian patrol to avoid creating suspicions in the minds of the Christians; further to command him to issue orders to all under his authority to safely protect (the Christians) in the hope that Mongoliansand Christians might live in concord etc.

The Captain reported that he had gone with all speed to Wu-lan-ch'a-pu, the headquarters of the Chieftain, and had explained matters in detail. According to the statements of the Administrator, A-Mu-Chia,and others, their Chieftain had repeatedly received orders to protect the missionaries and the Christians, and, although he had gathered troops for patrolling, it was with no other purpose than to protect

Inclosure No. / with Despatch No. 6??

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Squiers.

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rince Ch'ing, President of the Tsungli Yamen, Marquis ince of the First Rank, etc., etc., has the honour to inform our Excellency that the Yamen is in receipt of a despatch rom the Tartar General of Sui-yuan-ch'eng, stating that from a etailed report of the Kuei-hua Taotai it appears that a certain missionary, Fou Wan-ch'ing and others had sent a letter on the 12th day of the Third Moon of the present year (May ...) saying that some of the native Christians from Hou Shang had come to Sui-yuan-ch'eng and reported that the hearts of the people in that region were not tranquil, that the Mongol Prince of the Han-tan Tribe had collected his troops with the result that the native Christians were contemplating flight, and did not care to plow or sow, etc.

The Taotai further reports that he has sent a blue plumed Captain, T'u-chia-pang-tsa-p'u-shi-pa, with a despatch in Mongolian, to the Headquarters of the League Chieftain, to appeal to his sense of right and to command him to at once disband his Mongolian patrol to avoid creating suspicions in the minds of the Christians; further to command him to issue orders to all under his authority to safely protect (the Christians) in the hope that Mongolians and Christians might live in concord etc.

The Captain reported that he had gone with all speed to Wan-chia-tzu, the headquarters of the Chieftain, and had explained matters in detail. According to the statements of the Administrator, A-hu-chia, and others, their Chieftain had repeatedly received orders to protect the missionaries and the Christians, and, although he had gathered troops for patrolling, it was with no other purpose than to protect honest folk from the bandits and disbanded soldiers who were robbing the people in all directions. He had no other purpose. Now that he had received this order, he would at once obey and disband his troops, etc.

The Captain also said that he had seen with his own eyes the said Administrator and the rest disband the troops that had been gathered in that place for patrolling, officers and men amounting to a hundred and odd names.

The Taotai had afterwards received a despatch in Mongolian from the Chieftain, saying that in obedience to his orders he had gathered very few troops since last uear, and these to patrol their pasture grounds, that now having received this command, he had disbanded them, that the native Christian farmers within the borders of their tribal territory were following their calling as of old, etc.

The Tartar General states that, from this report of the Taotai, he learns that Mongolians, Chinese and Christians are mingled together on the grazing grounds of the Ssu-tzu Prince, that should any evil-minded persons among them manufacture rumors to stir up trouble he fears that it may produce mischief whose consequence will not be small. Besides issuing a proclamation in Chinese and Mongolian, commanding the League Chieftain and all under his jurisdiction on the grazing grounds or at the camping centers to post it everywhere, in the hope that Mongolians and Christians may dwell together in harmony and not again circulate rumors to produce suspicion and cause trouble, he submitted the above report to our Yamen. Our Yamen having thus learned that the Ssu-tzu Prince had not gathered troops together, that he had merely established a troop for patrolling purposes which he has already disbanded, that the Christians dwelling within his grazing grounds were peacefully following their pursuits, and that the Tartar General of Sui-yuan-ch'eng had issued strict orders for their protection and had put out a warning proclamation, is of opinion that hereafter the honest folk from the bandits and disbanded soldiers who were robbing the people in all directions. He had no other purpose. Now that he had received this order, he would at once obey and disband his troops, etc.

The Captain also said that he had seen with his own eyes the said Administrator and the rest disband the troops that had been gathered in that place for patrolling, officers and men amounting to a hundred and odd names.

The Taotai had afterwards received a despatch in Mongolian from the Chieftain, saying that in obedience to his orders he had gathered very few troops since last year, and these to patrol their pasture grounds, that now having received this command, he had disbanded them, that the native Christian farmers within the borders of their tribal territory were following their calling as of old, etc.

The Tartar General states that, from this report of the Taotai, he learns that Mongolians, Chinese and Christians are mingled together on the grazing grounds of the Ssu-tzu Prince, that should any evil-minded persons among them manufacture rumors to stir up trouble he fears that it may produce mischief whose consequence will not be small. Besides issuing a proclamation in Chinese and Mongolian, commanding the League Chieftain and all under his jurisdiction on the grazing grounds or at the camping centers to post it everywhere, in the hope that Mongolians and Christians may dwell together in harmony and not again circulate rumors to produce suspicion and cause trouble, he submitted the above report to our Yamen. Our Yamen having thus learned that the Ssu-tzu Prince had not gathered troops together, that he had merely established a troop for patrolling purposes which he has already disbanded, that the Christians dwelling within his grazing grounds were peacefully following their pursuits, and that the Tartar General of Sui-yuan-ch'eng had issued strict orders for their protection and had put out a warning proclamation, is of opinion that hereafter the

Mongolians and Christians will live together in peace and that no further trouble will occur. As in duty bound we send Your Excellency this despatch for your information.

Kuang-hsu XXVll Year, Fifth Moon, 8th Day.

(June 23d, 1901).

Mongolians and Christians will live together in peace and that no further trouble will occur. As in duty bound we send Your Excellency this despatch for your information.

Kuang-hsu XXVII Year, Fifth Moon, 8th Day.

(June 23d, 1901).

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 667.

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F. O. No. 229.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers

Prince Ch'ing, President of the Tsungli Yamen, etc etc
and
Li Hung-chang, Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli, etc., send this despatch.

Whereas on the 14th Day of the Fifth Moon of the XXVLL Year of Kuanghsu, we received the following Edict:-

"The Capital City and its suburbs have heretofore been under "the special charge of the Yamen of the General Commandant of "the Gendarmerie, together with that of the Governor of Shun-"t'ien, of the Superintendents of Police of the Five Cities, "and of the Viceroy of Chihli.

"At the present important time of restoring order, public "matters are troublesome and weighty and we have received a "memorial from Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, requesting "Us to appoint Hu Yu-fen to have charge of the military forces "for the restoration of order in the Capital District.

"Let it be as requested; and let there be cut and given to "Hu Yu-fen this seal;-

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY
AFFAIRS CONCERNED WITH THE RESTORATION OF ORDER
IN THE CAPITAL DISTRICT

"that he may show faithfulness in the discharge of his duties.

"Moreover let the said Vice President report as occasion may "require to Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang and consult with "the Office of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie, with "the Shun T'ien Fu and with the Superintendents of Police of "the Five Cities, to arrange satisfactory methods of procedure,

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 667

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F. O. No. 229.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang to Mr. Squiers

Prince Ch'ing, President of the Tsungli Yamen, etc etc
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"At the present important time of restoring order, public "matters are troublesome and weighty and we have received a "memorial from Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, requesting "Us to appoint Hu Yu-Fen to have charge of the military forces "for the restoration of order in the Capital District.

"Let it be as requested; and let there be cut and given to "Hu Yu-fen this seal;-

OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY
AFFAIRS CONCERNED WITH THE RESTORATION OF ORDER
IN THE CAPITAL DISTRICT

"that he may show faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. "Moreover let the said Vice President report as occasion may "require to Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang and consult with "the Office of the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie, with "the Shun T'ien Fu and with the Superintendents of Police of "the Five-Cities, to arrange satisfactory methods of procedure,

(Appointment of Hu Yu-fen)

"that due weight may be given to the authority of this office
"and in order to avoid divided counsels.
"Respect this."

Therefore, as in duty bound, we have respectfully copied this Edict and forward it for Your Excellency's information.

Kuanghsu, XXVll Year, Fifth Moon, 17th Day.
(July 2d. 1901)

Enclosure No. 2 with Despatch No. 667

-2-

(Appointment of Hu Yu-fen)

"that due weight may be given to the authority of this office "and in order to avoid divided counsels.

"Respect this."

Therefore, as in duty bound, we have respectfully copied this Edict and forward it for Your Excellency's information.

Kuanghsu, XXVll Year, Fifth Moon, 17th Day.

(July 2d. 1901)

Enclosure No. 8 With Despatch No. 667.

Translation from the Peking Gazette of June 27th

The following Edict was received on the 1st day of the Fifth Moon: (June 16th, 1901)

We hear that at present there are large numbers, of bandits in the region of the Capital, and that cases of robbery and theft are constantly increasing, that there are perhaps degenerate members of the Imperial Clan and Bannermen mixed up with them. They annoy the countryside and it is urgently necessary to seize and severely punish them.

Let the General Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the Governor of Shun-t'ien (Pekin), and the authorities of the Five Cities (the five metropolitan districts) according to their several jurisdictions, keep careful watch, and should they meet with any cases of robbery and theft, let them exert themselves to seize the lawless, bring them to trial and execute them without delay. Should any Imperial Clansmen or Manchu Bannermen be found guilty, let them be dealt with according to the same law, and let no leniency be shown through fear of giving offense. Thus will our purpose to suppress disorder and give peace to honest folk be fulfilled. Respect this.

Enclosure No. 8 With Despatch No. 667

Translation from the Peking Gazette of June 27th

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

R No. 668

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BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
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1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG 19 '01
DEPT. OF STATE

July 11th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State. Ack'd Aug 27

Subject: Translation of three Imperial Edicts. Reforms recommended.

No. 668.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 11th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith translation of three Imperial Edicts, recently issued, which in view of past events are not without interest. If Edicts gave any indication as to what the Chinese really desire to do there would be great hope for the future, but past experience teaches that very little reliance is to be placed upon them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

Three Imperial Edicts, as above.

Enclosure No.- With Despatch No. 668.

Translation from the Peking Gazette of June 27th

****

The following Edict was received on the 1st of the Fifth Moon (June 16th 1901)

From the time our Dynasty ascended the Throne to the present Our Imperial Clansmen have shown great talents, surpassing those of ancient times. How ought all members of the clan to carefully observe the family regulations in order to shed lustre on the genealogical records!

Now, however, the customs have become light and trifling and those who have already taken office are all greatly affected by these habits, and do not consider how to improve themselves Let the Chief of the Imperial Clan Court transmit this edict to all Imperial Clansmen, commanding them to exert themselves to abandon these old faults and vie with one another to improve themselves, that they may make an earnest effort to make themselves useful. Those clansmen, who go about idle, not attending to their duties, day by day pursuing worthless aims, even to the extent of becoming bandits and deluded followers of evil societies, bent on gratifying their evil desires, are certainly a disgrace to the clan, and deserving of all contempt.

Further let the said Chief of the Imperial Clan Court increase the severity of the restrictions and, as occasion may require, administer punishment. Should any show such pleasure in violence and depravity as to become bandits and put faith in evil teachings, let them be severely punished without leniency.

Respect this.

Enclosure No.- With Despatch No. 668.

Translation from the Peking Gazette of June 27th

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Respect this.

Enclosure No. With Despatch No.

Translation from the "Peking Gazette"
June 12th, 1901.

****

The following Edict was received on the 15th of the Fourth Moon (June 1st 1901).

Many abuses have gradually grown up in all the offices of the Six Boards, in the practice of which rapacious clerks have become very crafty. We have already frequently issued edicts to correct these abuses, and recently on account of the loss of many of the records of the Boards, consequent upon the military occupation of Peking, We again ordered a thorough cleaning out and a destruction of the whole.

Formerly there was a large number of recorded cases of ambiguous character which could be used as precedents on either side of a disputed question, and the clerks seized the opportunity to use them to forward or to oppose any interest at their pleasure. It is most important that energetic measures be taken to get rid of these accumulated abuses.

But lest there may be among these records some important investigation, or decision upon points not covered by ancient law, or recently gathered precedents, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the various Boards ought to appoint Secretaries to carefully examine them in detail and prepare a classified list, which shall be submitted to the Board of Reforms for their inspection. Those that ought to be retained should be collected together for a supplementary code of rules, that there may be uniform procedure and all ambiguity be removed. Those that ought to be done away with should all be destroyed that corrupt practices may be thoroughly cut off. Thus we may successfully avoid the injurious and preserve the advantageous, and officials both in and out of the Capital be led to observe the law and not again get into the old ruts. In this way the earnest desire of the Court for good government will be ful-

Enclosure No. With Despatch No.

Translation from the "Peking Gazette"

June 12th, 1901.

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filled. Let this this Edict be published abroad for the information of all.

Respect this:

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Respect this:

Enclosure No. With Despatch No.

Translation from the "Peking Gazette"

June 12th, 1901.

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Translation from the "Pekin Gazette", June 15, 1901

On the 3rd of June the following Edict of Tzu-hsi, Empress Dowager, etc., etc., was received;-

The most important principle of government is the selection of men. The present time is one of difficulty and danger. We should be the more willing therefore to break through all traditions in seeking for talent to be employed in the service of the Government. We ought to respectfully observe the statute to establish examinations for the selection of the learned and talented, by opening an examination in political economy which should be put in operation at the forthcoming Metropolitan Examinations. It cannot be possible that in all this great Empire there are no talented men. If there be those of earnest purpose and pure loyalty, of broad mold and extensive learning, versed in foreign and domestic affairs, let the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Boards, the Viceroys and Governors and Provincial Directors of Education prepare a statement of their qualifications and recommend them, and let the Board of Reforms devise a system of examinations and submit the same for the Imperial approval. The Court is eager for all sorts of suggestions to promote the prosperity of the Empire. Mother and son are one in the purpose to correct the mistakes of the past, and long to obtain talent to assist in the government. You Ministers ought to carefully seek out men of such ability, and each one introduce those known to himself, and thus together aid in relieving the present difficulties, that the State may be strengthened and that men of ability may rise up from the midst of the people and be seen again in the present time to flourish before your eyes. This is what the Court prayerfully seeks.

Respect this:

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Respect this.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG
26
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 27 1901
BUREAU

July 12th, 1901.

✓ Ansd and to China, Sept. 3.
C.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith copies of my correspondence with the Charge d'Affaires, upon the subject of an application made by me for the assignment of more suitable quarters in the Legation premises.

I beg to add, in explanation, that when I came here three years ago I was urgently requested by Mr. Squiers to allow him the use of the small house in the compound assigned by Mr. Conger to me for a residence. The ground of Mr. Squiers' request was that he had not sufficient room in the First Secretary's house for his family of seven children and their governesses. I very reluctantly agreed and arranged quarters in the second story of the office building, where I have since remained, although for nearly two years four of Mr. Squiers' children have not been at the Legation. No offer to return the Second Secretary's house has ever been made to me, and it is at present used

merely

merely as a storehouse for numerous boxes of curios.

During the siege two shells crashed through my rooms in the office building; there are some sixty bullet holes in the walls, and the galvanized iron roof was perforated like a sieve. It has been only partially repaired and a few nights ago during a storm the roof so badly leaked that part of the ceiling of my bedroom fell.

Under these circumstances I respectfully submit that my application for more suitable quarters, which the recent enlargement of the Legation has made available, is not an unreasonable one.

I regret that owing to the refusal of Mr. Squiers to refer this matter to the Department, I am impelled to the unusual course of making this direct communication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. Bainbridge,
Second Secretary of Legation.

Enclosures: As above.

Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers.

....

United States Legation,

Peking, China, July 1st, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,
Charge d'Affaires,
United States Legation,
Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that the quarters (consisting of two rooms) now occupied by Mrs. Bainbridge and myself in the second story of the office building of the Legation are inconvenient, inadequate and uncomfortable; and to request that the premises immediately adjacent to the Legation now being used by one Chia, a Chinese curio dealer, be assigned for my use until a house shall be erected for the Second Secretary in the new Legation.

The Chinese Government has conceded to the United States for its Legation premises all the land between the Canal and the Ch'ien Men, excepting adequate provision for a Netherlands Legation, and a just recognition of foreign private rights vested prior to June 20th, 1900. The premises desired by me are within this area, are not subject to the exception above designated and are immediately adjacent to the present United States Legation

Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers.

....

United States Legation,

Peking, China, July 1st, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

United States Legation,

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Under the provisions of Article 7 of the Joint Note addressed by the Powers to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on December 22nd, 1900, Chinese shall not have the right to reside in the Legation quarter. The occupancy of the premises referred to above by the Chinese curio dealer is, therefore, illegal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

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Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Bainbridge.

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Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 2nd, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge, Esquire,

Second Secretary U. S. Legation,

Peking.

Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 1st instant, I beg to state that I regret that I am unable to comply with your request and allow you to occupy the house in question. Apart from the fact that the property belongs to me, at least until the Department decides to the contrary, I have already granted permission to the present occupant to live there temporarily, and on the strength of this he has spent one thousand taels in repairs.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Bainbridge.

........2..........................

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 2nd, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge, Esquire,

Second Secretary U. S. Legation,

Peking.

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I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 3rd, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,
Charge d'Affaires,
United States Legation,
Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my communication of the 1st instant., in which you state that the premises requested by me for a residence belong to you and that you have granted the present (Chinese) occupant permission to live there.

Of course if I had known that the premises in question were your private property I would not have asked that they be assigned to me as part of the United States Legation premises. I regret that I am unable so to consider them for the following reasons. Peking is not a treaty port where foreigners may purchase land at will. The United States Government has always insisted upon the sacredness of the treaty obligations with China and has exacted indemnity for their violation by the Chinese Government or its subjects. It is inconceivable therefore, that our government would either authorize or sustain an infraction of them

Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 3rd, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

Charge d'Affaires,

United States Legation,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my communication of the 1st instant., in which you state that the premises requested by me for a residence belong to you and that you have granted the present (Chinese) occupant permission to live there.

Of course if I had known that the premises in question were your private property I would not have asked that they be assigned to me as part of the United States Legation premises. I regret that I am unable so to consider them for the following reasons. Peking is not a treaty port where foreigners may purchase land at will. The United States Government has always insisted upon the sacredness of the treaty obligations with China and has exacted indemnity for their violation by the Chinese Government or its subjects. It is inconceivable therefore, that our government would either authorize or sustain an infraction of them by one of its own diplomatic representatives.

At the time you claim to have acquired title to this property Peking was under the military occupation of the armies of the allied powers. The Chinese residents were deprived of the protection of their own government and were in a state of utter subjection and fear. Under these circumstances it would seem impossible that there could exist that mutuality and freedom from from restraint demanded by law as indispensable to every valid private contract.

On November 6th, 1900, the Diplomatic Body formally declared that no purchases of ground from the Chinese since the commencement of the siege, in the quarter occupied by the Legations will be of any value without the consent of the foreign representatives. This action of the Diplomatic Body has met the approval of the Department of State as "judicious and opportune." (Instructions No. 346, May 18, 1901.)

In view of these facts, whatever claim you may have to reimbursement for any duly authorized expenditure on behalf of the United States, it would seem that you could not yourself obtain a legal title to the property in question. On the contrary it is included within the area conceded by the Chinese Government to the Powers for a Legation Quarter, pursuant to the Joint Note of December 22nd, 1901; and within that by one of its own diplomatic representatives.

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I respectfully request that my application, with the correspondence appertaining thereto, may be transmitted to the Department of State for its decision.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Bainbridge.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China July 7th, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge, Esquire,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Peking.

Sir :

Replying to your letter of the 3rd instant, I beg to say that I must decline to enter into a controversy regarding a matter which has already been reported to the Department for its consideration and which in no way concerns you, - either officially or personally.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Bainbridge.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China July 7th, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge, Esquire,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Peking.

Sir :

Replying to your letter of the 3rd instant, I beg to say that I must decline to enter into a controversy regarding a matter which has already been reported to the Department for its consideration and which in no way concerns you, - either officially or personally.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 13 1901
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
13
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack. by Number and File.
aah

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
AUG 13 '01
DEPT OF STATE

No.132.

Commissioner of the United States
to China,
Peking, China, July 12th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram received from you yesterday:-

"Washington, July 10th, 1901.

Rockhill, Peking.

Prince Chuan ~~(Chün)~~ having no mission to the Government could not be received in any official representative capacity. Should he visit Washington he would be shown cordial courtesy befitting his Imperial rank but as the President and several of the Cabinet including myself will be absent at the time of his coming an appropriate welcome would be hardly practicable. Hay"

The substance of your telegram has been made known to Viceroy Li Hung-chang, who states that he will communicate it to Prince Chün at Shanghai, His Imperial Highness having left the capital for that port en route to Germany.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

AUG 15 1901

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
15
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file.

aaa

No.133.

Commissioner of the United States
to China?

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D
AUG 13 '01
DEPT OF STATE

Peking, China, July 15th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

✓ Ack. Aug. 16.

Sir:

For your information in connection with my No.129 of the 3rd instnat, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of the approved draft of the proclamation referred to therein as having been agreed to issue in the name of the Powers reciting the events which brought about the occupation by the foreign forces of the Province and the conditions under which they now evacuate it.

This proclamation will shortly be published and posted throughout the Province.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

As above.

Commissioner of the United States
to China
Peking, China, July 18th, 1901.

onorable JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

For your information in connection with my No. 88 of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of the approved draft of the proclamation referred to therein as having been agreed [illegible] in the name of the Powers reciting the events which brought about the occupation of the [illegible] of the [illegible], and the conditions under which they may evacuate it.

This proclamation will shortly be published and posted throughout the Province.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No.

One enclosure:-
As above.

Enclosure to No.133.

Copy.

Draft Proclamation to be issued by the Foreign Plenipotentiaries throughout Chihli.

****

In the spring and summer of last year North China was the scene of grave disorders, and crimes without precedent against the laws of humanity were committed by the Boxers and Imperial troops.

On June 11th the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation was barbarously murdered at the Yung-ting gate; on June 20th the Envoy Plenipotentiary of Germany was assassinated while going to the Tsung-li Yamen to transact public business;and from that day to August 14th the Legations of all the Foreign Powers at Peking were besieged and constantly attacked. At Tientsin the foreign concessions were bombarded for three weeks with heavy cannon,and repeatedly attacked by Imperial troops and hordes of Boxers. Both at Peking and Tientsin many foreigners were killed and wounded,and a great quantity of property owned by foreigners was wantonly destroyed. Elsewhere,and particularly in the province of Shensi,numbers of foreigners of different nations,chiefly missionaries,were atrociously murdered and in several places foreign cemeteries were profaned and tombs destroyed.

The Foreign Governments,as soon as they received intelligence of these doings,sent armies over sea to quell the disorders,protect their nationals,and chastise the persons who were responsible. The Taku forts,Peking,Tientsin and Paoting,and many other places were taken by assault, and the Imperial troops and Boxers were everywhere overthrown in numerous battles and encounters,thousands of them being slain and the rest driven afar off beyond the confines of Chihli. The Princes and high officers of State guilty of participation in the crimes against foreigners

Enclosure to No.153.

Copy.

Draft Proclamation to be issued by the Foreign Plenipotentiaries throughout Chihli.

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Heavy indemnities have been exacted by all the Foreign States, and all civil and military examinations have been suspended for a period of five years in localities where foreigners were murdered or cruelly treated.

Condign punishment having thus been administered, and China, moreover, having expressed regrets and having promised the other reparations demanded by the Foreign Powers, friendly relations are now definitely restored, and the foreign troops of all nationalities will gradually return to their homes. Each Powers will retain a permanent guard to protect its Legations ; certain places between Peking and the sea will be occupied by Foreign troops to preserve freedom of communication, and the Taku forts and all others, which might impede this freedom of communication, will be razed.

This proclamation is issued by the Representatives of the Foreign Powers so that all may know the true facts connected with the coming and going of the Allied Forces.

It is also necessary that Chinese officials and people should take warning from the events stated and exercise extreme care to prevent any recurrence of disturbance or disorder.

****

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****

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 669.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
28
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ans. as directed in my mem.
AAA

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 27 1901
BUREAU

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG
26
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 16th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

✓ Ack Aug 22

Subject: Transmitting copy of correspondence with Prince Ch'ing, regarding proclamation in general condemnation of Christians.

No. 669.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of note to His Highness Prince Ching,- together with translation of proclamation referred to therein,- which is self explanatory.

Generally speaking, I have always been of the opinion that too much interference with the Government and the acts of its officials, was very bad policy, but in this case, the proclamation was issued in a district where the persecutions had been particularly severe, associated with all sorts of crimes and murders; such a general condemnation of Christians I could not allow to pass unnoticed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Squiers to Prince Ching, July 16th, 1901.
2. Proclamation issued by Department Magistrate at T'ung Chou.

No.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING.

July 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of note to **His Highness Prince Ching**,- together with translation of proclamation referred to therein,- which is self explanatory.

Generally speaking, I have always been of the opinion that too much interference with the Government and the acts of its officials, was very bad policy, but in this case, the proclamation was issued in a district where the persecutions had been particularly severe, associated with all sorts of crimes and murders; such a general condemnation of Christians I could not allow to pass unnoticed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Squiers to Prince Ching, July 16th, 1901.
2. Proclamation issued by Department Magistrate at T'ung Chou.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 669.

Mr. Squiers to Prince Ch'ing.

July 16th, 1901.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to bring to Your Highness' special attention a proclamation recently issued and posted by the Department Magistrate at T'ung Chou, which in some particulars is not only very unjust in its general condemnation of Christians, but likely to give the non-Christians a wrong impression of the attitude of the Chinese Government towards his Christian brother.

It appears more as a warning to the Christian than to the non-Christian, and this in spite of the fact, as admitted by the Chinese Government, that the latter have been guilty of most cruel persecutions and crimes during the recent disturbances.

While there have been bad men among them (the Christians) who do, without doubt, "take advantage of trouble to defraud, annoy and injure the peasantry", the great majority are quiet, law abiding citizens. To so stigmatize them as a class is unfair and unjust, and may, under present conditions, lead to further riot and disorder. At this time, when the Chinese Government, as well as the Foreign Powers, is striving to re-establish law and order, the posting of such a proclamation is most pernicious.

I have brought this to Your Highness' notice with a view of having the objectionable proclamation suppressed, and the offending official informed that Your Government is not in sympathy with any such wholesale condemnation of native Christians, and sincerely trust that Your Highness may see

your

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Mr. Squiers to Prince Ch'ing.

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I have the honor to bring to Your Highness' special attention a proclamation recently issued and posted by the Department Magistrate at T'ung Chou, which in some particulars is not only very unjust in its general condemnation of Christians, but likely to give the non-Christians a wrong impression of the attitude of the Chinese Government towards his Christian brother.

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your way to complying with my wishes in the matter.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness the assurances of my highest consideration.

To

His Highness
Prince Ch'ing,
etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 667

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

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I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Highness the assurances of my highest consideration.

To

His Highness

Prince Ch'ing,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 669.

Proclamation issued by Department Magistrate at T'ung Chou

Whereas the terms of peace have now been agreed upon, I have already consulted with the Priests and pastors of the missions of various countries as to the amount of the indemnities and consolation monies for the murder of Christians and destruction of their property by the Boxers, the purpose of which is that the people and Christians may be mutually at peace. Hereafter, of course, all must be cordial and friendly and not again ferment trouble. I greatly fear lest the Christians may again go to the various hamlets and villages and by misrepresentations defraud and annoy the stupid peasants to the great injury of the villages. Besides ordering the runners to make secret inquiries and to arrest (those who are guilty), duty requires that I should issue an urgent proclamation for the information of all. Therefore this proclamation is put forth in the hope that the military and people of the whole Department will take careful notice. After the issue of this proclamation you must each one attend to his own business and not again stir up trouble. Should there be any of the aforesaid reckless fellows, ignorantly pretending to be Christians from Chia-chia-t'uan, who are guilty of again visiting the various hamlets and villages to take advantage of trouble to defraud, annoy and injure the peasantry, it is permitted to those who are disturbed by them to make complaint to the headmen and constables and with them bind and send the offenders to T'ung-chou and, after careful inquiry made, in accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy they will be at once decapitated and their heads exposed to the public, in compliance with the regulations for the suppression of bandits. On no account will the least leniency be shown. Let each one tremble and obey. Do not disregard. Special proclamation.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 269

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No. 670.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
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26
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 16th, 1901.

To Gen. Appraiser Sharretts,
~~Aug. 31st.~~
Sept. 28, '01

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack by subject & file.
Sept 26. 1901

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Recommendations and suggestions of United States Consular Officers regarding revision of Commercial Treaties between United States and China.

No. 670.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department, copies of reports made by our Consuls in China on the subject of trade, in view of proposed or possible revision of the commercial treaties, made in compliance with Legation's instructions, copy of which is also enclosed.

These reports are, in some cases, not altogether satisfactory, some of the Consuls not having given the subject the serious attention it deserves. They might, however, be taken as a guide as to their general efficiency.

I regret to add that the Consul at Chinkiang has not made any report as yet, although four months have elapsed since he was directed to do so. It was hoped that these reports, including as they do, the views of our merchants, would be comprehensive enough to be of material

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aid to the Special Commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, when the subject of the revision of the treaties comes up for discussion.

The following are the more important points covered:

Likin. (Its abolishment has at various times been recommended by every merchant doing business in China, by Chambers of Commerce, and Newspaper writers; in fact all who are interested in China's foreign trade seem to be of the one opinion)

Revision of rules for Inland Navigation, and Mining Regulations.

Right of residence and ownership of property in the interior.

The protection of patents and copyrights.

A proper system of procedure in trials of civil cases between Chinese and foreigners, under which judgments rendered may be enforced.

Deepening and preservation of certain harbors.

There are other recommendations and suggestions, which while in some cases may be worthy of consideration, are not within the instructions.

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Deepening and preservation of certain harbors.

There are other recommendations and suggestions, which while in some cases may be worthy of consideration, are not within the instructions.

I feel quite sure most of the foreign Consuls and merchants in China would, in the main, agree with our Consuls in their recommendations.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Inclosures:

1. Mr. Squiers to U. S. Consular Officers in China, March 14th, 1901.
2. Mr. Fowler to Mr. Squiers, May 8, 1901.
3. Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Squiers, June 25, 1901.
4. Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Squiers, May 11, 1901.
5. Mr. Gracey to Mr. Squiers, May 9, 1901.
6. Mr. McWade to Mr. Squiers, June 14th, 1901.
7. Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers, May 24th, 1901.
8. Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers, April 10, 1901.
9. Mr. Johnson to Mr. Squiers, April 6, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 430.

Mr. Squiers to all Consuls.

****

Peking, March 14th, 1901.

Sir :

In view of the proposed revision of Commercial Treaties, and in order that this Legation may be as fully informed as possible as to what particular measures may be best for our interests and the furtherance of American trade in China, - I beg that you will prepare and forward at as early a date as may be convenient, a full and comprehensive report on the subject. You will confer with the American merchants and others residing at your port, so as to secure as general an expression of opinion as possible.

I am,

Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

(Sgd.) H. G. Squiers

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Fowler to Mr. Squiers.

Consulate of the United States.

Chefoo, China.

May 8th, 1901

Memorandum regarding the Revision of Commercial Treaties between the United States and China.

The undersigned recommends

A. The abolition of the Second Article in the Treaty proclaimed October 5th, 1881, known as the Opium Treaty.

B. The abolition of Article Five (5) of the Convention signed at Washington March 17th, 1894, "Emigration between the two Countries".

C. Extra-territoriality.

D. The reorganization of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service known as the Foreign Customs.

E. The abolition of the Chinese Postal Service, falsely termed the Imperial Chinase Post.

F. Revision of Inland Navigation Rules.

G. Abolition or regulation of Lekin and Transit Passes.

H. Treaty Ports.

I. Inland residence and right to travel.

J. Missionaries and miscellaneous.

K. Tariff.

L. Philippines.

A. Abolition of the Opium Clause in the Treaty of 1881.

This recommendation as well as those following are made to show what changes, omissions or insertions should be made in existing treaties now in force. Should the new treaties denounce all those now in force, it is hoped that the recommendations herein will be given due consideration.

The United States is the only Government in the World that has such a Treaty with China, forbidding its merchants dealing in certain merchandise; this is the more remarkable under our laws because dealing in Opium is not a crime or against the law in either China or the United States. The laws of China allow foreigners and Chinese to deal in opium in China. The laws of the United States allows its citizens and foreigners to deal in opium in the United States. Yet, this treaty makes it a crime for an American to in any way handle it in China.

The result of this unjust restriction has been to

1st: Drive out every American ship from the coasting trade of China. It was on account of this that the Great Russell line sold out to the Chinese.

2nd: It has crippled every American ship to or from the United States,

3rd: It has driven hundreds of American firms out of China.

I do not approve of opium, but it is one of the great articles of trade; just as much is handled, just as much goes to the United States, the trade was not hurt, we simply killed off our own. Instead of building up our shipping by this treaty, we have crippled our own and built up the large number of foreign lines now running between China and the United States all of them carrying opium. No merchants will send his shipments in two ships if he can send them in one. If he has an ounce of opium none of that shipment is placed on an American vessel. See my remarks, page 1003, C.R. Vol. 1, 1898.

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B. Abolition of Article 5, Convention of 1894.

This has been shown to be an uncalled for humiliation to Americans in China. The United States is the only country with anything like such a requirement.

The use made of the information thus obtained by Governor Yu-hsien and others is sufficient reason for its abrogation.

The information can be, and always has been, obtained locally

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C. Extra-territoriality.

An officer in the employ of the Chinese Government, one of those whom that Government tried to murder last Summer, having issued in the Press of Europe and America statements that extra-territoriality should be abolished, I only mention its absolute necessity now to show the absurdity of even contemplating its removal from the treaties.

All foreigners must be exclusively under the laws of their own country.

D. Reorganization of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

1. All native Custom Houses and Likin offices situated in the Open or Treaty Ports to be abolished, and their duties and functions to be administered by the Imperial (Foreign) Customs
2. The present foreign Customs Service to be divided into independent departments, each with its own Chief, amenable only to the Government of China and the Powers, as follows:-

    a. Revenue Department to be known as the Imperial Chinese Customs, under its control shall be all Custom Houses, both native and foreign and Likin offices, in the Treaty Ports.

    This Department is to be devoted exclusively to the collection of revenue and duties appertaining thereto.

    Besides the present foreign Inddor Staff there shall be added the Chiefs of the Native Customs and Likin Offices, who will conduct the affairs of those departments in conformity with the treaties, under the Commissioner of Customs.

    b. The present Coast and Marine Departments of the foreign Customs shall be divorced from the present system and made an Independent department, to be known as the Imperial Department of Navigation. Its duties to be as now. All fees, fines or taxes to be collected by the Revenue Department on shipping to be delivered to this Department.

    c. Educational Department to be an independent department, to be in charge of educational work as now, or as it may hereafter expand, but to be in no way connected with the Customs Service of China, nor shall any funds derived from the Revenue or Customs Department or Navigation Department be diverted to the Educational Department.

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d. Postal Department to be entirely divorced from the present Administration or abolished altogether. If not abolished, it is to be entirely free from the Customs, Revenue or Navigation Departments. It is not to give to, or receive from any other Department, any funds whatever.

e. The Chiefs of the Customs and Navigation Departments are to be under the Taotai at each Port, and they shall have as now one Chief to whom they shall as now report, and under whose general management they shall act, and to whom they shall render their accounts. This Chief shall have his office at the Capital, but he shall not delegate his authority to any one in the other ports or cities of China, nor shall any officer in charge of an office in any of the ports and cities be under or amenable to any other foreigner than the Chief in the Capital.

The Postal and Educational Departments shall have their own Chiefs and have no connection with the Customs or Navigation Departments or each other.

3. All employees of China, native or foreign, to be strictly forbidden to correspond with the press or write for publication other than in official Reports upon any matters connected with the Government, politics or finances of China.

a. No Commissioner or Secretary shall comment in his official reports upon the statistics relating to the trade or merchandise of any foreign country. (see **par. 12 of enclosure in 161, April 3, 1899.**

b. All foreign employees of China are to be strictly forbidden to in any way interfere or enter into the local affairs of the ports or cities wherein they may be located.

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c. No rules or regulations shall be issued forbidding or restraining foreign employees from taking part in or doing their share in defending foreign life and property against the Chinese.

In the event of riots or danger, they shall be at liberty to protect or assist in the general defence and not required to protect Chinese owned property.

d. No property of any nature belonging to China shall be registered in a foreign Consulate.

e. All property in the foreign Settlements owned or occupied by the Government of China or its employees will be treated in the same manner as regards taxes etc, as is property owned by foreigners.

f. The Government of China will maintain no offices other than Legations and Consulates abroad.

4. The Government of China shall show no favoritism to any foreign Power in employing foreigners for the Customs, Navigation, Postal Departments. (see Dept's No.40 of September 19th, 1898, to you.)

a. When vacancies occur in the Customs, Navigation and Postal Departments, they are to be filled by promotion according to tenure of service (see my my previous despatches upon the Customs Service) and the lowest post filled according to 4.

b. The salaries of foreign employees of Customs and Postal and Navigation Departments should be readjusted in accordance with the usual pay accorded to like officials in the employ of foreign countries, the salaries of the Inspectorate-General, Commissioners and Indoor Staff of China being far in excess of the salaries of similar officers in any other country and greater than

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5.All publications issued by the Customs and/or Navigation Departments to be printed in the English and Chinese languages.

a. The Customs Department shall adopt a new method for showing the trade statistics,(see my enclosure in No.111,Oct.3,1899,par.6)

b. The reports of trade and statistics to be issued immediately after the periods covered and to be supplied to the Representatives of the Foreign Governments free.

6.Foreign employees of China shall derive no international standing,rank or privilege other than among themselves,and shall be subordinate to the Chinese authorities in all international intercourse.

7.The Taotai or Superintendent of Customs shall be the Chief of all foreign employees in the Ports.

8.Custom Houses or offices shall not be established or maintained on territory controlled or owned by a foreign Power, such as Lappa (which is at Macao);Kowloon (which is in Hongkong;Kyaochow (which is in Tsingtau),but must be situated actually in the port from which it takes its name.

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E. Abolition of the so called Chinese Imperial Post.

For arguments supporting this see my despatches on this subject. If this is not feasible or impracticable, then the present service must be divorced absolutely from all connection with the Customs, and

a. The Board of War must abolish its Imperial Post service and patronize as well as support the foreign service, which shall be under its jurisdiction.

b. It must adhere to its promises made to the Post office in Washington not to charge any tax on articles found in the U.S. Mail bags fully prepaid in U.S. Postage stamps, no matter whetherb the article is a letter, package or parcel.

c. Its offices in all the Out-ports to be open daily from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., for public business, and on holidays and Sundays one hour at least for delivery of mails, whether from Shanghai or abroad

d. All mail matter shall be treated equally alike at all its offices in China.

e. No additional charges of any nature shall be assessed either for Winter or Inland service.

f. It shall in no way interfere with foreign ships carrying mails, nor shall it grant any especial privileges or emoluments for not carrying, or for carrying mails.

g. It shall abolish the requirements regarding Customs inspection on all packages in the mails.

F. Revision of the Inland Navigation Rules

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The rules now in force are absolutely useless, see my despatches Nos. 95, 96 & 104.

a. All ships taking out permit for Inland Navigation shall lose no rights to resume or enter their former trade.

b. The Inland permit is to be understood as giving the ship an extra right for which it has paid, and which permit will continue in force for the period stated, and will not debar the vessel from entering a treaty port, and such entry at a treaty port will not annul the Inland permit.

c. See my Memo. in my No. 104.

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c. See my Memo. in my No.104.

G. Abolition or regulation of Likin and Transit Passes.

Likin should be abolished, in which case the necessity for Trhnsit Passes disappears, but if impracticable, then

a. All Likin offices to be placed under the supervision of the Customs.

b. Transit passes to be issued by the Customs, both inwards and outwards.

c. The rules to be universal; see my despatches on this subject from Ningpo and the rules therein, (about eight years ago)

d. The bonds and lists in force at Chinkiang and Canton to be abolished.

e. All articles in the tariff to be subject to the regulations.

f. Anything the Chinese may trade in may also be dealt in by foreigners.

g. Trahsit passes should be issued free of all cost.

H. Treaty Ports.

Besides those now open to trade, there should be added,

a. In Shengking:-

Chingwantao (in fact)

Shanhaikwan

Kinchou, or near to it

The port on the Yalu.

In Chihli:-

Taku.

In Shantung:-

Yangchiakou (mouth Yellow River)

Chinanfu

Haisankou

Tengchowfu

Ye or Jechow

Ngantingwei.

All the cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants on the Yangtze.

In Chekiang:-

Chinhai

Sanmun

Taichow,

and all the junk ports on the coast of Fukien and Kwangtung.

b. At every port where the foreigners number 100 or over, a foreign Concession to be granted.

c. The limits of the port in which ships may land or ship cargo under the supervision of Customs officers to be within a radius of five miles of the Custom House.

d. A certain percentage of the dues and duties collected by the Customs must be delivered to the foreign Municipality for its share of taxes and conducting the affairs of the Concession,

protecting

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Besides those now open to trade, there should be added,

a. In Shengking:-

Chingwantao (in fact)

Shanhaikwan

Kinchou, or near to it

The port on the Yalu.

In Chihli:-

Taku.

In Shantung:-

Yangchiakou (mouth Yellow River)

Chinanfu

Haisankou

Tengchowfu

Ye or Jechow

Fenntingwei.

All the cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants on the Yangtze.

In Chekiang:-

Chinhai

Sanmun

Taichow,

and all the junk ports on the coast of Fukien and Kwangtung.

b. At every port where the foreigners number 100 or over, a Foreign Concession to be granted.

c. The limits of the port in which ships may land or ship cargo under the supervision of Customs officers to be within a radius of five miles of the Custom House.

d. A certain percentage of the dues and duties collected by the Customs must be delivered to the Foreign Municipality for its share of taxes and conducting the affairs of the Concession,

protecting

protecting, policing etc, etc.

e. No foreign employee of China shall interfere in the local administration of the Port.

f. There shall be no taxes or fees of any kind levied on merchandise other than those stipulated in the treaties, or for erection or maintenance of roads, bunds, works or police, as is done at Ningpo and was attempted here, but all works, jetties, roads for the Customs or other Departments of China must be defrayed by the Government of China

g. Quarantine rules and regulations for preservation of health and trade must be enforced when requested by a majority of the Consular Body, and the fees paid by the Customs or Revenue Department.

I. Inland residence and right to travel:

1st. a. Americans shall be accorded the same right to travel anywhere in China as is accorded Chinese in America.

b. They shall be allowed to establish offices or stores in the cities and towns on the rivers and coast accessible by boat, Junk or ship, and they shall be permitted to carry on trade in those places in the same manner as Chinese Mer-merchants and shall receive the same treatment as missionaries, mining or railway men.

J. Missionaries and Miscellaneous:

1° Missionaries shall be accorded full protection in the interior guaranteed by former treaties and Imperial Edicts.

- a. They shall be allowed to purchase land and erect houses, chapels, schools on same.
- b. They shall not be assessed any higher or greater land tax than the seller paid.
- c. In verifying the title deeds etc, not more than one per cent of the value of the land, as stated in the deed, will be demanded by the Land Office or any other native authority.
- e. In cases of controversy between missionaries and Chinese, the native official will give immediate attention to the case on request of the missionary.
- f. In cases of controversy between a Chinese Christian or one in any way connected with the missionary or Church, the missionary will report the matter to the Consul and the local official to the Taotai at the nearest port who will themselves settle the matter.
- g. In case of a riot, the local official will be held personally responsible for damage done to the missionary or his property. In case of murder, the rules and regulations adopted for the punishment of Chinese officials by the Powers in Peking in 1900-1901 shall be enforced.
- h. No missionary will be accorded any title or privileges because he is a missionary, nor shall they be allowed to assume any authority on that account.

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h. No missionary will be accorded any title or privilege because he is a missionary, nor shall they be allowed to assume any authority on that account.

i. All missionaries must be treated equally by the native official, and the missionaries of one nation will not be treated superior to those of any other.

2nd. a. The Chinese officials of Taotai rank and above in the provinces will conduct their correspondence with Consuls on terms of equality, and should not adopt the forms used in addressing an inferior Chinese official. The expression "kai" or the said Consul &c is to be forbidden.

b. When a Consul has occasion to telegraph or write to a Provincial Governor, he may expect a direct and sppedy reply.

3rd. a. Chinese merchants or Corporations shall receive no favors or privileges not accorded to foreign merchants.

b. Bonded warehouses will not be farmed or leased to Corporations, but must be entirely under Customs control.

c. Bonded warehouses shall be maintained at every Coast port.

K.Tariff:

All duties shall be alike whether the merchandise is for or sold to Chinese or foreigners and shall be exempt from further taxation of whatever nature while in the ports.

1.The present rules claim that duty free goods when sold to Chinese become dutiable.This is wrong.

a. In the event of Likin being abolished,there should be a duty of ten per cent ad valorem,said duty forever freeing the merchandise from further duties.

b. Should Likin be retained,then the duties should be five per cent ad valorem.

c. The following should be duty free and Likin free

1.All foodstuffs such as flour,grain,millet &c.

2.Scientific Instruments.

3.Medical and hospital supplies.

4.Supplies for foreign War-ships,Legations, Consulates and Telegraphs.

d. Horizontal duty of 5% ad.val. on all other merchandise if Likin is retained or 10% if abolished

e. The export duty shall be the same as Import duty.

f. Likin tax if retained to be 5% to be paid at the Foreign Custom House once and for all.

g. Coast trade duty to be same as now; 2 1/2 %.

h.Drawbacks to be settled in cash immediately and not taken or held for duties on other Imports or Exports.

i. All decisions,rulings and instructions to be published by the Customs authenticated or legalized,and such published rules,regulations,decisions etc,shall be furnished to foreign representatives free.

j. No changes in the tariff or method of collecting same after such publication shall be changed without notice and subsequent approval of the Diplomatic Body.

k. Special permits and rules governing same shall be the same at all ports.

3. Appeals shall be to the Superintendent of Customs & the Consul.

a. The foreign employees, Commissioner downwards shall have no part in the proceedings, ex officio

b. The Customs employees shall receive no greater or other standing in the Court than is accorded the merchant.

c. The Superintendent of Customs and the Consul * with their Secretaries will sit on the Bench but no other person.

d. The Customs will maintain a room in the Custom House for the use of the Taotai in which to hold Court or transact other business or receive visitors as he may desire.

e. This room shall be under his control at all times and used by no one else.

f. The Commissioner of Customs, in cases of appeal may be allowed to have a table below and in front of the Taotai, but shall have no authority in the Court Room.

g. The term sometimes used by Commissioners of Customs in referring to the Superintendent "my Colleague" is to be forbidden, and the Chinese Superintendent or Taotai is to be frankly acknowledged as the superior in all matters.

h. The Superintendent of Customs will set a day in each week when he may be found in his rooms at the Custom House, for transaction of business connected with Customs, Navigation, Posts or foreign affairs generally.

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i. In all matters between the Consular Body and the Chinese authorities, the Taotai and Consuls alone will be recognized, and the Commissioner of Customs will not attach his signature "approved" to any rule or regulation issued by their authority.

j. All plans for harbor work or alteration in harbor lines must be submitted to the Consular Body.

k. Should the tariff of 5% or 10% as the case may be be deemed impracticable the enclosed tariff table shows the modifications in red ink that the undersigned believes will be to our interests.

4° Tonnage shall be at a certain rate, say 40 tael cents per ton on all foreign vessels or foreign style vessels for the first 1000 tons, and 20 tael cents for each ton over 1000 tons, the rate to be half the above on all native syle craft, or junks, lorchas and Papicos, but no tonnage tax to be collected on any vessel of 10 tons or under

a. Tonnage tax payable once every four months.

b. No discrimination or favors to be shown to the shipping of one nation over any other in the carrying of rice, mails or general freight.

c. Chinese owned steamers shall be subject to the same rules and regulations governing foreign owned steamers.

d. No special bunding or water privileges shall be granted to Chinese to the detriment of foreign merchants.

e. Nor will any harbors or wharves, jetties &c be solely allotted to any Corporation or Company.

5° For the purpose of adjusting the value on which duty is to be collected, the average market rate

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a. Duties paid shall be credited to the country of origin and not the flag if different from the country of origin of the merchandise.

b. The duties shall be the same at all the ports.

L.Phillipines.

The treaties &c regarding Chinese entering the United States will not apply to any of the islands in the Pacific Ocean belonging to or under the control of the United States.

a. Chinese may enter any of those islands on the same terms and conditions as other Asiatics.

b. But this right will not confer citizenship to themselves or their children, whether born on the islands or not.

c. Nor will it alter the treaties &c governing Chinese immigration into the United States.

d. Chinese desiring to enter the United States must conform to the same rules governing Chinese leaving China or Hongkong for the United States.

Respectfully submitted

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Consul.

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Consul.

y 8th,1901.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3 WITH DESPATCH NO. 670.

MR. BANDINEL TO MR. SQUIERS

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

United States Consulate,

Newchwang, 11th May, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d' Affaires,

Peking.

Sir :

With further reference to your despatch No. 903, I have the honor to submit the following report as to what particular measures I consider may be best for American interests and the furtherance of American trade in China, in view of the proposed review of Commercial Treaties.

I suggest the following changes in present arrangements:

The export of Maize, Millet, Barley, Wheat, and all kinds of grain to be permitted in vessels of foreign type to foreign countries.

The export of salt and deer and the import of salt to be permitted.

Duties to be as far as possible specific instead of ad valorem; thus avoiding friction between the Custom House and the merchants

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Outward transit duty to be reduced to one per cent, to be paid on arrival in the port in which the transit pass was issued; on such payment the deposit should be returned to the merchant.

It is important also that the obligation to export goods brought from the interior under transit pass should be abrogated.

No inward transit duty to be required; a certificate that Import Customs dues have been paid should free from all charges.

The above provisoes should apply equally to goods conveyed by boat, road or rail, to or from the interior.

I further suggest that likin should be abolished, or if that is not feasible, should be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

Also that the duties to be paid on cargo by native craft should be published for general information, and that their collection should be undertaken by a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

I have further the honor to enclose copy of a letter from Mr. McCaslin conveying some interesting sugestions on the above and other subjects.

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COPY OF LETTER TO THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

JAN. 9th, 1901. NEWCHWANG/

Lekin taxes That the inland revenue or Lekin tax be abolished, in place of which have a tax of 2-1/2 % ad valorem on sundries, and to have a fixed tariff on the principal articles brought from inland and exported, such as: silk, tea, skins, hides, furs, hemp, beans, beancake, bristles, grain, rice, bean-oil, etc. The duty to be collected at the first port where the cargo is landed for export, where foreign customs are established. This will be a great benefit to merchants (Foreign), as at present native merchants have an advantage over foreign in paying likin in the interior, as the native merchant through bribery, false declarations only pays about 2/3 of what they should.

Exports There should be a fixed tariff on all exports, except a few sundries that are too small to mention. The duty to be paid at the place where the goods are exported; this to cover the duty paid when cargo is landed in a China port. That this duty to apply to all exports whether shipped in foreign or native vessels.

Imports There should be a great many more articles with a fixed tariff such as: needles, dyes, petroleum, etc., which are

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Imports There should be a great many more articles with a fixed tariff such as: needles, dyes, petroleum, etc., which are imported

imported in large quantities.

Drawbacks These should be issued as soon as the cargo is exported, the same to be used in paying duty; irrespective of whether the cargo exported was foreign, coast or ravine. With the present system firms doing a large business lose several thousand taels per year by the superintendant of customs retaining the drawbacks for six or more months after the goods have been exported.

Transit passes If the likin is not abolished, then merchants applying for passes should not have to make deposits of money, or give securities. This hampers business for the foreign merchants, and therefore is the cause of more duties going into the hands of the native officials, as foreign merchants of good standing would not care to put up with so much bother.

Appraisers The foreign customs at every port should have one or more appraisers to fix the value of imports and exports: The men can only be taken from mercantile firms, who have had to learn the value of different kinds of goods; the examiners , who at present fix values, have too much work to do to keep up with the variations in prices which take place every day.

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Banking The native banking system could not be worse, it is a great drawback to the increase of trade. There should only be one kind of tael, which should be fixed at a certain value: this with the dollar currency should hold good for the whole of China. Here the Banks use several different kinds of money, the principal one is what is called transfer, and imports are sold for this kind of money, which bears no interest, but is redeemable, at least it should be, in sycee at the end of the Chinese 3rd, 6th, and 12th month. The native banks have not been redeeming this money, when due, with sycee, but issue another kind of paper money which they call bank sycee; this is all right so long as the bank holds good that issues the paper money, but if the bank should fail, then the holder would lose the amount he held in hand. I see no chance of altering this unless the government force every bank that starts to give a guarantee for the amount that it issues. This will prevent many of the failures that annually take place, and it will be a great benefit to merchants and trade in general.

Copy of letter dated Jany 12, 1901.

That grain, rice and salt be allowed to be exported to

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That grain, rice and salt be allowed to be exported to

foreign countries as ordinary merchandise, and copper cash to native ports as ordinary treasure.

That the whole of the country be thrown open to trade, and that foreigners have a right to buy land and build on same, and to build and work factories.

That foreigners are allowed to open and work mines in any port ofthe country.

That no nationality be allowed to control mines in any part of province, but all be treated alike.

That foreigners be allowed to build and work railways, and run steamers in any part of China, and that no nationality be allowed to monopolize any province or part of the country, but all to be treated alike.

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Enclosure No. 4 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Wilcox to Mr. Squiers.

No. 76.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Hankow, China, May 11th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires, U. S. Legation,
Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatches under date of March 14th, and April 30th, 1901, requesting a report on the subject of the furtherance of American trade in China, in view of the proposed revision of the Commercial Treaty.

1st, As opening of the entire Empire of China will have to come sooner or later and the sooner it comes the better it will be for the commercial interests of all concerned, and in introducing reforms, it would seem that no better time could be found for opening up the country than at present.

It would not be necessary for the different nations to have consuls in all of the chief cities of the Empire immediately that the country was thrown open, but introduce them into cities where trade would justify the expense of a consulate, but for the present I would have a consul (where there are none in the province at present) stationed at the capitol where the Viceroy resides, or if trade justifies, in each province where the Governor resides, in order that the consul or consul-general may take charge of the interests of his country.

It would certainly be an act of injustice not only to the Chinese but to all foreign residents of China, to abolish the extra-territorial clause of the treaty.

2nd, The opium restriction in our treaty should be

removed. It only handicaps United States citizens in the carrying trade of the country, and if our citizens own Railroads, Express Companies, Steamship lines &c. That clause of the treaty will be constantly violated or continue to handicap them to a greater extent, as China is opened up,for the reason that the freight on that produce is several times higher than on other products. It is shipped with more dispatch and care, and for that reason merchants frequently prefer to ship, all their goods if possible, with a cargo that is carrying more or less opium.

The above clause has failed of it's purpose to lessen the increasing traffic of opium. As the yearly acreage planted in the western part of the Empire is constantly increasing, and it has taken large sums of money from the carrying trade of our citizens and forced it into the pockets of other nations

3rd, The Tael should have a unit of value in all parts of the Empire, and a beginning should be made that will bring about a non fluctuating currency in the Empire.

4th, All Transit passes should be issued by the Customs, without having to apply to the Chinese officials, for transit passes for produce shipped from the interior. Which is the cause of refusal and delays, if the Chinese officials feel that they are not getting a sufficient renumeration.

5th, Likin should be abolished or be put under the charges of the Customs, and the course of farming it out thereby stopped

6th, The control of Railways built and the majority of the stock being owned by the foreigners, should be managed by those parties without being tied and hampered by Chinese regulations, restrictions and ignorant Chinese officials, as the law now provides for.

7th, Missionaries and travelers in journeying by water should not be compelled to,pay tonnage dues on their boats, which they own or hire in moving their household goods or in removed. It only handicaps United States citizens in the carrying trade of the country, and if our citizens own Railroads, Express Companies, Steamship lines &c. That clause of the treaty will be constantly violated or continue to handicap them to a greater extent, as China is opened up, for the reason that the freight on that produce is several times higher than on other products. It is shipped with more dispatch and care, and for that reason merchants frequently prefer to ship, all their goods if possible, with a cargo that is carrying more or less opium.

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8th, Munitions of War not to be sold to or imported into China, unless the consent of a two third majority of the treaty powers be obtained.

9th, Missionaries of all classes and denominations, should be prevented from interferring with the Chinese courts or officials, where native Christians have been arrested on charge of committing crimes or misdemeanors. Unless they are convinced that the native christians are being persecuted for their religious belief. Then they shall present the case to their consul.

10th, China should be brought into the Postal Union, and a proper foreign superintendent put in charge.

All employes should be under bonds and a proper system introduced in order to avoid the loss by theft of mail, and improper handling, that is a constant source of complaint.

The management of the postal service should not be made a side issue as it is now done by the Customs.

1th Local telegraph rates to foreigners being about ten times the amount charged in other countries, should be reduced to a reasonable tariff, not more than ten to twenty cents Mexican per word (according to the distance) should be charged.

We have no nationals here in business to consult. Missionaries whom I have consulted had no ideas to offer, except, if the United States backed up the treaties that we now have (in regard to the protection of her nationals), they would be sufficient.

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The management of the postal service should not be made a side issue as it is now done by the Customs.

11th Local telegraph rates to foreigners being about ten times the amount charged in other countries, should be reduced to a reasonable tariff, not more than ten to twenty cents Mexican per word (according to the distance) should be charged.

We have no nationals here in business to consult.

Missionaries whom I have consulted had no ideas to offer, except, if the United States backed up the treaties that we now have (in regard to the protection of her nationals), they would be sufficient.

Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Squiers.

No. 148
Legation

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fuchai, China.

May 9th, 1901.

Sir :

In compliance with instructions contained in your despatch No. 901, dated March 14th, relating to "Revision of Commercial Treaties", I beg to present the following suggestions, which I believe if incorporated into the new regulations would be to the interest of the trade of all foreign nations with this Empire.

First: Present Treaty provisions to hold in every respect except as modified by new regulations.

Second: Abolishment of Treaty Ports and opening of the whole country to foreign residence and trade.

Third: The recasting of the internal revenue provisions of China, so as to prevent the enormous leakage in revenue receipts and the prevention of excessive taxation of goods in transit from the Treaty Ports to the interior.. Abolishing the restrictive regulations which now prevent entirely or greatly embarrass, all commercial enterprises in the interior in which foreign nations are interested. Proper provisions for the opening of Mines, construction of Rail Roads, Manufacturies of all kinds by foreigners under some restrictions and regulations as apply to natives.

SAbolishing Lekin on all imported goods in transit to interior, and in place thereof collecting sufficient duty at port of entry; doubling duties thereat if necessary.

Fourth. Better provisions for regulating Steam navigation of internal rivers, that will prevent the interference by local officials of rules and regulations such as are now in vogue in many parts of the Empire, to the greatest hindrance of

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Fifth: Introduction of a rational national currency and honest coinage of money; Establishment of a uniform standard in weight and purity of coinage and national issues, instead of local or provincial minting, with heavy penalties for counterfeiting or mutilating.

Sixth: Abolishment of the Tsung-li Yamen and the investing of functions of this body in a Secretary. Free intercourse with Emperor and all National Officials at any time on the part of the representatives of Foreign Powers.

Seventh. Pledge to preserve the integrity of Chinese Empire on condition that reforms be allowed to go on until the government of China shall be carried on on humane and rational principles, in harmony with existing International comity. An open door for trade to, and by, all nations on equal terms.

Eighth. Supervision by a Foreign Secretary or Adviser at each Provincial capital who shall act as adviser to Governor Generals and other High Provincial Officers.

Ninth. No restrictions to be placed upon the provisions of existing treaties whereby foreign missionaries and native Christians receive protection of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

Respectfully submitted, I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Samuel L. Gracey
Consul.

Hon. H.G.Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires, Peking.

Enclosure No.2 with Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Gracey to Mr. Squiers.

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Respectfully submitted, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) Samuel L. Gracey

Consul.

Hon. H.G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires, Peking.

Enclosure No. 6 With Despatch No. 670.
Mr. McWade to Mr. Squiers

No. 48, CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,

Canton, China, June 14th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
U. S. Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir :

With my despatch No. 44 addressed to you I enclosed my No. 100 to the State Department, which treated of trade conditions, etc., in South China. That despatch was prepared in accordance with your instructions in despatches Nos. 902 and 979, dated March 14, 1901, and April 30th, 1901, respectively, directing me "to prepare and forward a full report on the subject of the furtherance of American trade in China." No.902 directed alsominformation to be transmitted to you "as to what particular measures may be best for our interests." I have the honor to present the following recommendations as the results of my own personal experience and of further diligent inquiry in relation thereto:

1 The immediate granting or establishment at Canton, or in its immediate vicinity, of an American (separate) Concession, where our merchants and nationals could erect residential and office buildings and go-downs, where the products of American industry could be properly displayed and sold, and where native merchants, manufacturers, silk cultivists, tea growers and others could freely view and examine such exhibits. Shameen, the island owned and known as the French and British Concession, is so overcrowded that exhorbitant rentals are demanded for all buildings, each year marking a notable increase,

Enclosure No. [illegible] with Desp. No. [illegible] 274
Mr. McWade to Mr. Squiers

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

Canton, China, June 12th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
U. S. Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir:

With my despatch No. 44 addressed to you I enclosed copy of No. 200 to the State Department, which treated of trade conditions, etc., in South China. That despatch was prepared in accordance with your instructions in despatches Nos. 208 and [illegible] of March 1[illegible], 1901, and April 30th, 1901, respectively, directing me to prepare and forward a full report on the condition of the [illegible] of American trade [illegible]. The same despatch also information to be transmitted to you "as to what practical measures may be best for our interests etc." I have the honor to present the following recommendations as the results of my four years' experience and of further diligent inquiry in relation thereto:

1. The immediate acquisition or establishment at Canton, or in its immediate vicinity, of an American (separate) Concession, where our merchants and nationals could erect residential [illegible] buildings and go-downs, where the products of American industry could be properly displayed and sold, and where native merchants, manufacturers, silk cultivators, tea growers and others could freely visit and examine such exhibits. [illegible] the [illegible] known as the French and British Concession, is so overcrowded that American nationals are debarred from all facilities, [illegible] year [illegible] notable [illegible],

in each of said rentals. There is no more vacant ground in Shameen for building or other purposes, and the prevalence of the plague, cholera, and other deadly diseases incidental to this section acts as a sure preventative against any suicidal attempts to " crowd in" more buildings. In view of my own practical experience here and that of intelligent, broad-minded merchants, native and foreign, I assure you that an American (separate) Concession would give a decided and prosperous impetus to American trade in South Canton. Such concerns as the Standard Oil Company, and the Sperry Flour Company would, I have been informed by their representatives, be only too glad of an opportunity of erecting and owning buildings on such a concession, radiating from which they could do aan immense and a much more profitable trade, not only in the interior, but in the many large towns and villages that are situated on the banks of thePearl, East, West and North Rivers.

2. That every port on the sea coast of China, and the towns and villages built on or near the banks of her rivers should be open to American commerce.

3. That the interior of China should be open to American Commerce, free communication everywhere being not only permitted and authorized but absolutely protected by the authorities, both civil and military.

4. Privacy, that standing and dangerous menace to American and foreign commerce generally, on the Pearl, East, West and North Rivers should be absolutely wiped out, the haunts of the pirates destroyed and a constant and vigilant patrol of small gunboats maintained on those rivers. The British, French and Germans have a mosquito fleet of small and light draught gunboats in these waters for the protection of the commerce of their respective countries. And, although, some of our corporations, the Standard Oil Company for instance

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are continually sending their junks loaded with their merchandise to consignees along these waterways we have not one American gunboat to protect them. Through the depredations of the pirates many of those consignees lose yearly cargoes amounting in value to considerable sums of money.

5. Our flag should float and should be in evidence in "every Province, City, Town and village of any importance in the Empire." As stated in some of my previous despatches, there are many large and flourishing cities and towns, on the sea coast, and on the Pearl, East, West and North Rivers, where our flag never has been seen by the natives. This should not be. It is a dutybthat we owe to our country to make the Chinese familiar with our flag and with our country's products of all kinds.

6. American merchants and business men generally should be permitted and legally authorized not alone to trade but to reside in, to own property and to establish factories and other business enterprises in the interior and at all of the Chinese ports.

7. American citizens should be allowed to own and operate gold, silver, copper, coal, salt and other mines, to construct and operate railways and telegraph and telephone lines, and to own wharves and landings for steamboat and other commericla purposes.

8. American trade marks and patents should be absolutely protected from infringement by natives, or others, and all parties convicted of infringing thereon should suffer appropriate punishment in the shape of fines or imprisonment, or both. Laws for the protection of said trade marks and patent rights should be uniform throughout the Chinese Empire, and attempts to establish special laws thereon for different Provinces energetically and emphatically discountenanced.

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9. The likin and port taxes were originally levied to cover certain alleged "war expenses", such as the construction and equipment of forts, and the payment of indemnities. Although the occasion for the imposition and collection of such taxes has long passed away they are still continued and in many of the Provinces are laregely used for governmental and official purposes. I do not see how or why their abolition would in~~s~~ure to the benefit of American commerce. I feel satisfied that their continuance especially when the rates are not made excessive on any special article of export like silk, is beneficial to us; because, as a rule, the imposts on all foreign goods are equal and are paid by the native merchants themselves. With such a condition of "a fair field and no favor" we are satisfied, because American goods of all kinds speedily distance all competitors, after they have been properly introduced. Aproppos of that assertion it is a fact already well-known in South China that American goods need no favor. The latest instance in that direction is a line of underwear, for men and women, only recently imported from the United States. It is woven of silk and cotton, is offered atba comparatively low price, is not of poor material or "Muck" (as the native merchants contemptuously style inferior stuff), and it sells rapidly all over the Southern Provinces. In fact wherever it is shown in competition with the British, French and German goods, it captures the market. Therefore I favor the continuance of the likin and port taxes because they held the Provincial and other authorities in paying the current official and other expenses and they do not militate in the slightest respect, against our interests, commercial or otherwise.

All of the following is respectfully submitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ROBERT M. McWADE,

U. S. Consul.

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Enclosure No. 7 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Goodnow to Mr. Squiers.

No. 331.

Shanghai, May 24th, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires,
Peking, China.

Sir:

Replying to your No. 598 and No. 982;- I understand that the American Association have already written you on the subject. I would suggest as salient points to be covered in the new Commercial Treaties.

1- Lekin. The total abolition of Lekin is to be desired whether it is possible without an international revolution in the Empire is questionable. Its regulation and its foreign supervision are possible and would put an end to the many and gross irregularities which now render the international taxation unequal in its application and therefore disastrous to Trade.

2- Inland Navigation. The regulation of Lekin will tend toward making inland navigation possible. The present rules adopted have prohibited rather than allowed Inland Navigation except on the Yangtse River, and in a few isolated cases. The present steamer and Launch lines have proven immensely valuable and have opened up the Trade of the sections where they operate to foreign articles. It is

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It is absolutely necessary that improved methods of communicatio shall be established and allowed to operate freely, if foreign Trade is to increase to very much beyond its present proportion.

3- Land Ownership. Steam Navigation demands Coal. The present coal supply for it comes from Japan; although it is known that the coal deposits in China, tributary to the waterways, are larger in amount and better in quality than those in Japan. Under the present mining regulations, none of the large coal deposits in Central and Northern China can be touched by foreigners. Absolute ownership of land by foreigners anywhere in the Empire, and mining privileges subject only to proper royalities to the Chinese authorities are essential to the opening up of China;- if this latter is conceded to be desirable.

4- A Treaty protecting patents and copyrights and trademarks should be insisted upon. The auhtorities in Shanghai, through courtesy, have given us a quasi protection for such trade marks as have been registered in this Consulate. More than two years ago, Viceroy tan at Canton, at my request, issued a proclamation protecting the trade marks of the Standard Oil Company in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces. The Chinese are imitating many of our manufactures. As our trade grows larger this situation is more serious.

5- A proper system of procedure in trials of Civil

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5- A proper system of precedure in trial of Civil cases of foreigners against Chinese and a certaintyof enforcing judgment in such cases is now a necessity. Almost all of this litigations is in Shanghai. The Mixed Court was established for this business. The Chinese official who acts as magistrate is a sub prefect, a sybordinate of the magistrates of the Old City of Shanghai. A number of Chinese here are too high in rank for thier cases to be tried by such an official. His decision are subject to review by the City Magistrate, the Taotai of Shanghai, the provincial Treasurer, the Governor of the province and the Viceroy (three at least). The rules of this Court are the rules of Chinese procedure. As you know there is no finality in Chinese litigation. Hence it is almost impossible to enforce a judgment. A little official is continually subject to pressure fromout side and from those above him. Even a decision is given and the judgment enforced, nothing in the Chinese law prevents the whole subject from being gone into again indefinite number of times in the same of other Courts. For example, a case wasstarted here three years ago between an English and two American firms as against a Chinese. Judgment has been given in the Mixed Court in favor of the foreigners; by the Taotai against the foreigners and later in their favor; and now the Viceroy has ordered the

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the case to be taken up by the Taotai of Ningpo abinitio. This case involves Taels I20,000.

6- The Sea Coast harbours, especially those at Shanghai and Tientsin must be improved in order to allow the entrance of the deep sea going ships. The cost of this must necessarily be borne by the foreign Commerce and foreign owned ships. They are not willing that money contributed by them shall be expended by Chinese officials. Not only must the Woosung River be improved but also the bar at the mouth of the Yangtse. On this latter there is not more than twenty four feet at all high tides. The new ten thousand boats from America for this coast will draw thirty one feet when fully loaded.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Goodnow

Consul General.

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(Signed) John Goodnow

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 8 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China, April 10, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
Charge d' Affaires,
Peking.

Sir :

Referring to Legation Despatch No. 896, regarding the proposed revision of the Commericial Treaties, with a view to the furtherance of American trade in China, I have the honor to suggest as follows:

FIRST: The complete abolition of all internal taxation levied upon import or export cargo known as the likin or transit pass duty. Under the present treaty merchants are constantly annoyed by the various barriers met with on the Inland waters, rivers, canals, creeks and public highways. There is scarcely any limit to the number of times likin may be levied throughout the same province, and the amount of the levy is generally measured by the greed of the collecting official. It is a duty in fact that supports the many favored Mandarins of the Country to the detriment of trade, either foreign or domestic. A very small part of the money thus collected goes to the support of the Government. If this tax is abolished we could afford to have the duties collected by the Imperial Customs doubled, even raised to 15 per cent. The existing treaty of a half duty known as the transit pass duty on exports from and imports into the interior, would not be bad if strictly enforced, but that has proved simply impossible so it is better that it should be abolished altogether, and the necessary money required for the support of the Government be raised through increased duties of the

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UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China, April 10, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
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Peking.

Sir :-

Referring to Legation Despatch No. 396, regarding the proposed revision of the Commercial Treaties, with a view to the furtherance of American trade in China, I have the honor to suggest as follows:

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Imperial Customs, " but any increase should be granted on one condition only, viz., that the likin tax and every other inland tax, levy, or charge, of whatever nature, on trade should be abolished. The payment of the one increased tax in place of likin and all inland taxation on merchandise, to be fixed in a new treaty, should be definite and final. One single payment should allow all merchandise of whatever nationality to be moved, shipped and transported throughout the whole of China and her dependencies, including Manchuria, that is from any one part of China to any other part, however remote- without further charge of any kind whatever, and the payment of the revised tariff should exempt merchandise from taxation after its arrival at destination. It should be arranged beforehand that the revenue from the revised tariff shall be divided proportionately between the Central and Provincial Governments. This is most important, because when likin and inland taxation is abolished it is essential that the local officials should have the requisite revenue to carry on the administration of the Provinces. The new treaty should contain a stipulation that the increased tariff shall be collected and administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs, which would be a sufficient guarantee that the money would be honestly collected".

When these provisions are ingrafted into the new treaty the Mandarines will no longer be enabled to exact any duty on goods belonging to Chinese as they now do and thus interfere with legitimate trade.

SECOND;- A clause in the new treaty should provide that merchant engineers and people of other vocations should be permitted to purchase and own land in any part of the interior, to build railroads, open up mines, build manufactories and establish the many industries so well known to our people, and that too,

without interference. If this can be done the troubles, vexations, strife, suffering and warfare of 1900 would not be in vain. In this case we could well afford to forego any indemnity whatever. We should also be permitted to establish Consuls at any port we may choose. This, however, would naturally follow if the foreigner is permitted to enter and purchase land in any part of China. The Chinese would be enabled to sell their wool, hides, furs, teas, silks, and their many other products, unhampered, and in return the foreigner would have a market of unlimited value. The development of the coal mines, the introduction of manufacturies, the building of railroads and the opening up countless new industries would create a demand for labor before unheard of in China. Gradually the antagonism of the native would disappear and where our trade to-day is millions, it would then be billions.

The resources of China, in men, in agriculture, in variety of climate, in facilities for transport by water, and later by rail, in mines and natural wealth would, if written up, fill volumes. Wu Ting Fang, in the North American Review, says: "The Province of Shansi could supply the whole world with coal at the present rate of consumption for 3000 years to come" and the statement is not overdrawn. The coal fields of America and Europe are fast giving out and the time is coming when we must look to China for our supply. The new treaty should pave the way. Despite their reputed conservatism, the Chinese readily adapt themselves to new environments if trade follows. Therefore we should strive for the "open door" and the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire, and this course will be supported by the Chinese people.

At present our greatest cause of apprehension is the

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without interference. If this can be done the troubles, vexations, strife, suffering and warfare of 1900 would not be in vain. In this case we could well afford to forego any indemnity whatever. We should also be permitted to establish consuls at any port we may choose. This, however, would naturally follow if the foreigner is permitted to enter and purchase land in any part of China. The Chinese would be enabled to sell their wool, hides, furs, teas, silks, and their many other products, unhampered, and in return the foreigner would have a market of unlimited value. The development of the coal mines, the introduction of manufactories, the building of railroads and the opening up countless new industries would create a demand for labor before unheard of in China. Gradually the antagonism of the native would disappear and where our trade to-day is millions, it would then be billions.

The resources of China, in men, in agriculture, in variety of climate, in facilities for transport by water, and later by rail, in mines and natural wealth would, if written up, fill volumes. Wu Ting Fang, in the North American Review, says: "The Province of Shansi could supply the whole world with coal at the present rate of consumption for 3000 years to come" and the statement is not overdrawn. The coal fields of America and Europe are fast giving out and the time is coming when we must look to China for our supply. The new treaty should pave the way. Despite their reputed conservatism, the Chinese readily adapt themselves to new environments if trade follows. Therefore we should strive for the "open door" and the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire, and this course will be supported by the Chinese people.

At present our greatest cause of apprehension is the probable intention of Russia towards Manchuria. That Province is already under Russian control- a protectorate at least, and American trade there is threatened very seriously. For many years we have had a trade there of immense value, consequently it is expedient that we unite with the British, German and Japanese nations in preventing this Russian acquisition. Her commercial interests in China have been insignificant, but she has seized this opportunity, while chaos reigns supreme in the ranks of the Manchus, and has secured a foot hold that will require the most skilful diplomacy to dispossess her, and keep the door open.

THIRD:- The Emperor should be restored to actual power and his independence guaranteed. He should have freedom to carry out by degrees the policy of gradual progress and reform decided upon several years ago. This course would be disastrous to the Mandarins and a loss to them of the opportunities for corruption and extortion, the source of their sole means of existence. But apart from them the Chinese would surely approve of and uphold the change if only supported by the Powers. What China needs is a settled Government and the Powers should see that she gets it. The time is opportune. The difficulties are great but they should be surmounted now and no obstacle should be permitted to stand in the way. The real opening up of the midland waterways to steam navigation, the operation of mines, the building of manufactories and railroads, would open up new markets for trade and would benefit not only the Chinese people but the whole world.

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Consul

Tientsin, China,
April 4, 1901.

To
H. G. Squiers, Esquire,
Charge d' Affaires for the
United States of America,
etc., etc., etc.
Peking.

My dear Mr. Squiers :

Although your letter, herein referred to, is dated three weeks ago, I knew nothing of it until to-day, and have at once made a hasty reply, as per enclosed "copy". I send you this "reply" in order to prevent still further delay, besides which a copy might otherwise never reach you at all, but merely some muddled mess which might completely obliterate the sense of what I wish to get conveyed to the Legation. Please regard above as strictly private.

Yours very sincerely,

R. H. Maclay

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R. H. Maclay

Tientsin, China, April 4th, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esq.,
U. S. Consul,
Tientsin.

Sir :

Referring to the American Legation's despatch No. 896, dated Peking March 14th, 1901, addressed to you, regarding the proposed revision of the commercial treaties with a view to the furtherance of American trade in China, we beg to bring forward two most important points that should be incorporated in the new treaties:

1.- The complete abolition of all internal taxation on all foreign imports beyond the half duty known as transit-pass duty, and the complete abolition of all internal taxation on all exports to foreign countries beyond the half-duty known as transit-pass duty. The above is in accordance with the treaties already existing but the inland mandarins have now for many years past thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the sale of any foreign imports which do not submit meekly to the illegal extortions levied by them in utter defiance of the existing treaties.

They also levy similarly illegal extortions against exports destined for foreign countries. All we ask is that the existing treaties be abided by, and that nothing whatever be charged in excess of the import and export duties and the transit-pass duty therein provided for. The mandarins in the interior have lately resorted to trickery, claiming that the existing treaties mean that no further inland duties are to be levied so long as the goods are still owned by foreigners, but that they can pounce upon said goods and levy as many extortions as they please the moment the goods are sold to a Chinese

Tientsin, China, April 4th, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale, Esq.,
U. S. Consul,
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Sir:

Referring to the American Legation's despatch No. 396, dated Peking March 14th, 1901, addressed to you, regarding the proposed revision of the commercial treaties with a view to the furtherance of American trade in China, we beg to bring forward two most important points that should be incorporated in the new treaties:

1.- The complete abolition of all internal taxation on all foreign imports beyond the half duty known as transit-pass duty, and the complete abolition of all internal taxation on all exports to foreign countries beyond the half-duty known as transit-pass duty. The above is in accordance with the treaties already existing but the inland mandarins have now for many years past thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the sale of any foreign imports which do not submit meekly to the illegal extortions levied by them in utter defiance of the existing treaties.

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2.- The other addition we have to urge in the new treaty is that American merchants, engineers, &c., shall have the same right of residence and of purchase of real estate in any part of the interior of China as is accorded to American missionaries. It is manifestly an injustice to all Americans who are not missionaries that they should be debarred from carrying on their several vocations in all parts of China where the missionary is allowed to carry on his vocation. Many American merchants now speak and read Chinese and can best push American trade by dealing with the Chinese direct in distant inland markets. The Chinese of the interior always welcome a foreign merchant amongst them, which is more than can be said of the foreign missionary whose motto is invariably to overturn everything that does not coincide with his own narrow views of sect and consistency. The motive of the missionary is unfathomable to the mind of the Chinese mass. The motive of the merchant, however, is perfectly clear to them, and they always like him; for, instead of dealing in intangibilities, he brings them goods they need to eat or wear and buys their wool, hides, furs, tea, silk, &c. All Americans, regardless as to vocation, should be allowed to reside, trade, and buy real-estate on equal basis in any portion subject. This, of course, entirely defeats the object of the treaty, which is the protection of American trade and the expansion of the sale of American products by defending them against the illegal extortions prompted by the unquenchable avarice of the inland mandarins. That there may be left no room for the practice of trickery on the part of inland mandarins in future, the new treaty should certainly contain the clause that there shall be no further taxation of any sort soever against either imports or exports "whether in foreign or Chinese hands" beyond the duties already clearly specified in the existing treaties as import, export and inland transit duties.

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We remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Maclay & Co.

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Enclosure No. 9 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Squiers.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE

No. 96. Amoy, China, April 6, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,
United States Charge d' Affaires,
Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 900, of March 14, 1901, requesting a report as to particular measures which I may deem best for our interests and the furtherance of American trade in China, etc.

In reply I beg to enclose a copy of a brief report I recently prepared and sent to the Secretary of State touching on the same subject and relating especially to the benefits to be derived from Alien residence in the interior and how it would aid in the introduction of American products. Too much stress cannot in my judgment be placed upon the advisability of such interior residence of Foreigners and the previlege of opening merchantile houses at any point in the empire whether in charge of American or native compradores.

In the line of developing a market for American products I would like to mention a revision of the mining regulations as they now exist and were promulgated in an edict issued in 1898 which came near being prohibition. If the mines could be acquired and operated by foreigners with facility there would be a boundless opening for many kinds of goods which now seldom reach the interior. This would be especially true in this Province as to a market for American flour, corn meal, cotton goods and various other products. As stated in my reports to the State Department these imports are taxed now until they cannot easily reach a point thirty

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As to the needed changes in the mining regulations I deem it useless to enter that field, as the point I wish to make is that with favorable regulations a splendid market would immediately assert itself in the vicinity of these mines and with all such openings American products would be reasonably certain to reap their full share of the benefit.

I am of the opinion that until the interior of China is open to the residence of merchants some restriction should be placed over the residence and travel of young lady missionaries at points distant from the treaty ports? The Chinese cannot understand how a woman can go about alone or in groups in such a manner and yet be respectable. It is impossible to impress them that such women are good and hence however earnest and devoted they may be in their chosen work their presence partakes more of the nature of a scandal than a scantified vocation. I know this is an old view of the matter, but it is none the less correct. It should not be permitted and if the home boards will not act on their own initiative the treaty making Powers might give expression of their disapproval of the practice and thus place the responsibility upon the boards that persist in it.

Notwithstanding the general impression is now gaining ground in America and Europe that the outbreak last summer was not directed against, or rendered possible by the presence of Missionaries, yet to one who has lived in China and had miles from the point at which they leave foreign control. The opening of mines and alien residence in the interior would result in establishing trade centers and foreign residence in each mining camp to which goods could easily go without danger of excessive likin tax. From these centers they would reach hundreds of thousands of prospective consumers as they now do within the radius of the open ports.

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Notwithstanding the general impression is now gaining ground in America and Europe that the outbreak last summer was not directed against, or rendered possible by the presence of Missionaries, yet to one who has lived in China and had the confidence of Mandarines as well as of the influential gentry the fact remains patent that the prime cause was the Missionaries and their meddling in local affairs and the principal cry of the Boxers was "death to the Missionaries and to the native converts". Had the aim been to check mining and railroad building and the aggressions of certain powers in the matter of taking ports and territory the native converts would not have been condemned to death in the beginning and killed indiscriminately on sight.

While it might be injudicious to give public expressions to such statements as these it occurs to me that any Settlement that does not consider this phase of the question will not meet with the full measure of peaceful relations for which are are striving. As peaceful relations with the masses in the interior will result in the greatest possible development of American trade I include these suggestions as a means leading to such development.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON

U. S. Consul.

Enclosure

1copy of Despatch to State Departmant.

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DIPLOMATIC,
JUL 19 1901
BUREAU.

File

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Pekin,

July 16, 1901.

9.50 A.M

Confd July 20

Secretary of State,

Washington.

16th. Japanese Minister tells me he will not insist on additional allowance, but will reserve the question for ~~the~~ a future period. British objection to Russian proposal reported by telegram June 19th still blocks the way to a final settlement which could be reached in a fortnight if removed. Great Britain now offers as a compromise to agree to consider with powers what additional revenues shall be pledged by China if those assigned prove insufficient. I believe no powers sympathize with British objections

ROCKHILL.

phered by Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.

July 16, 1901. 189 , M.

No. 671.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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Returned to the files. Oct. 25 '02

July 15th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting copies of despatches from United States Consulate at Newchwang. Russian Civil Administration. General situation. Trade, etc.

(Despatches Nos. 661 & 665, July 2nd and 10th, respectively)

No. 671.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 16th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatches Nos. 661 and 665, of July 2nd and 10th, respectively, I have the honor to enclose an interesting despatch from the United States Consul there on the same subjects.

The failure to occupy Newchwang at the same time as the Russians is now incomprehensible. The English are loud in their denunciations of the Naval authorities for not having done so.

I also enclose copy of Mr. Bandinel's despatch of June 28th, last, as to situation about Newchwang.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers,
2. Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Squiers, June 28th, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 671.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers.

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No. 4

Consulate of the United States,
Newchwang, China.

27th June, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires, U S. Legation,
Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to report the enclosed list of Taxes imposed by the Russian Civil Administration on the Natives of Newchwang. It is claimed that this is required to carry on the Civil Administration of the place. In addition to this they are collecting the three per cent tax for the transfer of land and other taxes not made public.

They are also collecting the native Customs tax, that amounted for the first quarter to over one hundred and twenty thousand Tls., and conservative estimates place the total for the year close to eight hundred thousand Tls. It is not known here what disposition is to be made of this large sum.

The establishment of this new system of local taxation, and the arrangements for a police patrol of the river for several hundred miles, already reported, and the thoroughness with which the Russians are now in control of every part of Manchuria does not indicate any purpose on their part to withdraw from a complete and perfect mastery of this part of China.

While the Russi Railway has its terminus at Talienwan, and is well fortified with Concessions there and at Port Arthur, Russia can not help realizing that the true key to the commerce of Manchuria is Newchwang.

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The total trade passing the native and Imperial Maritime Customs at this port in 1899 was over sixty eight Million Taels, or in round numbers about one hundred million dollars.

Up to the time of the Boxer troubles the trade had increased in immense proportions since the Japanese War, and tthe impression amongst well informed persons is that the trade expansion had only began.

The railroads constructed had not began carrying traffic and the real influence of railroad transportation is all to come yet in expansion of the trade of Manchuria, and this is certain to be a tremendous facyor in adding to the exports and imports. This country is so marvelleously rich and so wonderfully productive in a great variety of commodities that it is almost useless to predict the limit of its trade expansion. The water transportation inland for over 300 miles by river through the heart of an exceptionally rich country in agricultural and mineral products, when enhanced by railroads insure extensive enlargement in its trade; especially is this true when the climatic conditions such as exist here are favorable to the development of an energetic, thrifty and hardy race of people.

In five years its foreign imports have increased four hundred per cent, and its total trade, of imports and exports

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In five years its foreign imports have increased four hundred per cent, and its total trade, of imports and exports combined, has increased three hundred per cent.

U. S. Trade.

Our trade relations with Manchuria have been of considerable importance for many years, and have kept full pace with its growing commerce, amounting to over a third of the entire imports and far exceeding that of any other country.

One of the features that ought not to be overlooked in the present political situation here, is the fact that the great bulk of our imports into Manchuria consist of Cotton goods, Oil and Flour, and that it is in all of these lines that Russia is expecting to supplant us. If she can accomplish this on the basis of economy of production and transportation we can not reasonably object; but I can see no reason why we shall submit to it by any other method. Today her trade interests here are nominal, while our imports are greater than that of any nation. By what right does she assume to come into a port where she has no trade interests, and establish her authority over the Customs and Civil Administration, that is so important a factor to our trade? She has no property interests in this settlement, all of the Railroad property is in an entirely separate settlement two and a half miles above. If it were found necessary to establish a Civil Administration here separate from the Chinese, it appears to me that it should have been done by all of the interested powers and not by the one having the smallest interests in the trade.

I cannot conceive that it was otherwise than a grevious mistake to have permitted the Russians to establish a full Civil Authority over this port; and it further appears to me that urgent demands should be made upon them to at once, surrender the place to the proper Chinese Authorities.

I am firmly convinced that an objection by the United States to the establishment of the Russian Civil Administration here would have prevented it. A very small Gun Boat in the river here will protect the settlement at any time and the revenue formerly collected by the Chinese Native Customs, combined, has increased three hundred per cent.

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I am firmly convinced that an objection by the United States to the establishment of the Russian Civil Administration here would have prevented it. A very small Gun Boat in the river here will protect the settlement at any time and the revenue formerly collected by the Chinese Native Customs, on junks and junk trade would be ample to not only provide a thorough police system; but also a complete muncipal organization. This money now being collected by the Russians is in no way accounted for, as far as the public are concerned and not expended in any local improvement, or protection as other taxes are leived for that purpose.

A joint occupation of the place under the direction of the representatives of all the Nations having interests and representatives located here should have been established. It is certainly very humiliating to have to ask Russian Authorities for permission for American citizens to celebrate our National holiday (the 4th July) in China, where American population and trade interests are in excess of Russia's.

The United States has now reached a position in production and commerce where its prosperity is dependent upon its export trade along the lines consumed by the trade of Manchuria.

Are we to abondon our present trade of over five million gold dollars for 1899 and an assured increase of many times that amount(if China retains Manchuria) without an effort, must we allow the Military Power of Russia to push us out of China without any objection?

I desire to call to your attention the fact that the resources of Manchuria and its possibilities are not generally well known.

It is rich in coal, iron, lime and timber combined with such agricultural richness as insures abundance of the cheapest food products all so extensive and so near to water transportation as to make a foundation for extensive iron production. The extent and value of these raw materials lying within a radius of a hundred miles of this port, the remarkable fertility of the soil and extent of very cheap food products combined with the low priced labor of the country, and the proximity to the sea, and already along the line of the Russian railroad makes a possibility of iron production for this Oriental Market that will surely stop the import of iron on junks and junk trade would be ample to not only provide a thorough police system; but also a complete municipal organisation. This money now being collected by the Russians is in no way accounted for, as far as the public are concerned and not expended in any local improvement, or protection as other taxes are leived for thatpurpose.

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It is very plain to my mind that Russia is determined to hold on to Manchuria to retain this port and to entirely dominate this portion of China. It is also plain to my mind that once she has the full control of this country she will annihilate American trade here, and with her political methods will make industrial slaves of the Chinese race and soon become a serious obstacle to the extension of our trade in all the Orient, and eventually a menace to our higher civilization. The great danger to America in the Chinese problem lies in the Chinese becoming industrial slaves to a power as despotic as Russia in its political methods.

The absortion of over fifteen millions of the most vigorous and active of the Chinese race by Russia is an environment as rich as can be found in any country, in so far as natural resources and climatic conditions are concerned, should not be considered a matter of light importance. I can see the matter, when viewed from the stand point of American interests, in no other light, than it is of the utmost importance to stop the domination of Russia over the Chinese Empire, and by the most active measures insist upon the full and absolute return of this port and the whole of Manchuria to the Chinese Government.

As far as this Treaty port is concerned there is not the slightest doubt but that the Chinese can maintain order and peace

The Russians, I understand, have surrendered the rest of Manchuria to Chinese authority, at least nominally. Why not now surrender this Port actually? I would beg also to products by the United States into this part of the world. I was informed the other day by Mr. Mueller, the Manager of the Russian Coal mines near here that within three years these mines alone would be prepared to turn out three thousand tons of coal per day. Lime and iron and timber abound in the same vicinity.

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As far as this Treaty port is concerned there is not the slightest doubt but that the Chinese can maintain order and peace. The Russians, I understand, have surrendered the rest of Manchuria to Chinese authority, at least nominally. Why not now surrender this Port actually? I would beg also to call your attention to the great value of securing this port as an international settlement, for foreign control, along lines similar to Shanghai; and I ask your opinion regarding same, and what movement, if any, should be instituted here.

The Russians are now collecting revenue at this port from the several sources estimated as follows:

Imperial Maritime Customs in 1899 HK Tls 928,739
Estimated for 1901 HK Tls 1,000,000
Chinese Native Customs reported
by Chinese Officials Tls 400,000
Estimated for 1901 HK Tls 800,000
City Administration Tax HK Tls 60,930
Total HK Tls 1,860,930

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MILLER

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

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Chinese Native Customs reported by Chinese Officials Tls	400,000
Estimated for 1901 HK Tls	800,000
City Administration Tax HK Tls	60,930
Total HK Tls	1,860,930

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY B. MILLER

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 670.

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Squiers.

....

No. 392. United States Consulate.

Newchwang, 28 June, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,

United States Charge d'Affaires,

Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to report as follows:
There has been great disturbance in the South East portion of this province, where there are no Russian troops stationed at present.

Liu Tanzu the robber chief was recently defeated by the Russians to the North East of Moukden, 1 Russian being killed and 3,000 robbers. He was supposed to have fled into Mongolia but has on the contrary made his way to the South East, where he threatens Takushan and Ta Tungkou, and has captured Feng wang cheng.

The Taotai of Feng Hwang-cheng has fled to Moukden, and the District Magistrate of Kaichow has applied to the chief military officer of this port for a body of Russian troops as he is especially obnoxious to the local desperadoes, some of whom have been beheaded by his orders.

All this emphasizes the desirability of allowing the Chinese Magistrates to have at their disposal sufficiant numbers of Chinese troops to repel brigands and maintain order.

There is said to be a revival of the Boxer movement under another name in Moukden and Kwangning, but I do not think it worthy of much attention, considering the bitter hate with which its professors are viewed by the villagers, merchants and soldiers who suffered last year for their misplaced confidence in the supernatural powers of these charlatans.

Colonel Powell of the British army has been arrested by the Russians while travelling in Manchuria, between Moukden and T Tieh-ling.

Vice

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 671.

Mr. Bandinel to Mr. Squiers.

. . . .

No. 592. United States Consulate.

Newchwang, 28 June, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
United States Charge d'Affaires,
Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to report as follows:

There has been great disturbance in the South East portion of this province, where there are no Russian troops stationed at present.

Liu Tansu the robber chief was recently defeated by the Russians to the North East of Moukden, 1 Russian being killed and 3,000 robbers. He was supposed to have fled into Mongolia but has on the contrary made his way to the South East, where he threatens Takushan and Ta Tungkou, and has captured Feng wang cheng.

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Colonel Powell of the British army has been arrested by the Russians while travelling in Manchuria, between Moukden and T Tieh-ling.

Vice

Vice Admiral Alexieff has desired the Provisional Civil Administration to inform foreign merchants through the Consular Body that he will once a month send an expedition hence to Tungchiangtzu and back again to escort the Beanboats in the interests of trade.

I enclose copies of two proclamations in Chinese recently issued by the Provisional Administration; the one regulating the trade in spirits; the other imposing taxes to defray the expense estimated at some ninety thousand taels of policing this port.

There is an idea among some of the Russians that Russia will forege four millions of her claims on China, if the latter will sign the, or a, Manchurian convention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. J. Fred'k Bandinel

Vice Consul.

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There is an idea among some of the Russians that Russia will forego four millions of her claims on China, if the latter will sign the, or a, Manchurian convention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. J. Fred'k Bandinel

Vice Consul.

File

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
AUG
26
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 17th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm as follows my telegram of the 16th instant to the Department; also the Department's acknowledgment of the same, received this day:-

"Secstate, Washington.

Sixteenth. Japanese Minister tells me he will not insist on additional allowance but will reserve the question for the future. British objections to Russian proposal reported in my telegram of June 19th, still blocks the way to a final settlement which could be reached in a fortnight if removed. Great Britain now offers as a compromise to consider with Powers what additional revenues shall be pledged by China if those assigned prove insufficient. I believe no Powers sympathize with British objections.

Rockhill."

"Rockhill, Peking,

Yours 16th received. Take whatever course seems to assist in bringing matters to conclusion.

Hay."

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

File under US Legation to China

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 25 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

JUL 22 '01

San Francisco, Cal.,

July 17, 1901.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 24 1901

File

Hon. John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of the 6th inst. as follows:

"Edwin H. Conger,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Rockhill will leave for Japan July
"28th,

(signed) David B. Hill,
Acting."

and mine of this date as follows:

"I sail for China on Steamer "Nippon Maru" to-day.
(signed) Conger."

I shall proceed directly to my post via Shanghai. Shall probably meet Mr. Rockhill in Japan where I hope to have a conference with him upon the progress of negotiations during my absence and familiarize myself with their present status.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

U S Legation to China

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

file

DIPLOMATIC
JUL 19 1901
BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 18 9 17 AM 1901
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 18 1901

1 WU CB JM 9 Paid 4:50 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 17,1901.

Hon. John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington,D. C.

I sail for China on steamer NIPPON MARU to-day.

E. H. Conger.

Mr Adee

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG
26
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Ack & file
aag

No.134.

INDEX BUREAU
REG'D.
AUG
26
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 17th, 1901.

file

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm as follows your telegram to me of the 12th instant:-

"Washington, July 12th, 1901.

Rockhill, Peking.
Japan Minister represents that heavy loss would result from negotiating Chinese bonds with only Japanese guarantee; that if 450 millions taels is agreed on as total indemnity it will more than satisfy claims (of the ?) Powers; that an additional allowance to Japan to cover loss above mentioned would not increase aggregate agreed upon. In that case, if other Powers agree, you will not object.

Hay"

In this connection I respectfully call attention to my cablegrams of June 15th, and July 3rd, respectively, on this subject; also to my No 123 of June 22nd, last, enclosing a copy of the formal memorandum sent to the Diplomatic Corps by the Japanese Minister regarding the loss Japan would sustain through accepting Chinese bonds bearing interest at 4% in settlement of her claims against China.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.
aaa

No. 672.

DEPT OF STATE
AUG
27
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
AUG 27 1901
BUREAU

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AUG
26
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DEPT. OF STATE

July 17th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd Aug 28

✓ List to Mr. Wm personally Aug. 27

Subject: Departure of Special Embassy for Germany. List of persons who accompany Prince Ch'un .

No. 672.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 17th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to report that the Chinese Special Embassy on its mission of apology to the German Emperor on account of murder of Baron von Kettler, left here on Friday last, for Shanghai, and will sail from that port by North German Lloyd Steamer "Bayern" for Genoa.

It is expected that the Embassy will remain about three weeks in Germany, a short time in England, where it is to be received officially as the guest of the Government, thence it will sail for the United States, where it is hoped they will make a more or less extended visit.

As the head of the Mission, Prince Ch'un, is a brother of the Emperor, and may possibly succeed him; is a young man (nineteen years of age) on his first trip abroad and subject to lasting impressions; it might be good policy to accord to him a different reception than that usually given the ordinary

traveller

traveller of high rank who happens to pass through the United States. He spoke particularly of the pleasure he would have in studying our country and the methods and customs of our people, and the benefits he hoped to derive. If he could be shown some of our principal indistries, ship-building, manufacture of iron, etc., I believe they would make lasting impressions upon him, which might accrue very materially to our advantage.

I enclose to you a list of the officials who will accompany him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No. With Despatch No.

List of Officers, accompanying Prince Ch'un, Ambassador of the First Rank, Special Envoy to Germany.

Private Secretary, Chang Yi, Brevet Vice President of a Board, formerly Hanlin Reader to the Grand Secretariat

First Secretary, Yin Ch'ang, Brevet Vice President of a Board, Deputy Lieutenant General.

First Secretary, Liang Ch'eng, Entered for vacancy as Expectant Taot'ai in Chihli

Second Secretary, Mai Hsing-chien (Dr Marks), awaiting selection as Taot'ai

Third Secretary, Liu Tsu-kuei, Expectant Taot'ai of Chekiang

Third Secretary, Wang Huan, Expectant Prefect of Chihli, marked for future promotion to the rank of Taot'ai

First Interpreter, Chih-ko, awaiting assignment as Expectant Prefect.

Second Interpreter Yang Shu-wen, Expectant Magistrate

Third Interpreter, Yen Chu, Sub-Prefect in Kiangsu on probation

Third Interpreter, T'ang Chia-chen, awaiting selection as expectant Magistrate

Attache, Wu Chung-hsien, awaiting selection as Expectant Independent Department Magistrate, marked for future promotion to rank of Prefect.

Attache, Hsiang Hsien, Second Class Secretary of the Board of Revenue

Attache, Tseng Kuang-jung, Second Class Secretary of Board of Punishments

Attache, Shang Hsi-tseng, awaiting selection as expectant Magistrate

Attache, Miao Ch'in-ch'eng, awaiting selection as expectant

Enclosure No. with Legation No.

List of Officers accompanying Prince [illegible], Ambassador of the [illegible], Special Envoy to Germany.

Private Secretary, Chang Yi, brevet Vice President of a Board, formerly Senior Member of the Grand Secretariat

First Secretary, Yin Ch'ang, brevet Vice President of a Board, Deputy Lieutenant General.

First Secretary, Liang Ch'eng, selected for vacancy as Expectant Taot'ai in Chihli

Second Secretary, Mai Hsing-chien (Dr [illegible]), awaiting selection as Taot'ai

Third Secretary, [illegible], Expectant Taot'ai of [illegible]

Third Secretary, [illegible], Assistant Professor of [illegible], marked for future promotion to the rank of Taot'ai

First Interpreter, [illegible], awaiting selection as expectant Prefect

Second Interpreter, [illegible], Expectant Magistrate

Third Interpreter, [illegible] on promotion

Third Interpreter, [illegible], awaiting selection as expectant Magistrate

Attaché, Wu Chung-hsien, awaiting selection as Expectant Independent Department Magistrate, marked for future promotion to rank of Prefect.

Attaché, Hsiung [illegible], Second Class Secretary of the Board of Revenue

Attaché, [illegible], Second Class Secretary of Board of Punishments

Attaché, [illegible], awaiting selection as Expectant Magistrate

Attaché, [illegible], awaiting selection as Expectant assistant District Magistrate.

Cadet, Li Shu-fan, awaiting selection as expectant First Class Assistant Department Magistrate

Cadet, Li Shih-chien, awaiting selection as Expectant First Class Assistant Department Magistrate.

Physician, Wang Ying-jui, Eighth Rank Official of the College of Imperial Physicians.

Clerk, Chiang Pei-lin

Three First Class Officers of the Body-guard

Two Second Class Officers of the Body-guard

Three Third Class Officers of the Body-guard

One Banner Lieutenant

Four "Pei-t'ang", having official rank . ("Pai-t'ang" is a Manchu word, applied to superior attendants of Emperor or princes).

Three "Su-la", (Manchu word, "Attendants")

Two inferior military officers.

Eight servants

Total forty-five persons.

No. 673.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 30 1901.
BUREAU.

July 18th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

To Atty General.
Aug. 31, 1901.

3rd ASST. SECRETARY,
NOV 5 1901

Subject: Alfred Plant, Frank Leslie Butler and James Wynn, tried at Tientsin, before United States Consul, sentenced to four years imprisonment. Recommended that they be transferred to United States to serve out term of sentence.

(Despatch No. 666, July 10, 1901.)

DEPT OF STATE

No. 673.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 666, of 10th instant, regarding trial of certain alleged American citizens for robbery,- I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of despatch from United States Consul at Tientsin, advising me of the conviction of three of the number, who were found guilty of the crime of robbery with violence, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

As there is no jail at Tientsin, Mr. Ragsdale writes that he is obliged to send the prisoners to Shanghai to serve out their terms of imprisonment there. I understand there is no proper jail at Shanghai where men can serve so long a sentence; where they can be placed at some kind of labor, and where the care given them in other respects is what our people insist upon in such cases.

I earnestly recommend that they be transferred to some prison on the Pacific coast. The cost of transfer would not

be

678

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China.

July 18th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

Referring to my Despatch No. 668, of 10th instant, regarding trial of certain citizens charged with violent robbery, — I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of Despatch from United States Consul at Tientsin, advising me of the conviction of three of the number, who were found guilty of the crime of robbery with violence, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years.

As there is no jail at Tientsin, Mr. Ragsdale writes that he is obliged to send the prisoners to Shanghai to serve out their terms of imprisonment there. I understand there is no proper jail at Shanghai where men can serve so long a sentence; where they can be placed at some kind of labor, and where the care given them in other respects is what our people insist upon in such cases.

I earnestly recommend that they be transferred to some prison on the Pacific coast. The cost of transfer would not be great, as they could be sent to Nagasaki, and from there forwarded by a United States Transport, under military guard, to San Francisco.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No.~ With Despatch No. 673.

Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers.

No. 183

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China, July 13th, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
Charge d' Affaires,
U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that the three American prisoners sent to this Consulate by your order have been duly tried and found guilty of the crime of robbery with violence, and have been sentenced to four years imprisonment. The British subject was turned over to the British Consul General, who, at a preliminary examination on Monday, held him for trial before the British Court at Shanghai. This Court will probably come to Tientsin, however, for the trial. The Danish subject is still in my charge, but I submit that I have no right to hold him, and unless I get information from you to-day, I shall reluctantly be forced to dismiss him.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. RAGSDALE

Consul.

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 673.

Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers.

No. 183

A

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China, July 13th, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
Charge d' Affaires,
U. S. Legation, Peking.

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I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES W. RAGSDALE
Consul.

File

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 19 1901

From PEKING, July 18,1901.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

File

18th. At the meeting to-day Diplomatic corps again voted on Russian proposal eventual raising tariff. British Minister submitted compromise which I telegraphed on 16th, but no representative opposed Russian proposal. I hope this may help break dead lock. 450 millions taels indemnity and four per cent interest formally accepted, Japan waiving any preferential treatment. A plan of amortization also agreed upon. Russian Minister asks whether we accept scheme prohibition of importation of arms, inclosure to my despatch sixty-seven. I have voted in favor of two years limit but have not expressed [illegible] opinion on mode of enforcement. Formal surrender of Peking to Chinese authorities will take place August 14th. I shall remain here until August 15th to try finish work.

ROCKHILL.

Secy at
ury. A.F.R. 2

phered by Wm. H. Michael, Chief Clerk.

July 19, 1901. *189* , *M.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.
aaa

DEPT OF STATE
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REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

No.135.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 18th, 1901.

Acked in Sens.
Sept. 5, 1901
J.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 3 1901
BUREAU

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

At the meeting of the Diplomatic Corps to-day, the question of the indemnity, which had been put on the order of the day by me to ascertain whether some progress could not be made and the deadlock, brought about by the refusal of the British Government to accept the proposal made by Russia concerning the eventual raising of the tariff to 10% broken, being under discussion the Russian Minister said that it seemed to him highly desirable that the Diplomatic Corps should be informed whether the vote taken on the 11th of June on the subject, which, like all other votes, was taken subject to the approval of the various governments, had been accepted or refused by them. A vote was taken, which resulted in all the Representatives accepting the Russian proposal, the Belgian Minister alone stating that his Government accepted the eventual increase of the tariff to 10%, but that it had not referred in its

instructions

instructions to him as to the ultimate use of the additional revenue thus derived.

I stated,as instructed by you,that the United States had no opposition to make to the Russian proposal.

The British Minister said that the modification introduced by him in the original proposal of the Russian Government,by which all Governments were to have the right to make such reservations as they thought proper before negotiations concerning the increase of the tariff should commence,(see my No. 114 of June 11,1901) and which he had at the time accepted,had not met with the approval of his Government. Great Britain,Sir Ernest Satow said,was more interested in trade in China than any other nation,and it could not accept more than the 5% effective tariff,except in consideration of certain commercial advantages,especially the abolition of likin. This eventual increase should,in the opinion of the British Government,be more in the nature of a sur-tax,revocable in case the Chinese Government did not carry out the concessions which it would have to make to secure said increase,especially as regarded likin,but being revocable it could not be possibly used as additional guarantee as proposed by Russia.

The

The British Government thought the desire of Russia would be fully met if it was agreed that in case the revenues pledged for the payment of the interest on the new debt proved insufficient, the Powers, at the proper time should enquire what measures might be necessary to supply said deficit.

The Russian Minister stated that his Government had no idea of blocking commerce, in the advancement of which it took the liveliest interest, when it had asked as an additional guarantee for the eventual raising of the import duties beyond 5%; the interests of commerce and a stable guarantee could both be insured. The credit of all the Powers was not the same; some had to show to the Bankers through whom they would eventually have to float China's bonds, that their risks were even less than they might suppose. The additional guarantee, which it was sought to obtain, would not absorb all the revenue derived from the increased tariff, possibly only a very small proportion of it, especially as it was not sought to replace by it the revenue derived from the salt gabelle; the balance of the increased tariff could be used to secure desired commercial concessions.

sions. The necessity of the case would determine the amount to be applied to the payment of interest, and it was even possible that none of it might ever be so required as he fully concurred with the British Minister, and his other colleagues, in the belief that the Chinese would strenuously endeavor to meet on time, and in full, all their financial obligations as they had always done in the past.

The German Minister thanked the Russian for the views he had expressed on commercial reforms. It was because he entertained similar ones that he had originally accepted the Russian proposal.

I stated that I had only accepted the Russian proposal on account of the amendment introduced in it by the British Minister, by which all of our commercial rights were protected; that I could not have agreed to any proposal detrimental to American commercial interests, or lose any of the powerful leverage which a concession of an increase of the tariff on imports gave us with the Chinese Government.

After these various declarations on our part the subject was dropped, but it is my belief that the declared

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intention

intention of the various Powers to abide by their former acceptance of the Russian proposal may be an official indication to the British Government that some compromise on its part with Russia is imperatively demanded, and I trust the deadlock occasioned by this disagreement may soon be broken.

The British Minister then proposed a vote be taken as to whether all the Powers were willing to fix finally the sum of 450 millions of taels - which had, until now, been considered only as an approximate one - as the amount of the indemnity to be paid by China.

The Russian Minister remarked that it was important to finally settle the exact amount of the private claims, and if the sum total fell short of 450 millions the balance should be given back to China. If the Diplomatic Corps was ready to accept unconditionally 450 millions of taels, he was also.

The Japanese Minister, who had formally stated that his Government could not accept, as a satisfactory settlement, 4% interest, declared that as the British Minister's proposition was acceptable to all his colleagues, he, too, would accept it unconditionally, subject to the approval of

his

his Government.

The Austrian and Belgian Ministers accepted it on the same conditions as the Japanese.

There can be no doubt, however, that these three will receive the approval of their respective Governments within a day or two.

A plan of amortization recently submitted to the Diplomatic Corps and considered by that body as better than those previously examined, was also accepted and has been approved by the Chinese Government. I enclose a copy of this scheme.

/35

It was furthermore decided that a final protocol embodying all the results of the past negotiations should be drawn up and signed by the Foreign Representatives and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. This can be done, it is believed, as soon as the Anglo-Russian difficulty no longer blocks the way.

An answer was agreed upon to be sent to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries accepting the proposal made by them in a recent letter as to the place in the Palace to which the Foreign Representatives should be carried in sedan chairs at Imperial audiences. This finally closes the question. I will transmit copies of the correspondence in a special

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The Conference then took up the question of the draft Convention and regulations prepared by a sub-committee composed of the German, British and French Ministers and myself, for the organization of a conservancy board for the Whangpoo river. The draft was accepted, with some slight modifications, and will be transmitted to the various Governments for approval, on receipt of which it will be discussed with and I have no doubt accepted by the Chinese Government. Within a day or two I will send you copies of these documents with such explanations as they may require.

An answer to a recent Chinese note concerning the places in which examinations are to be suspended, and the question of the suspension of the metropolitan examinations, was then discussed. I will transmit copies of this correspondence in a separate despatch.

As indicated to you in several of my previous despatches, the Russian Government has shown much interest in the Article of the Joint Note which provides for the maintenance of the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition into China. The Russian Minister to-day brought up the subject again. He said his Government was

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much

much interested in it and asked if the scheme submitted to the Conference had received the approval of the various governments. It appears that none have.

The Japanese and British Ministers and I have repeatedly stated that, as to the period during which we thought any prohibition should be enforced, our Governments were in favor of the shortest possible, and the Japanese Minister having proposed two years, my British colleague and I have expressed the preference of our respective Governments for that term.

The Russian Government would like to see it, as I have previously informed you, enforced for a period of five years. Although I doubt the practicability of the scheme, some attention has to be paid to it in view of the insistence of the Russian Government.

I have to confirm on the overleaf, my telegram to you embodying the results of to-days conference.

Private information having reached me that Mr. Conger had only started from San Francisco on the 17th of this month - not on the 7th as you advised me he would in your telegram of June 8th - I have decided that it was advisable for me to stay here longer than I contemplated doing when I telegraphed you on the 27th ultimo. I have therefore made

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arrangements to defer my departure from Peking until the 15th of August, if needs be, by which time I devoutly trust the negotiations will be practically terminated.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

One enclosure:-

Approved plan of amortization.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, July 18th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

18th. At the meeting to-day Diplomatic Corps again voted on Russian proposal eventual raising tariff. British Minister submitted compromise which I telegraphed you on 16th but no Representative opposed Russian proposal. I hope this may help break deadlock. Four hundred and fifty millions taels indemnity and four percent interest formally accepted, Japan waiving any preferential treatment. A plan of amortization also agreed upon. Russian Minister asks whether we accept scheme prohibition of arms - inclosure to me despatch 67. I have voted in favor of two years limit but have not expressed opinion on mode of enforcement. Formal surrender of Peking to Chinese authorities takes place August 14th.

I shall remain here until August 15 th to try finish work.

Rockhill.

No. 5.

Scheme of amortization.

Communicated by the German Legation.

N. B. The division into "series" is merely a part of the process of calculation. There is no idea of having the bonds so divided.

The figures given in the bottom of the second sheet 4 must be added in each case before the decimal point to represent the interest, which continues to be paid on the whole sum of 450.000.000 taels right up to the end:

(W.W.R.).

Years	Series A. (Continued)			Series B (Continued)			Series C (Continued)			Series (Contin	
1925	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1926	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1927	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1928	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1929	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1930	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1931	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1932	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1933	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1934	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1935	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1936	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1937	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1938	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1939	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1940	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	0,18433 of the whole sum of Tls. 450,000,000 beginning 1902.			0,23773 or together with the preceding quota of 0.42206 of the whole sum of Tls 450,000,000 beginning 1911.			075200 or together with the preceding quota 1,17406 of the whole sum of Tls 450,000,000 beginning 1915.			0.26677 with the pre quota 1.44 the whole Tls 450,0 beginning	

eries D. (ontinued)	Series E (Continued)	Amount from Series A-E (Continued	Est'd Amt for Debt sec'd G.M.C. (Continued)	Total Amount for Debt (Continued)
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	18.400.000	43.883.800
" "	Int + D.7. 15.466.350	35.350.150	7.500.000	42.850.150
" "	" " "	" " "	6.300.000	41,650.150
" "	" " "	" " "	5.900.000	41.250.150
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
677 or together e preceding 1.44083 of ole sum of 50,000,000 ing 1916.	2,414.77 or together with the preceding quota 3.85560 of the whole sum of Tls 450,000,000 be- ginning 1937.	Total Amount to be paid Tls. 982.238.150		

Years.		Series A Tls. 75,000,000 Extinguished 1940 by sinking fund of 1.106 39 years commencing 1902		Series B. Tls. 60,000,000 Extinguished 1940 by sinking fund of 1783 30 years commencing 1911		Series C. Tls. 150,000,000 Extinguished 1940 by sinking fund of 2256 26 years commencing 1915		Series D. Tls. 50,000,000 Extinguished 1940 by sinking fund of 2401 25 years commencing 1916
1902	Int + S.F	Tls. 3,829,500	Int.	Tls. 2,400,000	Int.	Tls. 6,000,000	Int	Tls. 2,000,000
1903	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1904	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1905	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1906	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1907	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1908	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1909	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1910	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1911	"	" "	Int + S.F.	3,469,800	"	" "	"	" "
1912	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1913	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1914	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1915	"	" "	"	" "	Int.+ S.F.	9,384,000		- "
1916	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	Int + S.F	3,200,500
1917	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	Int + S.F.	" "
1918	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1919	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1920	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1921	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1922	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1923	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "
1924	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	" "

	Series E. Tls. 115,000,000 Extinguished 1940 by sinking fund of 2,449 9 years commencing 1932	Amount due from Series A-E	Existing amount foreign Debt secured upon I.M. Customs and Likin.	Total amount Foreign Debt.
	Tls.	Tls	Tls.	Tls.
Int.	4,600,000	18,829,500.	23,600,000.	42,429,500.
"	" "	" " "	23,300,000.	42,129 500.
"	" "	" "	" " ".	" " ".
"	" "	" "	24,100,000.	42 929 500.
"	" "	" "	23,900,000.	42 729 500.
"	" "	" "	23,700,000.	42 529 500.
"	" "	" "	23,410,000.	42 229 500.
"	" "	" "	" " ".	" " ".
"	" "	" "	23,200,000.	42 029 500.
"	" "	19,899,300.	22,800,000.	42 699 300.
"	" "	" ",	22,600,000.	42 499 300.
"	" "	" ".	22,400,000.	42 299 300.
"	" "	" ".	22,100,000.	41 999 300.
"	" "	23,283,300.	19,400,000.	42 683 900.
"	" "	24,483,800.	18,500,000.	42 983 800.
"	" "	" ",	" " ",	" " "
"	" "	" ",	" " ",	" " "
"	" "	" ",	" " ",	" " "
"	" "	" ",	" " ",	" " "
"	" "	" ",	" " ",	" " "
"	" "	" ",	" " ",	" " "
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Commissioner of the United States

to China.

Peking, China, July 19th, 1901.

1 Cop each in vols.
1 " with desp.

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JAN -3 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for the files of the Department, duplicate copies of the printed protocols of the 4th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 50th and 51st meetings of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations at this capital.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

As above.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 10 1901
BUREAU.

QUATRIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 5 Novembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Le Corps Diplomatique est au complet; M. Pichon, souffrant s'est fait remplacer par M. d'Anthouard.

Le procès-verbal de la séance du 31 octobre dernier est lu et adopté; celui de la séance du 28 octobre a été soumis à chacun des Ministres présents et a été approuvé par eux, avec quelques modifications, dont il a été tenu compte.

L'ordre du jour comprend les questions suivantes :

1° Proposition de **Sir Ernest Satow** relative à la révision des traités de commerce et de navigation ;

2° Proposition de **M. de Mumm** concernant les réparations à exiger pour l'assassinat de feu le Baron de Kettler.

3° Proposition présentée par **M. de Mumm** et tendant à hâter le retour de la Cour à Pékin ;

4° Lettre de **M. de Giers** relative aux terrains du quartier des Légations ;

5° Mesures à prendre pour garantir le payement des indemnités ;

6° Observations au sujet d'une communication de Li-Hong-Chang.

Avant de commencer la discussion le **Doyen** propose :

1° Qu'on s'occupe tout d'abord des honneurs à rendre et des réparations à accorder à la mémoire de notre infortuné et regretté Collègue le Baron de Kettler, et, dans ce but, en demande la permission à Sir Ernest Satow, dont la proposition à la priorité, et qui avait, du reste, l'intention de l'offrir lui-même.

2° Qu'acte soit pris dans le procès-verbal d'aujourd'hui de la peine profonde que ce crime a causé à ceux qui avaient l'honneur d'être les Collègues de la malheureuse victime et qui, il n'en doute pas, se joindront tous, avec le même empressement et la même douleur, à cette manifestation de condoléance et de respect.

M. de Cologan ajoute que l'insertion de cette réparation dans la liste des demandes à présenter aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois est justifiée par la haute et exceptionnelle position de la victime qui a été assassinée dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, et qui plus est, aux portes mêmes du Tsong-li-Yamen.

En donnant un caractère public et solennel à cette demande, malheureusement trop juste, le Corps Diplomatique montrera non seulement que ce deuil est le sien, mais encore il donnera à la Chine une preuve éclatante de l'union cordiale des nations étrangères étrangères, et de leur solidarité devant la justice et les exigences de la civilisation. C'est pourquoi le **Doyen** propose que cette réparation soit inscrite en tête de la liste des demandes et il invite M. de Mumm à développer sa proposition.

Le Corps Diplomatique s'associe à l'unanimité aux paroles prononcées par son Doyen.

M. de Mumm remercie tout d'abord ses Collègues de leur témoignage de sympathie. Au cours des derniers événements il y a eu malheureusement de nombreuses victimes, mais les circonstances et les conditions de l'assassinat du Baron Kettler sont exceptionnelles. La situation qu'occupait la victime donne au crime un caractère particulièrement odieux. Dans tous les temps et dans tous les pays la personne des Ambassadeurs et des Ministres étrangers a été considérée comme inviolable, et, en quelque sorte, comme sacrée. Le Baron de Kettler a été assassiné comme Membre du Corps Diplomatique se rendant au Tsong-li-Yamen et, d'après ce que l'on sait des préparatifs du guet-apens, sa mort a sauvé la vie à un grand nombre de ses Collègues. C'est pourquoi les réparations à proposer comportent les trois points suivants :

1° Décret Impérial de regrets. Il y en a déjà eu un, authentique dit-on, que **M. de Mumm** accepte tel quel provisoirement;

2° Envoi à Berlin d'une mission spéciale conduite par un Prince de la famille Impériale;

3° Erection d'un mouument commémoratif sur le lieu de l'assassinat.

M. de Mumm formule ainsi sa proposition :

Envoi à Berlin d'une mission spéciale extraordinaire conduite par un Prince Impérial pour exprimer les regrets de S. M. de l'Empereur de Chine et du Gouvernement Chinois à propos de l'assassinat du Baron de Kettler.

Erection sur le lieu de l'assassinat d'un monument commémoratif digne du rang du défunt, portant une inscription en langues latine, allemande et chinoise qui exprime les regrets de l'Empereur de Chine à propos du meurtre commis.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Cette réparation devrait occuper le premier rang parmi les demandes.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

M. de Mumm remercie ses Collègues.

M. le Baron Nissi à cette occasion fait savoir qu'il a l'intention de demander l'érection d'un monument à propos de l assassinat de son Chancelier et prie le Corps Diplomatique de vouloir bien lui prêter son concours.

Adopté à l'unanimité.

A propos de l'expression « en forme d'ultimatum » employée dans les discussions entre les Représentants Etrangers, **Sir Ernest Satow** désire faire remarquer que la signification usuelle de l'ultimatum indique un délai au delà duquel on commence les hostilités, si les conditions imposées sont refusées.

Il croit que le but visé par ses honorables Collègues est plutôt d'insister dans la Note qu'il devront remettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois sur la nécessité d'accepter les bases de négociation telles quelles.

M. de Giers dans sa correspondance avec son Gouvernement s'est servi du terme « décision irrévocable. »

M. de Mumm serait d'avis de spécifier dans la Note à envoyer que la discussion sur les conditions ne sera pas admise, afin de se conformer à l'intention qu'à eue le Corps Diplomatique en votant sur le terme ultimatum.

M. de Giers objecte qu'il y aura des inconvénients à présenter deux catégories de conditions, les unes irrévocables, les autres sujettes à discussion.

M. de Mumm est sous l'impression que le Corps Diplomatique a reconnu que tout ce qu'il a voté jusqu'à présent à l'unanimité, devait être inséré dans la Note avec le caractère d'une décision irrévocable. Cependant, comme le dernier mot appartient aux Gouvernements la solution de cette question dépend d'eux en dernier ressort. Quoiqu'il en soit, **M. de Mumm** croit que le Corps Diplomatique a été d'accord pour proposer aux Gouvernements de donner le caractère irrévocable aux décisions unanimes. Le Corps Diplomatique approuve cette manière de voir.

M. de Mumm demande á ses Collègues s'ils ont reçu une Note de Li-Hong-Chang relative à certains actes commis par des troupes étrangères. Sur la réponse affirmative de quelques-uns il fait connaître qu'il a reçu une communication de cette nature qui, d'après son interprète, serait conçue dans des termes inconvenants et rédigée sous une forme contraire aux règles de courtoisie usitées en pareil cas. Il déclare que dans la situation actuelle il ne peut accepter une lettre semblable, le souci de la réputation des troupes allemandes le lui interdit, il est donc décidé á la renvoyer.

Après un court échange d'observations les Ministres conviennent de soumettre le document dont il s'agit à un examen attentif de leurs interprètes, et de se réunir ce soir à 5 heures et demi pour statuer sur la conduite à tenir.

Sir Ernest Satow expose qu'avant les troubles des derniers mois un certain nombre de questions concernant le commerce extérieur avaient été l'objet de pourparlers avec le Gouvernement Chinois à la suite de propositions émanant des Chambres de Commerce et de Navigation. Parmi ces questions, les unes étaient sur le point d'être résolues et n'attendaient que l'assentiment du Gouvernement Chinois, tandis que dans d'autres cas, quoique le consentement du Gouvernement Chinois ait été donné en principe il était conçu dans des termes qui auraient plutôt annulé les concessions obtenues.

A ce point de vue il mentionne :

1° L'amélioration des voies navigables donnant accès aux principaux centres de commerce.

a) Les communications entre Shanghai et la mer ;

b) La navigation sur le Pei-ho entre Tientsin et la mer, y compris la barre de Takou ;

c) Les mesures pour faciliter la navigation sur le Yangtse jusqu'à Tchong King ;

En ce qui concerne *a)* et *b)* il croit savoir que des projets réalisables ont été déjà préparés.

2° La navigation intérieure. Les règlements proposés par le Gouvernement Chinois avaient effectivement annulé cette concession.

3° La question des likins en général et celles qui en dépendent, telles que les droits de transit et les certificats.

4° La question des zones exemptes de likins autour des ports ouverts.

5° L'admission du sel étranger.

6° L'obligation pour les actionnaires Chinois des compagnies étrangères de remplir leurs engagements comme les autres associés Européens.

7° La protection des marques de fabrique et des inventions étrangères.

L'orateur se borne à mentionner les questions qui ont attiré son attention sans préjudice de celles que désireraient présenter ses honorables Collègues. Considérant qu'il est désirable de profiter de la situation présente pour obtenir le règlement de questions comme celles qu'il vient d'énumérer et que les négociateurs Chinois ont eux-mêmes proposé d'examiner les points sur lesquels les traités de commerce pourraient être amendés, il suggère de recommander aux Gouvernements d'insérer dans la Note à présenter aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois un article qui pourrait être ainsi conçu :

« Le Gouvernement Chinois s'engagera à négocier les amendements jugés nécessaires aux traités de « commerce et de navigation et à discuter les autres sujets touchant aux relations commerciales, sur les bases « qu'il conviendra aux Puissances Etrangères de déterminer. »

M. de Giers regrette de devoir maintenir les observation qu'il a présentées à la dernière séance. Les questions dont il s'agit sont d'un ordre tout différent de celles qui ont été traitées jusqu'à présent entre les Gouvernements et les Ministres à Pékin. On s'était occupé exclusivement des réparations pour le passé et des garanties pour l'avenir, et ainsi se justifiait le caractère irrévocable des demandes à présenter au Gouvernement Chinois. Aujourd'hui il s'agit d'y introduire des questions d'une toute autre nature qui nécessiteront des discussions et des explications forcément longues et qui sortent entièrement du cadre où l'on s'était maintenu. Dans ces conditions, **M. de Giers** estime qu'il ne peut rien accepter sans instructions de son Gouvernement.

Sir Ernest Satow observe que le Gouvernement Chinois à tenter de chasser les Etrangers et de détruire leur commerce. Une réparation d'ordre commercial se justifie donc, d'autant plus que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois en ont reconnu eux-mêmes le bien fondé.

M. de Giers répond qu'il a été décidé ne passer sous silence les propositions chinoises; toutefois, en ce qui concerne celle qui avait trait à la révision des traités de commerce, il croit savoir que dans l'esprit des Chinois elle était liée à l'espoir d'obtenir une augmentation des taxes perçues par les Douanes.

M. de Mumm se croit autorisé à voter pour la formule générale présentée par Sir Ernest Satow sans entrer dans l'examen des détails.

M. le Marquis Salvago votera également pour que le principe, tel qu'il est présenté par le Ministre d'Angleterre. soit inséré dans la Note.

M. Conger remarque qu'au cours des derniers événements tous les intérêts étrangers ont été attaqués et qu'il convient donc de leur accorder de justes réparations et garanties. C'est le moment de forcer la Chine à s'engager à donner les satisfactions d'ordre économique demandées depuis longtemps. Il votera pour la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow.

M. le Baron Czikann est de l'avis du Ministre d'Angleterre. D'après lui, dans les propositions chinoises il n'y a pas de rapport entre l'indemnité et la révision des traités de commerce.

Sir Ernest Satow spécifie qu'il s'agit seulement de recommander aux Gouvernements l'insertion du principe dans la Note.

M. de Giers estime que la question est excessivement difficile et délicate, et ne peut être traitée que par les Gouvernements.

M. d'Anthouard est du même avis, l'initiative de cette insertion doit venir des différents Cabinets.

La proposition de **Sir Ernest Satow** est mise aux voix. Les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, des Etats-Unis, d'Italie et du Japon la recommanderont à leurs Gouvernements; les Ministres de France et de Russie ne la recommanderont pas; le Ministre d'Espagne s'abstiendra

M. de Mumm fait connaître à ses Collègues que son Gouvernement recherchant les moyens de hâter le retour de la Cour à Pékin lui a suggéré l'idée d'inviter les Plénipotentiaires Chinois à défendre aux Vices-rois du Yangtze d'envoyer de l'argent et des provisions à Si n'gan fou. De la sorte, la gêne qui en résulterait pour l'Empereur, le forcerait à revenir à Pékin.

A Berlin on pense que cette mesure pourrait-être exécutée en profitant des rivalités qui existent entre les hauts fonctionnaires du Yangtze partisans de l'ordre et les chefs Boxeurs qui sont auprès du Souverain et l'influencent dans un sens contraire. **M. de Mumm** désirerait connaître l'opinion de ses Collègues afin de renseigner son Gouvernement.

M. le Baron Czikann est d'avis de prendre des mesures, car le retour de l'Empereur est très désirable.

M. le Baron Nissi est d'accord sur le but visé, mais pas sur les moyens proposés. Il préférerait faire savoir au Gouvernement Chinois que si la Cour revient à Pékin l'administration de la ville sera remise aux Autorités indigènes. De toutes manières, ce retour ne pourrait avoir lieu avant le printemps prochain.

M. de Mumm demande à son Collègue japonais s'il n'est pas pour la démarche auprès des Vice-rois.

M. le Baron Nissi. — Oui, mais pas sous une forme comminatoire.

M. de Giers déclare tout d'abord qu'il désire comme ses Collègues le retour de la Cour à Pékin. Mais il doit faire observer que le moyen suggéré équivaudrait à inciter à la rébellion de hauts fonctionnaires qui jusqu'ici ont maintenu leurs provinces dans l'ordre et ont rempli leur devoir. Ne serait-ce pas alors les contraindre à entrer dans le mouvement anti-étranger et mettre la Chine en révolution? A cet égard les Vice-rois ont déjà manifesté leur sentiment lorsqu'au cours de la marche sur Pékin ils ont déclaré au Corps Consulaire de Shanghai que la Chine ne pourrait souffrir que l'on touchât à la personne de son Souverain.

M. Conger partage cette opinion sur les Vices-rois. Il est très important de les ménager et d'éviter une querelle entre la Cour et eux d'où pourraient sortir les troubles.

Sir Ernest Satow convient également que ce retour est très désirable, mais ne voudrait pas en parler aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois pour l'instant, car il estime que la proposition doit venir d'eux.

M. d'Anthouard est d'opinion qu'il ne conviendrait pas de manifester ce désir trop vivement de peur que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois n'en retirassent avantage au cours des négociations.

D'après **M. le Marquis Salvago**, le prince Ching et Li-Hong-Chamble semble avoir déjà agi dans ce sens et n'avoir pas réussi faute de moyens d'action.

En somme, l'avis des Représentants Etrangers est qu'il n'est pas possible d'exercer une pression efficace sur les Vice-rois dans le sens indiqué et que du reste ces hauts fonctionnaires ont également intérêt à engager la Cour à revenir à Pékin.

M. le Marquis Salvago en relisant le compte-rendu des premières réunions a remarqué qu'on avait laissé de côté une proposition émanant de Sir Claude Mac Donald et tendant à l'inscription dans l'ultimatum d'une clause garantissant le payement des indemnités contre les retards que la Chine serait tentée de créer. Cette éventualité est admissible si l'on se reporte aux précédents.

Li-Hong-Chang a déjà fait des déclaratious dans ce sens. Il semble comme l'a dit **M. de Giers**, que dans l'esprit des Plénipotentiaires Chinois la question des indemnités se lie á celle des réformes commerciales. On peut donc prévoir le cas où, après s'être engagé à payer des indemnités, le Gouvernement Chinois objecterait le manque d'argent pour se dérober. Il conviendrait donc par une clause rédigée en termes généraux d'obliger la Chine à prendre les mesures que lui indiqueront les Puissances pour se procurer les ressources nécessaires. L'application de ce principe se ferait plus tard après enquête.

M. le Marquis Salvago soumet à ses Collègues la rédaction suivante :

« La Chine prendra des mesures financières dans le sens que les Puissances lui indiqueront, afin de « garantir le payement des indemnités et le service des emprunts. »

M. de Mumm partage cette manière de voir et déclare que les instructions lui permettent d'accepter dès maintenant l'insertion de cette formule.

M. Joostens soumettra la question à son Gouvernement avec avis fevorable.

Sir Ernest Satow la recommandera à son Gouvernement et proposera d'en accepter le sens, sans insister sur les détails.

M. Conger est prêt à insérer cette formule dans la Note à remettre.

M. de Giers n'a pas d'instructions qui lui permettent de présenter une demande semblable.

On ne sait encore rien de ce que fera la Chine. Sera-t-elle en état de payer les sommes qui lui seront réclamées ou devra-t-elle emprunter? Les Gouvernements n'ont pas encore examiné le mode de payement à demander et il leur appartient de s'entendre sur ce point. **M. de Giers** estime donc que la proposition du Marquis Salvago est, pour l'instant, sans objet. De plus elle est conçue dens des termes trop vagues et elle équivaut à exiger de la Chine l'abdication de toute liberté dans le choix des moyens à employer pour s'acquitter. Pour ces motifs il ne peut en recommander l'adoption.

M. d'Anthouard s'associe aux observations de M. de Giers et agira dans le même sens.

M. le Baron Nissi se bornera à soumettre la proposition, dont il s'agit, à son Gouvernement.

Les décisions sont donc ainsi réparties.

Les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, d'Angleterre et des Etats-Unis soumettront la proposition du Ministre d'Italie à lenrs Gouvernements en en recommandant l'adoption.

Les Ministres de France et de Russie sont contre.

Les Ministres de Belgique et du Japon demandent des instructions.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. DE COLOGAN.

NEUVIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 19 Novembre 1900

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, de Russie. **M Hioki**, premier secrétaire de la Légation du Japon remplace **M. le Baron Nissi** empêché.

Lecture est donnée du procès-verbal de la séance du 12 novembre dernier qui est approuvé.

M. le Marquis Salvago communique à ses Collègues des renseignements qui établissent la participation du Prince Y au mouvement Boxeur. C'est lui qui aurait pris le premier l'initiative de faire de la propagande en faveur de ces agitateurs, de leurs idées et de leur cause. Telle serait sans doute la nature de sa culpabilité.

M. le Marquis Salvago fait en outre savoir qu'il a des raisons de croire que le résultat des réunions du Corps Diplomatique est connu du public à Pékin. De plusieurs côtés il a été entretenu sur des sujets qui avaient fait l'objet des dernières séances et ses interlocuteurs lui ont paru bien renseignés. Il a jugé utile d'en prévenir ses Collègues,

M. de Mumm exprime l'opinion, à laquelle tous les Ministres se rallient, que si des indiscrétions ont été commises il n'en faut pas moins continuer à maintenir le secret que le Corps Diplomatique a décidé d'observer à l'égard de ses délibérations.

L'ordre du jour appelle l'examen de l'observation présentée par **M le Baron Czikann** à la séance du 12 novembre dernier, relativement à la situation que créerait au prince héritier la condamnation à mort du son père le Prince Tuan.

Si les autres Ministres n'ont pas encore reçu des instructions à ce sujet, **le Baron Czikann** proposera d'ajourner l'examen de cette question.

Dans ces conditions la discussion est remise à une date ultérieure.

Le Corps Diplomatique décide ensuite, sur l'avis des officiers que quelques Ministres ont consultés, qu'il convient de raser les forts dont il est question dans l'article VII de la Note. Le texte de cet article sera donc le suivant :

« Les forts de Takou et ceux qui pourraient empêcher les libres communications entre Pékin et la « mer seront rasés ».

Sir Ernest Satow présente une motion relative aux difficultés que pourrait susciter la mise à mort de Tong fou siang et sur lesquelles **M. Conger** avait, au cours de la séance précédente attiré l'attention de ses Collègues.

D'après certains renseignements Tong fou siang se trouverait en ce moment auprès de l'Empereur, avec ses troupes, et serait maître de la Cour. Celle-ci pourrait donc être gênée pour exécuter les conditions que lui poseront les Puissances. **Sir Ernest Satow** se demande alors s'il ne conviendrait pas d'adresser une note aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois et aux Vice-rois qui se sont montrés partisans de l'ordre afin de leur faire savoir que les négociations ne pourraient commencer tant que Tong fou siang resterait auprès de la Cour. Cette démarche permettrait aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois et aux Vices rois d'adresser un mémoire au Trône pour demander l'éloignement de Tong fou siang.

M. de Giers objecte qu'en subordonnant l'ouverture des négociations à l'éloignement de Tong fou siang on risquerait de les retarder de plusieurs mois. Il pourrait être également difficile de savoir si Tong fou siang est parti, ou encore de forcer ce personnage à s'éloigner s'il ne le voulait pas. C'est pourquoi **M. de Giers** préfèrerait se borner à une démarche officieuse, ou encore ne pas faire de l'éloignement à une condition préalable. Il suffirait peut-être de demander cette mesure au moment où s'engageraient les négociations.

M. de Mumm émet l'avis qu'on pourrait demander l'éloignement dès maintenant sans y subordonner l'ouverture des negociations. De source chinoise il croit qu'en agissant ainsi on répondrait au désir des Plénipotentiaires. La question est de savoir si cette communication doit être ou non officielle, et s'il faudra la faire maintenant on attendre le moment de la remise de la note.

M. le Marquis Salvago préfèrerait ne pas attendre, car lorsque la note sera remise Tong fou siang saura que sa condamnation est demandée et luttera pour se défendre d'autant plus vivement.

M. de Mumm aurait une objection contre une démarche immediate tirée de ses instructions qui lui prescrivent de s'assurer de la validité des pleins pouvoirs des Plénipotentiaires avant d'entrer en rapports officiels avec eux. Jusqu'ici il ne l'a pas fait attendant l'ouverture des négociations et évitant de reconnaître officiellement leur qualité. Mais il craindrait, en leur adressant la communication dont il s'agit, de préjuger la question des pleins pouvoirs.

M. de Giers déclare qu'en ce qui le concerne il est autorisé à reconnaitre le Prince K'ing et Li Hongtchang comme Plénipotentiaires du Gouvernement Chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'avis de tenter cette démarche maintenant et **M. de Mumm** aussi s'il existe un moyen de ne pas reconnaitre implicitement par ce fait les Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

Après une courte discussion le Corps Diplomatique décide que les Ministres enverront une note identique dont les termes sont arrêtés séance tenante comme il suit :

A Son Altesse le Prince K'ing et à Son Excellence Li Hong-tchang.

« J'ai appris que le général Tong fou siang serait encore auprès de la Cour. J'estime qu'en raison de « la part qu'il a prise aux derniers événements ce n'est pas là sa place et qu'il doit être éloigné au plus tôt. »

Sir Ernest Satow communique ensuite à ses Collègues un décret Impérial du 13 novembre relatif à des punitions infligées aux coupables dont le Corps Diplomatique s'est déjà occupé.

Ce décret ayant été communiqué à Londres par le Consul général d'Angleterre à Shanghai, le Gouvernement Anglais désirerait connaître l'opinion de **Sir Ernest Satow** et de ses Collègues.

Le Corps Diplomatique considérant les punitions dont il est question dans ce document comme dérisoires décide, conformément à la règle déjà adoptée, de ne pas en tenir compte.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,	Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,
A. d'Anthouard.	B.-J. de Cologan.

DOUZIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 10 Décembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie.

Le Doyen explique que la réunion a pour but d'entendre et d'étudier une communication de **M. de Mumm** relative aux pleins pouvoirs des Plénipotentiaires Chinois, et donne la parole à celui-ci.

M. de Mumm expose que les pourparlers préliminaires entre les Représentants des Puissances lui paraissant assez avancés, il s'est occupé de la question des pleins pouvoirs des Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Il obéissait ainsi aux instructions de son Gouvernement et travaillait à accélérer les négociations en se prémunissant contre des difficultés inattendues qui pourraient surgir au dernier moment. Déjà à Shanghai, il avait entretenu de cette question Li Hong-tchang et en avait reçu l'assurance formelle que ses pouvoirs étaient réguliers ; une seconde fois à Pékin le même Li Hong-tchang lui avait répondu aussi catégoriquement. Tout récemment **M. de Mumm** a demandé des renseignements plus détaillés sur ces pleins pouvoirs et a appris qu'ils consistaient en copies non vérifiées ni revêtues de cachets officiels des décrets impériaux dont le texte est déjà connu. En ce qui concerne Li Hong-tchang ces décrets sont au nombre de deux, le premier du 7 août le nomme Plénipotentiaire « pour qu'il s'entende aussitôt avec les Puissances pour faire « cesser les hostilités et régler toutes les affaires d'une façon satisfaisante ».

Le second du 24 août lui ordonne « de traiter et de conclure ce qui, d'après les circonstances, à son « avis, doit être traité et conclu par rapport aux conditions de la paix ». Ces deux rédactions sont très vagues.

Pour le Prince K'ing il existe également deux décrets, le premier du 27 août lui prescrit d'agir comme il doit être juste pour sauver la Cour et de se concerter avec Li Hong-tchang ; le second du 13 octobre lui confère le titre de Plénipotentiaire. Les copies de ces 4 décrets ne sont revêtues d'aucun signe d'authenticité.

M. de Mumm rappelle qu'il existe un précédent, celui du traité de Simonoseki, à l'occasion duquel l'Empereur remit à Li Hong-tchang, son Plénipotentiaire, des pouvoirs réguliers conçus en termes précis. Il se demande alors ce qu'il faut penser des décrets sus-mentionnés qui ne stipulent pas avec quels Représentants les Plénipotentiaires Chinois sont autorisés à entrer en rapports, ni sur quels sujets, ni dans quel but. L'obscurité est encore accrue du fait d'un cinquième décret en date du 9 septembre désignant trois autres Plénipotentiaires. Li Hong-tchang interrogé a déclaré que cette dernière décision avait été rapportée mais **M. de Mumm** ignore quand et comment, car il n'a pas eu connaissance qu'il y ait eu à ce sujet un décret Impérial. **M. de Mumm** est d'avis que les quatre décrets conférant des pouvoirs au Prince K'ing et à Li Hong-tchang sont insuffisants quant au fond et à la forme, il voudrait plus de précision et des garanties d'authenticité.

Li Hong-tchang a du reste offert de demander par télégraphe à l'Empereur des pleins pouvoirs analogues à ceux qu'il avait reçus pour traiter avec le Marquis Ito à la fin de la guerre sino-japonaise, et il a soumis à **M. de Mumm** un texte qui paraît suffisant à ce dernier; c'est la reproduction des pleins pouvoir de 1895 avec les changements tenant à la différence des circonstances. La question de fond pourrait êtres ainsi considérée comme réglée d'une manière satisfaisante. Resterait celle de forme dont l'importance ne peut échapper. A ce sujet Li Hong-tchang a offert deux solutions qui n'ont pas laissé de causer à **M. de Mumm** quelque surprise. En premier lieu Li Hong-tchang a proposé de légaliser les pouvoirs du Prince K'ing, et de faire légaliser les siens par celui-ci. En second lieu il a fait connaître qu'il y avait encore au Palais un sceau Impérial qui n'avait pas été emporté Singanfou, et se trouverait confiée à la garde d'une des femmes de l'Empereur laissée à Pékin. Il a, en conséquence, offert de télégraphier à l'Empereur pour demander l'autorisation d'apposer ce sceau sur les nouveaux pleins pouvoirs.

M. de Mumm se résume en déclarant qu'il serait prêt, afin de ne causer aucun retard, à signer et à remettre la note au Prince K'ing et à Li Hong-tchang, mais que pour entrer en discussion avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois et signer un traité avec eux, il devrait attendre qu'ils fussent en possession de pleins pouvoirs complets quant au fond, et en bonne et due forme.

Sir Ernest Satow rappelle que la lettre par laquelle le Prince K'ing a notifié sa mission aux Représentants Etrangers est entre les mains du **Doyen**. Quant à lui il n'en possède que la copie du texte chinois. En ce qui concerne les pouvoirs de Li Hong-tchang il a constaté, après examen, que le premier décret ne donnait pas à ce haut mandarin qualité pour négocier avec les Représentants des Puissances. Dans le second décret il n'est pas stipulé avec qui ni sur quel sujet Li Hong-tchang doit traiter; il y est dit seulement qu'il doit négocier sur tout. De même pour le Prince K'ing les pleins pouvoirs ne sont pas assez explicites pour que **Sir Ernest Satow** se croit autorisé à traiter avec lui. Il ne voit pas d'inconvénient à remettre la note au Prince K'ing et à Li Hong-tchang, car ce sont deux personnages connus que l'on peut considérer comme intermédiaires de la Cour; mais il ne commencera pas de négociations avec eux s'ils ne sont pas munis de pouvoirs en règle. Au surplus **Sir Ernest Satow** remarque qu'il ne s'en suivra pas de retard, car on aura besoin de prendre des instructions pour les questions de détail et il s'écoulera encore un délai de 1 ou 2 mois. Les Plénipotentiaires Chinois auront donc le temps de demander et de recevoir des pleins pouvoirs conformes à ceux qui avaient été donnés pour le traité de Simonoseki, d'être autorisés à y apposer le sceau Impérial et de faire publier ces décrets dans la Gazette de Pékin.

M de Giers constate que les Plénipotentiaires Chinois ont déjà accepté une formule de pleins pouvoirs considérée par **M. de Mumm** comme satisfaisante. A son avis il y a lieu de tenir compte du point de vue sous lequel on envisage cette question en Orient, point de vue qui est différent de celui des autres nations. Il considère qu'il est nécessaire d'éviter toute perte de temps, et, à cet égard, remercie ses Collègues d'avoir déjà élucidé ce point. Pour **M. de Giers** il n'y a pas de doute sur la valeur des pouvoirs des deux Plénipotentiaires; ceux-ci sont en relations constantes avec la Cour et ont été déjà également en relations avec des Gouvernements Etrangers dans des conditions qui établissent en fait leur qualité. **M de Giers**, en ce qui le concerne, n'a donc pas besoin que le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang présentent de nouveaux pleins pouvoirs.

M. de Mumm fait remarquer que cette question a surgi occasionnellement. Il n'a pas voulu agir seul aussi remet-il au **Doyen** pour les faire circuler 1° la copie des pleins pouvoirs conférés à Li Hong-tchang pour signer le traité de Simonoseki; 2° le projet de rédaction des nouveaux pleins pouvoirs que les Plénipotentiaire offrent de demander.

Sir Ernest Satow croit savoir que Li Hong-tchang désirait connaltre le sentiment Diplomatique sur cette rédaction.

M. de Mumm donne lecture de la traduction anglaise de ces deux pièces.

Annexe A.

Letters Patent from Emperor of China to His Plenipotentiary, Li Hung-chang.

(Translation.)

Peking, March 3 rd, 1895.

The Emperor of China proclaims these Letters Patent by Imperial authority.

Being desirous of re-establishing sincere relations of friendship with the Emperor of Japan, we specially appoint Li Hung-chang, Earl of the First Rank, Senior Grand Secretary, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli and Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, as Our Ambassador with full powers to confer with the Plenipotentiaries with full powers appointed by Japan, and to conjointly negociate with them and act as circumstances may require. He has Full Powers to settle the terms of a Treaty of Peace and to signe and seal the same.

The said Ambassador is a public-spirited and loyal officer to his country during his previous career he has established the name of rendering meritorious services to his Government, and he will certainly be able in a very careful manner to perform his duties and bring about a close union of friendship between the two countries, thus fulfilling the trust we have reposed in him.

The terms of the Treaty agreed upon, however, must be submitted for Our inspection, and if they are found to be satisfactory and in order, the will receive Our Imperial Sanction.

Annexe B.

Translation of the draft credentials submitted through, Mr Tsèng.

An Extraordinary Imperial mandate issued by His Majesty the Emperor of China.

Whereas We are desirous of placing the relations between Ourselves and the Empress of.
……. On an universal friendly footing, We, for this purpose, specially delegate as Our Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, I—Kuang, an Imperial Prince of the first order with the title of Ch'ing, Président of the Tsungli-yamen, And Li Hung tchang, a member of the first degree of the third rank of hereditary nobility. with the honorific appellation Suo-i; Senior Grand Secretary, Governor General of the Province of Chihli, Minister Superintendent of Northern Trade.

They will meet and treat with the Plenipotentiaries appointed by all the Powers, and availing themselves of their discretionary powers of action, in concert with them draw up preliminary articles of agreement, treaty, convention, absolute plenary authority thereto to append their names and affix their signs manual beeing granted to them.

The said Minister of State is animated by feelings of loyal and desinterested patriotism, and his previous record of long and distinguished service gives Us an assurance, that he will display care and diligence in the exercise of his functions, and by knitting together the ties of friendship, which bind nations to each other, prove himself notunworthy of the trust reposed in him.

We Shall Ourselves revise such (Convention Agrèèmènt Treay) as may be agreed upon, and, if found tobe in proper and due form, proceed to ratify the same.

M. de Mumm termine en émettant l'avis que cette dernière rédaction est acceptable. Toutefois il ne cache pas que connaissant maintenant la manière dont Li Hong-tchang se propose d'apposer le sceau Impérial sur ce document il hésitera à le considérér comme possédant les caractères d'authenticité suffisants.

M. de Giers estime qu'on peut ne pas tenir compte des confidences de Li Hong-tchang à ce sujet, car il est certain que pas un chinois n'oserait apposer le sceau Impérial sur un document sans y être autorisé.

Sir Ernest Satow consent à considérer le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang comme Plénipotentiaires *de facto* mais attendra qu'ils soient munis de pouvoirs réguliers pour les reconnaitre comme Plénipotentiaires *de jure*.

M. de Giers note que la situation des Représentants Etrangers offre aussi certaines particularités. Ils agissent en leur qualité de Ministres accrédités auprès du Gouvernement Chinois, et n'ont pas, quelques-uns du moins, les lettres de créance spéciales pour les négociations. Le cas du Prince K'ing et de Li Hong-tchang est semblable, le premier est toujours président du Tsongli-yamen, le second est un personnage officiel connu de tout le monde.

M. de Mumm est d'accord avec **M. de Giers** sur cette constatation, mais il voudrait écarter l'éventualité de difficultés futures. A part le Prince K'ing que le Corps Diplomatique reconnait comme président du Tsongli-yamen la qualitée des autres est mal déterminée. Li Hong-tchang est muni de pouvoirs incomplets et il reste trois autres Plénipotentiaires nommés par un décret Impérial qui a été rapporté dit-on, sans que l'on sache comment. Le Prince K'ing et Li Hong-tchang ayant accepté de demander des pouvoirs semblables à ceux qui avaient été délivrés à l'occasion du traité de Simonoseki, cette manière de procéder serait préférable.

M. de Giers estime que l'essentiel est que cette formalité ne retarde pas la remise de la note. Il demande s'il ne serait pas possible d'engager en quelque sorte les négociations, si les Plénipotentiaires Chinois promettent de présenter les nouveaux pleins pouvoirs qu'ils ont sollicité avant la signature de l'acte final.

M. de Mumm croit comprendre que ses Collègues n'ont pas d'objection à signer la note et les prie de lui faire savoir si telle est bien leur pensée.

Sir Ernest Satow répond qu'il n'a pas encore reçu d'instructions.

A ce moment **M. Pichon** remarque qu'avant de signer la note il y a à résoudre plusieurs questions préjudicielles. La note sera-t-elle collective ou identique? L'enverra-t-on aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois ou la leur remettra-t-on au cours d'une séance? Après avoir remis la note il s'écoulera peut-être un temps assez long en attendant la réponse et ce délai pourra permettre de faire régulariser les pleins pouvoirs des Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Le principal pour l'instant est de se mettre d'accord pour signer la note. Quant à la forme de celle-ci **M. Pichon** déclare qu'il se rangera à l'avis de la majorité, mais que ses préférences personnelles comme celles du Gouvernement Français sont pour la forme collective.

Le Doyen met alors aux voix la question de la forme de la note.

A l'unanimité le Corps Diplomatique décide qu'elle sera collective. Toutefois **Sir Ernest Satow** déclare que n'ayant pas encore d'instructions il accepte personnellement la forme collective qui est adoptée par tous ses Collègues, sous réserve des ordres qu'il recevra ultérieurement.

Sur la seconde question, enverra-t-on la note ou la remettra-t-on au cours d'une séance à laquelle seront convoqués les Plénipotentiaires Chinois, le Corps Diplomatique adopte cette dernière manière de procéder. Les Plénipotentiaires Chinois seront convoqués pour recevoir la note collective.

En outre **M. de Mumm**, ayant eu déjà à s'entretenir avec Li Hong-tchang de la question des pleins pouvoirs, est prié par ses Collègues de faire une démarche auprès de lui afin de l'engager à demander dans le plus court délai: 1° des pleins pouvoirs conformes à la rédaction qu'il a proposée; 2° l'autorisation d'apposer le sceau Impérial sur ces documents. Les décrets Impériaux rendus à cet effet devront être publiés dans la Gazette de Pékin.

M. le Baron Czikann rappelle alors à ses Collègues que les vices-rois de la vallée du Yangtze ont demandé aux Consuls à être consultés sur les points à négocier. Ce désir est à prendre en considération, car les hauts fonctionnaires ont rendu de grands services en maintenant l'ordre dans leurs provinces et ont droit à des égards.

M. de Giers partage le sentiment de **M. le Baron Czikann** sur les ménagements à observer à l'égard des vice-rois du Yangtze, mais estime que leur participation aux négociations est une question d'ordre intérieur. Le Prince K'ing qu'il a consulté à ce sujet lui a répondu que seuls les Plénipotentiaires avaient qualité pour traiter avec les Représentants des Puissances, mais que certainement ils consulteraient les vice-rois.

Sir Ernest Satow demande à ses Collègues s'ils pensent que la remise de la note aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois au cours d'une séance plénière marquera le commencement des négociations. Si tel est le cas, il serait alors nécessaire de se préoccuper dès maintenant de l'organisation des réunions et du règlement à adopter pour les discussions éventuelles. Jusqu'ici en effet il ne s'est agi pour ainsi dire que d'entretiens particuliers, mais du moment que le Corps Diplomatique convoquera les Plénipotentiaires Chinois pour leur remettre officiellement la note et leur donner des explications nécessaires le besoin d'un règlement se fera sentir.

M. de Giers rappelle qu'il y a déjà les précédents des conférences du Corps Diplomatique avec le Tsongli-yamen. Dans ces circonstances on s'entendait au préalable sur le langage à tenir et le plus ancien des Ministres prenait la parole.

Sir Ernest Satow tient à faire remarquer que le cas n'est pas le même que pour les séances du Tsongli-yamen. Et d'abord il convient de faire choix d'un local, car il ne peut être question de se rencontrer avec les Plénipotentiaires au Tsongli-yamen. Puis il faudra nommer un président, constituer un comité de rédaction et s'adjoindre des interprètes.

M. de Giers est d'avis que le local habituel des séances du Corps Diplomatique conviendrait pour ces réunions. Les Ministres seraient accompagnés de leurs drogmans et l'on adjoindrait un ou deux secrétaires de Légation à M. d'Anthouard.

Sir Ernest Satow prévoit le cas où les Chinois soulèveraient une objection inattendue ou encore poseraient une question à laquelle on ne se serait pas préparé. **M. le Marquis Salvago** suggère qu'il suffira alors de demander au président le renvoi de la discussion à une prochaine séance.

M. Conger est favorable à l'idée émise par **Sir Ernest Satow**. Des débats organisés et conduits d'après un plan arrêté d'avance aboutiront plus rapidement et plus facilement; l'esprit des Plénipotentiaires Chinois en sera indubitablement impressionné dans un sens favorable à une prompte solution.

M. de Mumm émet l'opinion qu'il conviendra de s'astreindre à demander la parole au président et à ne parler qu'à son tour.

M. le Marquis Salvago fait remarquer qu'il est difficile au Corps Diplomatique de se prononcer sur la question soulevée par **Sir Ernest Satow** sans avoir sous les yeux un projet de règlement. Il propose en conséquence de nommer une Commission de 3 membres pour préparer ce projet et le soumettre ensuite au Corps Diplomatique.

Cette proposition etant adoptée à l'unanimité **M. de Giers**, **M. de Mumm** et **Sir Ernest Satow** sont désignés par leurs Collègues comme membres de cette Commission. Ils auront en conséquence à étudier les différentes questions qui viennent d'être soulevées à propos de l'organisation des conférences et à présenter des propositions sur lesquelles le Corps Diplomatique statuera.

Avant de se séparer **M. Pichon** demande à ses Collègues la permission de les entretenir d'une question qui a trait au Palais Impérial. Tout à l'heure à propos de la vérification des pouvoirs **M. de Mumm** a rapporté un renseignement d'après lequel on pourra être amené à permettre aux Chinois de prendre un sceau Impérial renfermé à l'intérieur du Palais. Il va de soi que cela ne serait pas possible si l'autorité militaire, à qui a été confiée la garde de ces locaux, se considérait comme libre d'en interdire l'entrée sous sa seule responsabilité. Du reste elle n'a jamais été investie d'un semblable droit. Une décision prise à ce sujet par le Corps Diplomatique stipule que ce Palais doit conserver le caractère international, bien qu'il soit gardé par les troupes des deux Puissances seulement. C'est là une question politique de principe pour laquelle les Représentants des Puissances ne dépendent pas des autorités militaires. En conséquence **M. Pichon** pense qu'il doit être bien entendu que l'entrée du Palais est libre pour les Membres du Corps Diplomatique, sous réserve naturellement de prévenir les autorités militaires chargées de la garde et de se conformer aux mesures d'ordre prescrites.

M. de Mumm ne croit pas qu'il y ait de doute à ce sujet.

M. de Giers est de l'avis de **M. Pichon**.

La séance est levée à midi et demie.

Le Secrétaire,
A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique,
B.-J. de Cologan.

TREIZIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 19 Décembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie.

Lecture est donnée des procès-verbaux des séances des 4 et 10 décembre courant qui sont adoptés sans observations.

[**Le Doyen** explique que la réunion est motivée par une lettre de **Sir Ernest Satow** faisant part à ses Collègues de certaines modifications à la note qui sont demandées par le Gouvernement Britannique.

Sir Ernest Satow a la parole pour développer sa communication et expose ce qui suit.

(Annexe A).[Dans la séance du 4 décembre, le Ministre des Etats-Unis avait proposé la substitution, à l'article II a), des mots « la peine la plus sévère » à ceux de « la peine de mort ». Il avait aussi exprimé son désir d'omettre « irrévocables » après le mot « conditions » mais il annonçait qu'il était disposé à insérer « absolument » avant « indispensable ».

Dans le projet de Note étaient nommés la majorité des personnages mentionnés par le décret Impérial du 25 septembre, auxquels le Corps Diplomatique avait déjà depuis longtemps ajouté les noms du général Tongfou siang et Yuhsien, comme étant également coupables des attaques contre les Légations et du massacre des étrangers.

Une quinzaine avant cette séance, le Corps Diplomatique s'était mis d'accord pour représenter à la Cour de Chine, par l'intermédia re du Prince K'ing et du Grand Secrétaire Li, la nécessité d'éloigner ce général du Trône, démarche dont le résultat n'était pas encore connu. Il m'a paru par conséquent que si l'on maintenait dans la Note les mots « la peine de mort », on risquait de faire échouer les négociations, dès le commencement, en poussant ce personnage redoutable à prendre le mors aux dents. Pour ces raisons j'avais non seulement appuyé la modification du texte proposée par le Ministre des Etats-Unis, mais aussi, prévoyant l'inconvénient de n'amettre que le nom de Tong fou siang, tandis que ceux des autres y restaient, j'avais proposé l'omission de tous les noms, et de se contenter de se référer au décret Impérial du 25 septembre.

Après un échange de vues entre les Représentants, les deux propositions furent adoptées par une majorité, à laquelle je me suis rangé, la minorité voulait bien retirer ses objections afin d'arriver à l'unanimité.

Maintenant j'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à mes Collègues que mon Gouvernement aurait préféré retenir la peine de mort, comme étant entièrement appropriée au cas des personnages nommés dans le projet original. Sans doute la phrase « la peine la plus sévère » comprend et justifie l'application de la peine capitale, mais dans l'idée de mon Gouvernement l'adoption d'une formule affaiblie est fort à regretter.

Il m'incombe donc de demander qu'on insère dans le procès-verbal la déclaration suivante :

In the opinion of H. M. Government the expression « la peine la plus sévère » implies the death penalty for the persons guilty of the most criminal acts of the kinds refierred to in the preambule to the Note, and to state that am instructed to pressed in the negotiations with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Au moment de faire cette déclaration j'éprouve la satisfaction de croire qu'elle s'accorde avec les explications données dans la séance du 4 courant par plusieurs des Représentants Etrangers, notamment par les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de France, d'Italie et de Russie.

Je voudrais ajouter aussi que le Prince K'ing et le Grand Secrétaire Li ayant communiqué depuis au Représentants Etrangers copie d'un décret blâmant Tong fou siang pour la part qu'il a prise aux évènements de l'été passé, et lui ordonnant de se retirer avec ses troupes dans sa province natale, les raisons en vertu desquelles j'avais proposé d'omettre son nom, ainsi que ceux des autres personnages ont disparu, et que je serais prêt à appuyer une proposition tendant à les insérer de nouveau dans le texte de la Note.

A propos de cette question je voudrais rappeler que la première proposition du Gouvernement Français était ainsi conçue :

« Punition des principaux coupables, à désigner par les Représentants des Puissances à Pekin ».

A la réunion du 26 octobre on a adopté une formule portant que le Corps Diplomatique dresserait une liste des coupables. En même temps on a indiqué les noms de Tong fou siang et Yuhsien. Je demande donc quelles mesures ont été prises afin de compléter la liste. J'ai ici la liste des fonctionnaires impliqués dans les massacres des sujets anglais que je suis prêt à déposer sur la table, afin qu'elle soit ajoutée au procès-verbal de la séance d'aujourd'hui.

En conséquence **Sir Ernest Satow** remet aux mains du **Doyen** la liste suivante.

(Annexe B).

Sir Ernest Satow ajoute que les raisons de l'omission des noms suggérée par lui ayant disparu il votera pour rétablir l'énumération de ces noms, ici un de ses Collègues le propose, autrement il n'insistera pas. Il fait cette déclaration pour le protocole. Son Gouvernement considère que « les peines les plus sévères » signifient la peine de mort pour les grands coupables et lui a prescrit d'insister dans ce sens au cours des négociations.

M. de Giers demande à son Collègue d'Angleterre s'il est satisfait des explications données à ce sujet au cours des séances précédentes.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que dans ces explications on n'a rien précisé au sujet des Princes mentionnés dans le décret. Si ces personnages sont reconnus gravement coupables **Sir Ernest Satow** demandera la peine de mort pour eux plus tard.

M. de Giers rappelle qu'il a été décidé que l'expression « la peine la plus sévère » voulait dire la peine de mort, s'il était possible de l'obtenir.

M. de Mumm. En renonçant à demander expressément la peine de mort pour les principaux coupables il a été convenu néanmoins de faire tout ce qui sera possible pour l'obtenir. J'ai compris que nous étions tous d'accord pour agir dans ce sens de toutes nos forces, et c'est pourquoi j'ai accepté la substitution des mots « la peine la plus sévère ». Je suis toujours d'avis de laisser intact cette nouvelle formule, mais en sous entendant que nous demanderons la peine de mort comme peine la plus sévère.

En ce qui concerne la radiation des noms, le vote ayant été émis à l'instigation de **Sir Ernest Satow** je demanderai le retour à l'ancienne formule puisque l'auteur de la modification revient sur son initiative.

M. de Giers rappelle qu'il a déjà déclaré à ses Collègues qu'il ne lui était pas possible d'accepter les mots « la peine de mort ».

Quant à la suppression des noms **Sir Ernest Satow** qui en a pris l'initiative a donné à l'appui des raisons si justes que **M. de Giers** les a adoptées et s'y tient.

M. Pichon rappelle les motifs qui l'ont conduit à voter pour la suppression.

On avait renoncé à spécifier la peine de mort, et on avait adopté l'expression « la peine la plus sévère » qui pour la plupart de nos Collègues signifie la même chose, enfin on avait rayé le nom de Tong fou siang sur la liste. Il a semblé à **M. Pichon** que l'absence de ce nom serait plus frappante sur une liste nominative, que si l'on se bornait à viser le décret précité, en ajoutant la phrase « et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement ». Aujourd'hui il est question d'inscrire de nouveau Tong fou siang, mais **M. Pichon** estime que cela est inutile puisque le Corps Diplomatique est résolu à demander sa mort. De plus cela pourrait être considéré comme une atténuation de nos demandes à l'égard de ce personnage et de Yuhsien, puisqu'au lieu d'exiger de suite leur condamnation à mort on ne demanderait pour eux que le châtiment le plus sévère. **M. Pichon** préfèrerait donc qu'on en restât là.

M. de Mumm n'attache pas d'importance réelle à cette question. Les Chinois ne verront que les coupables mentionnées dans le décret ; ils penseront que les Puissances n'ont voulu punir que ceux-là et par conséquent ont accordé l'impunité à Tong fou siang et à Yuhsien. Il craint que cette impression ne soit d'un mauvais effet.

M. Pichon croit que la phrase « et ceux que les Représentants des Puissances indiqueront ultérieurement », obvie à cet inconvénient en laissant voir clairement que la liste n'est pas limitée à celle du 25 septembre 1900.

Sir Ernest Satow estime que le débat porte plutôt sur une question de liste. Depuis 2 mois il est entendu que les Ministres feront rechercher les noms des principaux coupables des derniers troubles à Pékin et dans les provinces, afin de réunir les éléments de la liste à présenter ultérieurement au Tsongli-yamen. **Sir Ernest Satow** a fait faire ce travail pour ce qui le concerne et en soumet aujourd'hui le résultat au Corps Diplomatique. Il demande vers quelle époque on sera en mesure de procéder à l'établissement des listes et de statuer sur les peines à réclamer.

M. Pichon fait remarquer que ce travail rentre dans l'application des principes qu'il s'agit de poser et de faire accepter aux Chinois. Il ne pourra donc être entrepris utilement qu'après l'adoption de ces principes. Quant à lui il s'est occupé également d'instruire le procès des principaux coupables à Pékin et dans les provinces. Il a déjà reçu un certain nombre de renseignements, mais en attend encore d'autres. Il est d'avis qu'il y aura lieu de faire un choix parmi ces noms et de proportionner les peines aux culpabilités. Cet examen sera fait plus tard, pour l'instant il conviendrait de s'occuper exclusivement de la question de principe.

Sir Ernest Satow se demande s'il ne faudrait pas dresser cette liste avant d'entrer en négociations ? Il en a parlé pour la rappeler à l'attention du Corps Diplomatique car deux mois se sont déjà écoulés sans que l'on ait rien fait.

M. de Giers suggérant à **Sir Ernest Satow** de communiquer sa liste aux Membres du Corps Diplomatique il est convenu que ce document sera annexé au procès-verbal.

M. de Mumm rappelant que **M. Pichon** a dit tout à l'heure que pour la plupart des Représentants la peine la plus sévère signifiait peine de mort exprime l'espoir que ce sentiment est partagé par l'unanimité du Corps Diplomatique.

M. de Giers a le sentiment qu'il ne faut demander que ce qui est possible car il y a des coupables dont la situation sera peut-être un obstacle à l'application de certaines peines.

M. Pichon déclare que pour lui la peine de mort s'applique dès maintenant aux personnages énumérés dans le décret du 25 septembre, moins trois d'entre eux qui lui sont complètement inconnus et dont la culpabilité ne paraît pas démontrée ; il est, en revanche, convenu qu'on en ajoute deux : Tong fou siang et Yuhsien.

M. de Giers ajoutera quand à lui si c'est possible.

M. de Mumm n'a pas l'intention de demander une impossibilité, mais désirerait qu'on lui déclarât qu'on fera tous ses efforts pour obtenir la peine de mort.

M. de Giers n'a pas d'objection à agir de la sorte, dans la mesure du possible, pour ceux qui méritent la mort. Qu'on essaye, mais qu'on n'insiste pas si on rencontre un obstacle. Pour Tong fou siang, il a la conviction qu'on pourra obtenir la mort, c'est pourquoi il la demandera, mais pour les autres il n'est pas encore suffisamment renseigné. La note contenant ces mots « les peines les plus sévères » les Plénipotentiaires Chinois demanderont des explications. Nous nous réunirons alors pour préciser.

M. de Giers est d'avis que certains Princes méritent plus ou moins la peine suprême. Toan par exemple, mais ne s'engage pas à l'exiger ne sachant s'il l'obtiendra.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que les instructions de son Gouvernement correspondent à un sentiment semblable. Celui-ci lui a prescrit « to press for », et ce mot sous entend, dans la mesure du possible ou signifie encore, tâcher d'avoir.

M. Conger a également pour instructions « to press for » autant que possible, aussi fort que quiconque de ses Collègues.

M. de Mumm constate alors que l'accord est unanime sur le but visé et que la modification de la rédaction n'en a pas altéré le sens,

M. de Giers. En déclarant expressément dans la note que nous voulons la peine de mort, nous pourrions, si la Chine refusait, nous trouver dans l'obligation d'insister ou de reculer manifestement. En employant l'expression « la peine la plus sévère », nous nous réservons la faculté de demander la mort, si nous voyons la possibilité de l'obtenir, ou de nous contenter d'une peine moindre, sans paraître céder à la Chine, si nous rencontrons des obstacles insurmontables.

En résumé le Corps Diplomatique décide que lorsque les Plénipotentiaires Chinois exprimeront le désir d'obtenir des explications, et qu'il se réunira pour préciser ce qu'il faut entendre par « les peines les plus sévères », il s'entendra afin de demander, dans les limites du possible, la peine de mort pour les personnages mentionnés primitivement, réserves étant faites a propos des trois qu'à indiquées **M. Pichon**, ainsi que pour les principaux coupables des listes à dresser ultérieurement.

Sir Ernest Satow fait ensuite la déclaration suivante.

(Annexe C). En ce qui regarde la seconde modification proposée par le Ministre des Etats-Unis, c'est-à-dire d'omettre « irrévocables » et d'ajouter « absolument » avant « indispensable », afin d'éviter une formule qui pourrait-être interprétée comme impliquant un ultimatum, je l'avais à plus forte raison appuyée, parce que à plus d'une reprise j'avais fait connaître au Corps Diplomatique l'opinion de mon Gouvernement à ce sujet.

Comme résultat de la discussion qui s'ensuivit, quatre des Représentants Etrangers et moi ont voté pour l'amendement. Six ont déclaré que tout en préférant le maintien du mot « irrévocables », ils étaient prêts à accepter la suppression dans la Note, afin de démontrer leur désir de faciliter l'unanimité.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis, prenant note des préférences de la majorité, exposa la question à son Gouvernement de manière à en obtenir l'autorisation de signer la Note avec « irrévocables ». Il a eu l'obligeance de nous communiquer cette décision le 7 décembre. De la minorité dont je viens de parler deux ne se refusaient pas à signaler leur adhésion, pour ma part je restais encore sans instructions.

Je viens d'apprendre de mon Gouvernement qu'il s'oppose à l'une et à l'autre formules, c'est-à-dire « conditions irrévocables » et « absolument indispensables », comme étant à peu près équivalentes. Il a su cependant que tous les Représentants Etrangers étaient prêts à accepter les deux formules, et il désire ne pas faire obstacle à l'ouverture des négociations avec le moins de délai possible. Mais les phrases adoptées lui paraissent désavantageuses puisqu'elles pourraient l'entraîner à des opérations ultérieures dont la portée n'est pas bien définie.

J'ai reçu donc l'instruction de proposer à mes Collègues que l'on ajoute à la conclusion de la Note la phrase suivante :

« Until the Chinese Government have complied with the above conditions to the satisfaction of the Powers, the undersigned can hold out no expectation that the occupation of Peking and the province of Chihli by the general forces can be brought to a conclusion.

Je viens donc prier mes Collègues d'examiner avec bienveillance cette proposition. La vouloir bien accepter, c'est m'accorder les moyens de me joindre à eux pour signer la Note.

M. Pichon demande s'il est bien entendu que l'insertion de cette phrase, laissera subsistuer le mot « irrévocables ».

Sir Ernest Satow répond que son Gouvernement accepte « irrévocables » mais a voulu limiter l'étendue des opérations qui pourraient éventuellement résulter du caractère donné aux conditions. Il a communiqué au Corps Diplomatique le texte anglais, tel qu'il a reçu, et en a préparé une traduction qu'il soumet à ses Collègues sans pouvoir en garantir absolument l'exactitude.

« Jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Chinois ait rempli à la satisfaction des Puissances les conditions
« sus-mentionnées, les soussignés ne seront pas à même de laisser entrevoir la fin de l'occupation de Pekin
« et de la province du Tcheli par les troupes internationales ».

M. de Giers objecte que la traduction de « complied with » par « remplies » ne lui paraît pas exacte et augmenterait la portée du terme « irrévocables » au lieu de l'atténuer. Il croit qu'il serait plus exact de traduire par « acceptées ».

Sir Ernest Satow précise que le but de son Gouvernement est de limiter les opérations. « Complied with » a une signification tenant le milieu entre « accepter » et « exécuter ». Evidemment il y aura des conditions qui ne pourront être remplies avant un an ou davantage, celle des indemnités par exemple, et dans son opinion personnelle, son Gouvernement n'attendrait pas ce moment pour parler de retirer des troupes.

Sir Ernest Satow ajoute que d'après les renseignements recueillis auprès des autorités militaires il faudra 2 mois, au moins, pour retirer les troupes anglaises. D'autre part la fermeture du Peiho par les glaces ne permet pas d'envisager la possibilité de cette opération avant 3 mois. On dispose donc au minimum de ce délai pour juger de la bonne foi de la Chine à accepter les conditions. Il est convaincu, quant à lui, que le Gouvernement Chinois acceptera ces conditions, mais voudrait voir un commencement d'exécution avant de parler de retrait des troupes. En conséquence l'expression « accepter » ne lui paraît pas suffisante.

M. de Giers n'a pas d'instructions à ce sujet et craint que cette addition n'entraîne loin.

M. Pichon, personnellement trouve l'addition heureuse. Elle limite la question, la précise, donne une sanction à la note, et indique où l'on va. Il l'accepte donc sous réserve de l'approbation de son Gouvernement. Tout le monde est d'accord pour penser qu'il ne peut s'agir de demander l'exécution intégrale des conditions, mais d'autre part se contenter de l'acceptation pure et simple serait peut-être insuffisant. On pourrait, en conséqence, adopter un terme intermédiaire comme le suivant : « Jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Chinois se soit conformé à..... » « Conformé à » indique un commencement d'exécution, une action en conformité.

M. le Marquis Salvago pent signer la Note avec l'adjonction proposée par **Sir Ernest Satow** mais pas avec le mot « accepté ». Si on laissait entrevoir aux Chinois que nous nous contenterons de leur acceptation, ils s'empresseraient de répondre affirmativement à nos conditions, et nous demanderaient de faire évacuer nos troupes.

M. de Mumm est favorable à la proposition anglaise et se croit autorisé à signer. S'il est nécessaire de faire une concession pour arriver à une entente **M. de Mumm** consultera sa conscience.

M. le Baron Nissi signera avec le mot « acceptées », car le mot « remplies » est trop fort, en ce sens qu'il serait hors de pouvoir de la Chine de remplir toutes les conditions demandées dans un temps aussi court. Il est nécessaire de laisser un certain temps à la Chine.

Le Doyen demande à **Sir Ernest Satow** s'il accepterait comme traduction de « complied with » le terme « se soit conformé à » ?

Sir Ernest Satow répond affirmativement. Il sera satisfait avec un mot impliquant, comme en anglais, acceptation avec un commencement d'exécution.

M. de Mumm préfère « remplies », mais si tout le monde est d'accord sur « se conformer à » l'acceptera.

M. Conger, personnellement, ne voit pas la nécessité de l'amendement proposé par le Ministre d'Angleterre, qui d'ailleurs est inacceptable pour le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis s'il doit d'une façon quelconque l'engager à participer à une occupation indéfinie de Pékin et du Tcheli par les forces générales. Il observe cependant que cela n'y est pas exprimé et puisque tous ses Collègues l'acceptent il ne désire certainement pas retarder ou mettre en danger les négociations. C'est pourquoi, par égard pour un accord immédiat et unanime il accepte cet amendement, à la condition qu'il soit bien entendu qu'il n'oblige aucune Puissance à la continuation des opérations militaires.

M. de Giers estime que cet amendement ne crée pas une obligation aux Puissances, mais leur donne vis-à-vis des Chinois un droit dont elles ont la faculté d'user.

M. Pichon est de cet avis ; c'est une promesse et une définition vis-à-vis des Chinois.

Cette manière de voir est adoptée par le Corps Diplomatique et le **Doyen** met aux voix l'amendement proposé par **Sir Ernest Satow** sous la rédaction suivante :

« Jusqu'à ce que le Gouvernement Chinois se soit conformé, à la satisfaction des Puissances, aux con-
« ditions sus-mentionnées, les soussignés ne seront pas à même de laisser entrevoir la fin de l'occupation
« de Pékin et de la province du Tcheli par les troupes internationales ».

M. de Giers n'a pas d'instructions, mais si tout le monde est d'accord, signera la note avec « se soit conformé à ».

M. Pichon est dans le même cas et agira de même.

M. le Baron Czikann aurait préféré « remplies » mais signera la note avec « se soit conformé à » par esprit de conciliation.

M. de Mumm signera si l'unanimité se fait.

M. le Baron Nissi signera.

M. le Marquis Salvago signera s'il est seul partisan de « remplies ».

M. Joostens déclare qu'il est autorisé à signer sous la réserve de la position particulière de la Belgique dans le droit public.

M. Conger signera.

M. Knobel signera. Mais il va de soi que n'ayant pas de troupes en Chine il ne peut prendre aucun engagement au sujet de l'occupation militaire.

Sir Ernest Satow observe que pour cette question et la garde des Légations la situation est la même.

En conséquence le Corps Diplomatique adopte à l'unanimité le projet de note tel qu'il a été établi avec les modifications votées au cours des séances précédentes et l'addition présentée par **Sir Ernest Satow** sous sa dernière rédaction.

En ce qui concerne la forme de la note **Sir Ernest Satow** déclare que son Gouvernement préfère la forme identique, mais adoptera la forme collective si elle est demandée par la majorité.

M. de Giers se trouve dans les mêmes conditions.

Le Corps Diplomatique décide d'employer la forme collective.

A la demande de **M. Conger** il est décidé que la note en français avec une traduction chinoise pourra être accompaguée des traductions que les Représentants des différents pays voudraient y joindre. Toutefois il n'y aura que le texte français qui fera foi et sera signé par les Ministres Etrangers.

En outre, on convient de signer d'après l'ordre alphabétique des pays, en langue française, mais de ne pas considérer ce fait comme un précédent et de ne rien changer à l'ordre des places pendant les conférences. La note ne portera pas d'entête et sera close par la date.

La séance est levée à 7 heures du soir et rendez-vous est pris pour signer la note le lendemain 20 décembre à 2 heures et demie après-midi.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. de Cologan.

LIST

ANNEX B.

(1) KANSU.

	Commander in chief 提督	*Tung Fu-siang* 董福祥

(2) METROPOLITAN

	Pres^{t} B^{d} of Ceremonies, &c. 禮部尙書	*Ch'i-hsin* 啟秀
	Vice-Pres^{t} B^{d} of Punishments, &c. 刑部侍郎	*Hsü Ch'êng-yü* 徐承煜

(3) SHANSI

	Governor 巡撫	*Yü-hsien* 毓賢
Tai yuen-fu. 太原府	*Pres^{t} Treasurer* 藩台	*Li Ting-hsiao* 李廷簫
Tai yuen-fu	*Prefect* 知府	[1] *Hsü Han-tu* 許涵度
Yang-ch'ü 陽曲	*Dist. Magistrate* 知縣	[1] *Pi* 畢
Hsin-chou 忻州	*Sub-Prefect* 直隸州	[1] *Li Ch'ung-kuang* 李崇光
Hsin-chou.	*Literay Examiner.* 府學	*Chu Hung-hao* 朱洪鎬
Hsin-chou	*Military captain.* 都司	*Hai ying* 海瑛
Wang chiu chuang. 忻州東門外王家莊		*anthevillayets*
Tsê-chou 澤州	*Prefect* 知府	[2] *T'ao chia-tsou* 陶家騶
Fên-chou 汾州	*Prefect* 知府	[2] *Chu Po-sui* 朱百遂
Ho-chin 河津	*Dist. Magistrate* 縣	[2] *Huang Ting-kuang* 黃廷光
P'ing yao 平遙	*Dist. Mag^{te}* 縣	[2] *Shên Shih-jung* 沈士鑅
Kao-p'ing 高平	*Dist. Mag^{te}* 縣	[2] *Yü Tai-lin* 于岱霖

[1] Cannot be identified in Red Book

(SHANSI continued)

Lu Ch'êng 潞城	Dist. Mag^{te} 縣	[2] Pi Ch'êng 璧程
Chang-tzŭ 長子	Dist. Mag^{te} 縣	[2] Ên Shun 恩順

(4) HONAN

Nan yang 南陽	Brigadier 鎮台	Yin 殷
Nan yang	Prefect 府	[2] Fu Fêng-yang 傅鳳颺
Wu-chit 武陟	Dist. Mag^{te} 縣	[2] Hsia Lien-yü 夏聯鈺
Ho-nei 河內	Dist. Mag^{te} 縣	
Jung-tsê 榮澤	Dist. Mag^{te} 縣	Lien K'uei 連魁
Chêng-chou 鄭州	Sub-Prefect 知州	T'ang Sŭ-tzŭ 湯似慈

(5) CHEKIANG

Ch'ü-chou 衢州	Brigadier 鎮台	Yü Chün-ming 喻俊明
Ch'ü-chou	Tao-tai 道台	Pao Tsu-ling 鮑祖齡
Ch'ü-chou	Prefect 府	Hung Ssü-liang 洪思亮
Ch'ü-chou	Gentry 紳董	Chêng Lien-Shêng 鄭連生
,,	,,	Chêng Yung-hsi 鄭蛹禧
,,	,,	Lo (son of Admiral Lo) 羅提督之子

(6) CHIHLI

Shun-tê-fu. 順德府	A" mên-Shang at Magistratis yamen. 門上	
,,	Ti-pao 地保	Chang Yü 張玉
Wang-tu 望都	Dist. Mag^{te} 縣	Li Chao-chên 李兆珍

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[2] Name supplied from Red Book

CINQUANTIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE
du 28 Mai 1901.

La séance est ouverte à dix heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, de Grande-Bretagne, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas et de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

M. le Baron Czikann fait remarquer que cette séance est la cinquantième, depuis le début des négociations. Il félicite le Corps Diplomatique du travail accompli et adresse en son nom et au nom de ses Collègues ses remerciments au Doyen et au Secrétariat pour le concours qu'ils ont prêté à l'œuvre commune.

M. d'Anthouard donne lecture des rectifications aux procès-verbaux des 47ᵉ et 49ᵉ séances, qui sont adoptés.

Le Doyen a reçu des Plénipotentiaires Chinois une lettre où ils déclarent qu'il n'existe pas au Chansi de Ping yang hsien (ville où on a demandé la suppression des examens).

Sir Ernest Satow remarque qu'on a voulu désigner parmi les villes coupables Ping yang fou et non Ping yang hsien. L'erreur de traduction vient de ce qu'en français on applique le nom de sous-préfecture aux *hsien*. Cela n'a aucune importance. La Commission de rédaction rectifiera la méprise; il existe réellement un Ping yang fou où un missionnaire anglais a subi des traitements cruels.

Avant qu'on ne passe à l'ordre du jour, **M Rockhill** désirerait qu'on se mît d'accord sur la question du cérémonial. Il faut répondre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois qui n'ont fait d'objections que pour la forme, à ce qu'il croit, c'est ce que lui a fait comprendre Li-Hong-Chang. Si le Corps Diplomatique se bornait à maintenir ses premières demandes, elles seraient transmises à Si n'gan fou et probablement accueillies. La proposition est acceptée. La Commission de rédaction préparera la réponse au Prince K'ing et à Li-Hong-Chang.

M. de Mumm exprime le désir que d'une manière générale, on fasse toujours circuler le texte des correspondances arrêté par la Commission, pour qu'on puisse, pour les archives, prendre note de leur objet et de leur date.

M. de Giers dit qu'il a reçu des instructions concernant la proposition de la Commission du payement des indemnités, à l'égard de la Commission de réception des banquiers de Shanghaï. Il est autorisé à l'accepter.

M. de Mumm voudrait savoir si quelques gouvernements ont encore fait connaître leur avis concernant la limitation des frais de guerre au 1ᵉʳ juillet et la présentation des réclamations aux Chinois.

La réponse est négative.

Le Doyen lit la réponse du Corps Consulaire de Tientsin relative à l'imposition du sel *(voir copie de la correspondance)*.

M. de Giers remarque qu'à côté de la question spéciale du sel se pose celle du Gouvernement provisoire, sur laquelle personne ne peut se prononcer sans instructions. Il voudrait que les Ministres adressassent des télégrammes à leur Gouvernement pour obtenir leurs directions.

A son avis, les Consuls ee Tientsin sont chargés de la protection non seulement des concessions étrangères, mais de tous les étrangers, même de ceux qui résident dans la ville chinoise.

Jusqu'à présent, en cas de contestations avec le Gouvernement provisoire, on pourrait arriver à un arrangement par l'intermédiaire du Marechal ou des Généraux, sous le contrôle desquels était placé le Gouvernement provisoire. Comment fera-t-on quand les Commandants en Chefs seront partis? D'où la nécessité de demander des instructions.

Sir Ernest Satow est d'accord sur le principe avec M. de Giers, mais il juge impossible de soumettre par le télégraphe la question du Gouvernement provisoire à Londres. Il tient a envoyer le dossier complet par la poste et espère avoir une réponse télégraphique dans un délai de six semaines.

M. de Mumm observe que ce délai est court, car les troupes dussent-elles recevoir aujourd'hui même l'ordre de partir, l'évacuation ne serait pas terminée et il y aurait encore un Gouvernement provisoire dans six semaines.

Dans ces conditions dit **M. de Giers**, nous ne pouvons pas encore répondre à la lettre du Maréchal. On pourrait lui en accuser réception, en attendant des instructions.

Cette motion est acceptée. **Le Doyen** dit qu'on pourrait profiter de l'occasion pour accuser aussi au Maréchal réception de sa lettre du 29 avril.

Accepté également.

M. de Mumm. — Sur la question particulière du sel, la réponse des Consuls est insuffisante. Il faut leur prescrire de demander au Gouvernement provisoire, ce qu'ils paraissent avoir refusé de faire, si le sel imposé est destiné à Tientsin ou à l'extérieur de la ville.

M. Beau voudrait qu'on précisât les points sur lesquels on veut avoir des renseignements et que par exemple un des ministres étudiât le dossier pour fournir des indications à la Commission de rédaction.

M. de Mumm. — Sir Ernest Satow qui fait partie de cette Commission connait la question. Ce qu'on demande en somme c'est si le sel imposé est destiné à Tientsin ou à l'extérieur.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Ou, en un mot, si la taxe du Gouvernement provisoire est une taxe de consommation ou de transit.

M. de Giers priera la Commission de rédaction de faire circuler la lettre aux Consuls de Tientsin avant de l'envoyer.

Le Doyen voudrait qu'on la lui fît parvenir en dernier lieu pour qu'il n'ait plus qu'à faire l'expédition.

L'ordre du jour appelle la discussion de la lettre de Li-Hong-Chang relative à la rentrée des troupes chinoises au Tchéli. Une copie de cette lettre, dit **M. de Mumm**, a été également envoyée au Maréchal qui ignorait qu'elle eût été adressée aux Ministres. Il a répondu en termes très conciliants et communiqué le texte de sa réponse à tous les Commandants étrangers.

M. de Giers dit qu'il n'a appris qu'indirectement que les troupes chinoises rentraient au Petcheli. Le Corps Diplomatique n'en sait rien, mais les Généraux l'ont décidé. Le principe posé par Li-Hong-Chang a été accepté. Il y aura environ 13,000 hommes de troupes chinoises au Petcheli.

M. de Mumm donne lecture de la lettre du Maréchal qui sera traduite par M. Knobel et mise en circulation.

M. Beau en a eu connaissance par l'intermédiaire du Général Voyron.

M. le Marquis Salvago. — Nous sommes tous plus ou moins renseignés par nos commandants militaires.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il n'a pas été prévenu.

M. de Giers. — MM. de Mumm et Beau auront l'amabilité de nous tenir au courant; en tous les cas, on ne peut répondre à la lettre de Li-Hong-Chang au nom du Corps Diplomatique puisque plusieurs Ministres n'en ont pas eu communication.

On passe à la question de la suppression des examens.

M. de Mumm déclare qu'il semble y avoir divergence d'opinion et qu'on pourrait peut-être faire étudier la question par une Commission afin de trouver une solution qui réunirait tous les votes.

Sir Ernest Satow n'en voit pas la nécessité car le *plenum* a toujours traité directement la question. Il est d'avis de maintenir les demandes qui ont été faites, d'autant plus que le parti réactionnaire de Si n'gan fou a conseillé, pour annihiler la réclamation des Puissances, la suspension directe par le Gouvernement Impérial des examens pendant cinq ans, ce qui prouverait que la suppression des examens est moins sensible aux Chinois qu'on ne le croit.

M. Beau cherche une transaction. Ne pourrait-on pas maintenir les examens métropolitains à Pékin, en excluant les candidats des localités où des Européens ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels. Il paraît que le contrôle peut s'exercer assez facilement, mais il faudrait essayer d'obtenir un avantage pour cette concession, par exemple la fixation d'une date pour le retour de l'Empereur. Nous ne sommes pas tenus aux termes stricts de la Note.

M. Komura partage l'avis de M. Beau. Il opine pour une concession : admettre les examens de Pékin en excluant les candidats des provinces où les Etrangers ont été massacrés ou ont subi des traitements cruels.

M. Beau. — Les examens de doctorat doivent se faire dans la ville où réside l'Empereur. Les supprimer à Pékin serait peut être lui fournir un prétexte de ne pas revenir. En liant les deux choses (maintien de ces examens et retour de l'Empereur) nous pourrions obtenir un résultat qui semble être désiré par tout le monde.

Sir Ernest Satow s'est constamment prononcé contre des tentatives du Corps Diplomatique de faire pression sur la Cour pour la faire revenir á Pékin. Si nous demandons son retour, les Chinois croiront que nous avons de mauvaises intentions à son égard. Il y a deux ou trois jours, la *Gazette de Pékin* a publié un édit portant que les sujets fidéles avaient adressé un mémoire au Trône réclamant le retour de l'Empereur dans la capitale, qu'en conséquence les Plénipotentiaires avaient reçu l'ordre de hâter les négociations et l'évacuation des troupes étrangères pour le rendre possible. Le Ministre d'Angleterre ne sait pas si cet édit est pour la galerie, en tous les cas, il voudrait laisser aux Chinois eux-mêmes le soin de décider la question du retour de la Cour.

M. de Mumm n'a pas d'instructions précises, mais il est tout disposé à adopter cette opinion de Sir Ernest Satow. On peut faire comprendre aux Chinois qu'il est de l'intérêt de la Cour de revenir, mais le leur demander formellement serait leur donner barre sur nous.

M. de Giers, — La question de l'évacuation est hors de cause, mais ne pourrions nous pas ajourner notre décision en disant que nous repondrons définitivement quand l'Empereur sera revenu ?

M. Rockhill. — Dans leur lettre du 19 mai, les Plénipotentiaires Chinois n'étaient en désaccord avec nous que sur trois points: la suppression des examens provinciaux à Tai-yuen-fou et à Chouentienfou et celle des examens métropolitains à Pékin. Nous pourrions supprimer les examens provinciaux à Tai-yuen-fou et à Chouentienfou et admettre les examens métropolitains de Pékin en en excluant les candidats originaires du Tcheli, du Chansi et des autres localités coupables.

M. de Mumm. — C'est la proposition russe.

M. Beau. — Pour tenir compte des observations de Sir Ernest Satow et de MM. de Mumm, nous pourrions dire que nous maintenons l'article visant la suppression des examens et que nous examinerons la question du maintien des examens métropolitains quand l'Empereur rentrera. Il y a une formule à trouver, car il est évident qu'il ne faut pas faire sentir aux Chinois que nous tenons au retour de la Cour.

M. le Baron Czikann propose de maintenir la suppression des examens provinciaux et de déclarer qu'on reviendra sur celle des examens métropolitains quand les conditions pour ces examens, à savoir la présence de l'Empereur et d'une administration régulière à Pékin, qui manquent actuellement, existeront de nouveau.

M. Beau appuie les observations du Baron Czikann.

Sir Ernest Satow relie l'article X de la Note. « Le Gouvernement Chinois sera tenu de faire afficher pendant deux ans un décret énumérant les villes où des Etrangers etc. » Est-ce qu'au moment d'afficher cet édit, le Gouvernement Chinois aura le droit d'omettre le nom de Pékin, de cette ville où on a assassiné le Ministre d'Allemagne et le Chancelier de la Légation du Japon où on a massacré des Etrangers. tué 60 personnes, gardes et volontaires, blessé 120 personnes, mis à mort un nombre immense de sujets chinois, tout cela parce que Pékin est le siège des examens de doctorat. Ce n'est pas là l'esprit de la Note.

M. de Giers. — Tous les articles de la Note avaient besoin de développement Il n'a certainement été dans l'esprit de personne de frapper des innocents, et par ailleurs nous voulons exclure les candidats ayant passé leurs examens de licence à Pékin.

M. Joostens. — Frapper Pékin d'interdit pendant cinq ans peut retarder le retour de la Cour.

M. de Giers propose de voter sur la proposition de M. le Baron Czikann et de M. Beau.

Le Doyen la lit. Elle est ainsi libellée :

« Le Corps Diplomatique ne peut prendre en considération l'atténuation des termes de l'article II de la Note Collective en ce qui concerne les examens métropolitains à Pékin, taur que les conditions pour la tenue des examens métropolitains à Pékin, à savoir la présence de l'Empereur et celle d'une administration régulière, n'existent pas. Il se réserve d'examiner plus tard cette question et il maintient les termes de ses premières demandes. »

M. Joostens accepte cette rédaction.

M. de Mumm s'abstient.

Sir Erneet Satow ne croit pas pouvoir accepter.

M. Rockhill dit que la formule laisse la question indécise. Il faut la régler une fois pour toutes. Il est pour la proposition de M. de Giers.

M. le Marquis Salvago ne veut pas se prononcer sans instructions précises de son Gouvernement sur ce qui constitue une modification aux termes de la Note Collective.

M. Komura accepte.

M. Knobel accepte, mais demande à rayer les mots précis *présence de l'Empereur* qu'on pourrait mentionner verbalement.

MM. de Giers et de Cologan acceptent.

En résumé, il y a une abstention, deux refus et huit acceptations.

On vote ensuite sur la proposition de **M. de Giers** ainsi formulée : « Mainienir les examens métropolitain à Pékin pour les licenciés des provinces où les étrangers n'ont pas été massacrés ou n'ont pas subi de traitements cruels.

MM. le Baron Czikann, de Mumm et le Marquis Salvago s'abstiennent. **Sir Ernest Satow** est opposé à la proposition. **MM. Joostens, Rockhill, Beau, Komura, de Giers, de Cologan et Knobel** l'acceptent, **M. Knobel** en se ralliant à la majorité.

M. de Mumm remarque que sur la proposition de **M. de Giers** il n'y a plus qu'une voix contraire, les abstentions étant les mêmes que pour la proposition précédente.

Sir Ernest Satow dit qu'il continuera à proposer l'exécution des articles II et X de la Note. On va supprimer les examens à Chouentienfou et les maintenir à Pékin, c'est une subtilité illogique et qui ne sera pas comprise.

M. de Mumm suggère de répondre aux Chinois sur les deux premier points, c'est-à-dire de refuser le maintient des examens provinciaux à Tai Yuenfou et à Chouan Tienfou et de leur déclarer que le Corps Diplomatique ajourne sa réponse sur le troisième point (examens de Doctorat à Pékin).

M. Beau. Cette proposition se rapproche de celle que j'ai faite avec le Baron Czikann. La réponse est la même, mais on ne donne pas de raison pour l'ajournement relatif aux examens de doctorat.

M. de Mumm. En tous les cas, nous sommes tous d'accord pour maintenir la suppression des examens de doctorat pour les candidats originaires des provinces ou localités coupables y compris Pékin.

Sir Ernest Satow accepte la suggestion de **M. de Mumm** à titre de réponse provisoire, qui ne préjuge pas la décision ultérieure. La Commission de Rédaction préparera et fera circuler un projet de réponse aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois, d'après les indications de **M. de Mumm.**

Sur la proposition de **M. de Mumm** qui fait ressortir l'importance de la question des indemnités il est ensuite décidé qu'au fur et à mesure que les réponses des Gouvernements sur la limitation des frais de guerre au 1er juillet et la remise de la note des réclamations aux chinois arriveront, elles seront centralisées par le Doyen qui convoquera une réunion quand elles lui seront toutes parvenues.

Avant que les Ministres se séparent, **M. de Mumm** demande, au nom de la Commission des Indemnités, que pour les réclamations des Sociétés commerciales, les Représentants des Puissances veuillent bien faire connaître les noms des réclamants et les raisons sociales des maisons pour éviter que des demandes d'indemnités ne soient concurremment portées devant plusieurs Légations, le fait s'est déjà produit.

La séance est levée à midi et demie.

Les Secrétaires,

Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD
VON BOHLEN.

51me SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 1er Juin 1901.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Espagne sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents : MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, des Pays-Bas, de Russie, et le Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis.

Lecture est faite des rectifications au procès-verbal de la 50e séance qui est adopté.

Le Doyen donne connaissance d'un télégramme adressé par le Comte de Bulow aux Représentants allemands auprès des Puissances qui ont placé leurs troupes sous le commaddement du Maréchal de Waldersee. Ce télégramme communiqué au Corps Diplomatique par les soins de M. de Mumm, annonce le rappel du Maréchal et la réduction du corps expéditionnaire allemand à une brigade, en conséquence de la promesse formelle du Gouvernement Chinois de payer l'indemnité de 450 millions de taëls, portant intérêt à 4 o/o, qui lui a été réclamé.

Le Doyen rappelle qu'il a mis en circulation une lettre du général de Wogack au Maréchal de Waldersee concernant l'occupation militaire de Shangai-Kouan. (Voir copie de la correspondance).

Il a reçu aussi les demandes d'indemnités suédoises le Consul Général de Suède à Shanghai s'étant toujours adressé à lui depuis trois ans. Il les examinera comme Doyen d'après les résolutions prises.

M. de Mumm a été prié par son Gouvernement d'appuyer les réclamations de la Suède, ce qu'il fera certainement. **M. de Gier** également si ses Collègues ont des instructions identiques.

Sir Ernest Satow dit que son Gouvernement lui a demandé si les réclamations Suédoises avaient été présentées, et comme ils les a vues figurer sur l'état mis en circulation par la Commission de payement des indemnités, il a répondu affirmativement.

Le Doyen annonce qu'il mettra en circulation le texte des réponses à la lettre du Maréchal de Waldersee du 25 Mai et à la note des Plénipotentiaires Chinois concernant le Quartier Diplomatique. Ces documents ont déjà été envoyé a leur adresse.

L'ordre du jour appelle la discussion de la question de l'amortissement.

M. de Mumm dit que la Commission du payement des indemnités qui s'est réunie la veille est tombée d'accord sur les principes relatifs à l'amortissement et qu'elle a convoqué pour lundi les mandarins chinois qui s'occupent des indemnités, Hsu, Pong et Natong pour leur faire connaitre ces principes et s'entendre avec eux. La Commission avait demandé un plan d'amortissement à M. Hillier et à M. Posdeneef; ce dernier n'ayant pas sous la main les documents qui lui sont nécessaires ne communiquera sa réponse que plus tard. La Commission a fourni des indications à M. Hillier pour son travail.

Son idée était de ne pas faire appel à de nouvelles ressources pour l'amortissement et de tâcher de se satisfaire avec les disponibilités provenant des emprunts anciens. Elle s'est mise d'accord pour ne commencer l'amortissement qu'en 1906, sous réserve bien entendu de l'approbation des Gouvernements. (Les instructions du Ministre d'Allemagne étaient de commencer l'amortissement de suite ou au plus tard dans 2 ans.)

Le système d'amortissement de M. Hillier porte sur une période de cinquante ans et s'applique au systèmes des bons comme à celui de l'emprunt garanti. La somme de 450 millions de taëls a été repartie en trois séries, de 100, 300 et 50 millions. L'amortissement de la 1re série commence en 1906 avec 800 000 taëls ; de la 2e série, en 1915 (ou l'on trouvera de nouvelles disponibilités) avec 3.900.000 taëls ; de la 3e série en 1932, avec 1.800.000 taëls. Ainsi la 1re série est amortissable en 44 ans, la seconde en 35 ans et la 3e en 18 ans. L'amortissement des trois séries sera terminé en même temps, en 1950, ce qui constitue un avantage.

Le projet Hillier a un inconvénient, c'est de ne pas appliquer toutes les disponibilités au service de l'emprunt et des amortissements. Au commencement de 1932 les sommes prises à l'amortissement tombent.

La Commission a cru préférable d'appliquer au service des emprunts autant que possible toutes les sommes libérées. Son projet est d'amortir en 45 ans, sur trois séries de 75, 150 et 225 millions. Du commencement à la fin les sommes resteront presque les mêmes. En 1902, le service des emprunts est de 23.600.000 taëls, avec les 18 millions à 4 o/o d'intérêts qui ont été accordés par les Chinois, c'est un total de 41.600.000 taëls. Cette somme restera stationnaire jusqu'en 1916, où elle tombera à 40 millions. On demandera la même somme environ jusqu'en 1942; dans les trois dernières années seulement elle tombera à 34 ou 33 millions. Peut-être pourrait-on combiner les calculs de manière à ramener plus de concordance encore dans le chiffre des versements. M. Hillier doit réviser les comptes, mais dores et déjà, il s'est rallié au projet de la Commission qu'il juge préférable au sien.

Le Corps Diplomatique est-il d'accord sur le principe de se contenter des sommes déjà existantes et libérées en 1906 pour assurer l'amortissement et sur la période d'origine et de durée de l'amortissement?

M. de Giers dit qu'il recommandera à son Gouvernement la proposition qui est faite, car elle a l'avantage de ne pas compromettre les garanties des dettes précédentes et fait disparaitre la nécessité de chercher de nouvelles ressources.

Le Corps Diplomatique tout entier se rallie à cette appréciation.

M. de Mumm ajoute quelques mots sur le plan d'amortissement des chinois qu'il qualifie de ridicule. Il partent du principe qu'ils ne peuvent payer annuellement que 15 millions, et demandent 30 ans pour le remboursement du capital (450 millions) et 20 ans pour celui des intérêts, à raison de 13.950,000 taëls par an. Leur amortissement se ferait en 50 ans, n'utiliserait pas les sommes libérées et ne tiendrait pas compte des intérêts composés.

Ils ont présenté un second plan d'amortissement en 40 années. Ils ne tiennent pas compte des intérêts composés, mais ajoutent au capital le total des intérêts en 40 versements égaux, ce qui est assez intéressant car les plénipotentiaires promettent des annuités de 20 475 000 taëls pour l'extinction de la dette, après avoir déclaré qu'ils ne pouvaient disposer que de quinze millions par an pour le service du nouvel emprunt.

M. de Giers observe que les chinois n'ont pas indiqué où ils prendraient cet argent.

M. de Mumm annonce que la Commission mettra en circulation son projet d'amortissement et celui de M. Hillier.

Il croit devoir attirer l'attention de ses Collègues sur deux points importants : 1° sur la question des réclamations privées, qui ne peut être résolue d'ailleurs avant que les Gouvernements se soient prononcés sur le système de l'emprunt garanti ou des bons. Les réclamations privées doivent elles être payées par les Gouvernements intéressés ou directement par les chinois ? Leur montant est assez fort et s'élève jusqu'à présent à 66 millions de taëls environ. Seuls la Belgique et les Etats-Unis n'ont pas encore fait connaitre la division entre les réclamations d'état et les réclamations privées. En ce qui concerne la Belgique, dont les réclamations d'état sont relativement minimes, on peut d'ailleurs admettre que le chiffre présenté représente presque exclusivement des indemnités particulières.

M. de Giers se demande si la question n'a pas été tranchée par le Corps Diplomatique, le jour ou il a décidé de réclamer une somme en bloc à la Chine.

M. de Mumm. — Il peut y avoir un intérêt pour les Gouvernements, si l'on adopte le système des bons par exemple, à payer ses ressortissants avec des bons.

M. de Giers. — La question se réduit en somme à savoir si les Gouvernements paieront leurs sujets en argent comptant ou en titres.

M. le Marquis Salvago. — Dans les deux systèmes de paiement, emprunt garanti ou bons, il y aura des titres chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow ne se déclare pas pressé de provoquer des instructions de Londres sur le point visé par M. de Mumm, tant que tous les Gouvernements ne se seront pas prononcés sur la limitation des indemnités à la date du 1^er^ Juillet et à la somme de 450 millions de taels, et sur le système de paiement à employer emprunt garanti ou bons.

M. de Mumm objecte que la question qu'il a soulevée devra être traité plus tard et qu'on peut gagner du temps en provoquant des instructions. En ce qui le concerne il télégraphiera dès aujourd'hui à Berlin pour qu'on ait le temps de prendre une décision.

M. Knobel informe le Corps Diplomatique que le Gouvernement de La Haye l'a avisé qu'il acceptait la limitation des indemnités à la somme de 450 millions de taels, et à la date du 1^er^ Juillet. Il se ralliera à la majorité sur la question de la Commission de réception des indemnités de Shanghai.

M. de Mumm dit qu'il y avait un second point sur lequel il croyait utile de provoquer des instructions En quelle monnaie seront payées les indemnités ? Il ne peut s'agir évidemment que de monnaie d'or. Mais si notre réclamation totale a été évaluée à 450 millions de taels avec 4 % d'intérêt, les réclamations particulières ont été établies en livres, francs, marks, roubles, yens. Les Gouvernements se feront-ils payer dans leurs monnaie, ou adoptera-t-on une monnaie unique ?

M. de Giers. — C'est une question fort sérieuse et la demande de 450 millions de taels pourrait induire les chinois en erreur sur la nature de la monnaie de paiement.

M. de Mumm. — La Commission en parlera aux chinois.

Sir Ernest Satow. — Il ne faut pas les laisser sous l'impression que ce sont des taels que nous demandons. Nous n'avons pas d'instructions, il est vrai, pour demander 450 millions de taels en monnaie d'or, mais il serait bon d'indiquer aux Plénipotentiaires que nous avons l'idée que la dette sera calculée en or et payée en or.

M. de Mumm. — En réalité, nous ne nous avançons pas en faisant cette observation sans instructions.

M. de Giers. — Si l'on avait recours à l'emprunt garanti, il ne pourrait y avoir de malentendus, mais avec des bons évalués en taels, il faudrait préciser.

M. de Mumm. — L'Espagne et les Pays-Bas on présenté des réclamations en taels, mais d'après l'équivalence des taels et des monnaies étrangères.

M. de Cologan serait d'avis de spécifier qu'on n'acceptera pas de conversion de taels en monnaies étrangères à un taux inférieur à celui qui a servi de base dans le calcul dans le tableau dressé par la Commission de paiement.

M. de Mumm suppose que son Gouvernement voudra être payé en marks d'or, mais peut-être acceptera-t-il des Livres. En tous les cas il juge nécessaire de poser la question pour l'avenir des négociations.

M. de Giers serait d'avis de ne pas traiter le sujet avec les chinois.

La Commission si elle tient à aborder la question, devrait en l'absence d'instructions précises ne parler qu'officieusement et non pas au nom du Corps Diplomatique.

M. Knobel. — On ne saurait accepter de paiement en taels de la Douane, sujets à des variations de valeur. L'histoire du tarif des Douanes en est la preuve, on risquerait de perdre.

M. de Mumm demande si ses collègues ont encore des questions à poser à la Commission.

M. Joostens voudrait savoir à qu'elle date l'intérêt pour les réclamations particulières commencera à courir.

Sir Ernest Satow. — La Commission des indemnités a décidé que l'intérêt, dans le cas où il a été admis serait calculé à partir du jour ou le dommage a été causé.

Le Marquis Salvago. — Faut-il calculer l'intérêt en faveur de ceux qui ont omis de l'introduire dans leurs réclamations ?

M. de Giers. — Evidemment non. D'ailleurs l'intérêt a été introduit pour dédommager les personnes qui ont dû faire des emprunts en attendant le paiement des indemnités.

M. Rockhill est d'avis que la Commission devra être très circonspecte dans son entrevue avec les chinois puisque nous sommes encore sans instructions de nos Gouvernements sur le chiffre définitif, le mode de paiement etc., des indemnités.

M. de Mumm. — On peut convoquer les Plénipotentiaires devant le Corps Diplomatique.

M. de Giers, — Ce serait prématuré.

M. de Mumm. — L'idée de la Commission en convoquant les chinois, a été de leur donner des explications au sujet de l'amortissement, de leur en faire comprendre les principes et de leur démontrer l'absurdité de leurs propres propositions.

M. Knobel voudrait savoir à titre de renseignement, si quelques-uns des Représentants ont reçu des instructions au sujet de la question de la gabelle ou du surélèvement des droits de douane.

M. de Giers. — Pour l'élévation des droits de douane à 5 °/°, tout le monde est d'accord, sauf M. Rockhill. Pour l'élévation à 10 °/°, il y a les réserves de Sir Ernest Satow, de M. Rockhill et de M. Komura. Le Ministre de Russie a fait connaître les réserves de son Gouvernement à l'égard de la gabelle.

Sir Ernest Satow a reçu des instructions de Londres visant la nécessité de laisser entièrement l'administration de la gabelle aux chinois.

Sur la déclaration de **Sir Ernest Satow** que le Gouvernement Anglais n'entend admettre aucun contrôle étranger sur l'administration de la gabelle, le **Marquis Salvago** demande si le contrôle de la Douane Maritime serait considéré comme «contrôle étranger». Le Ministre d'Angleterre ne peut donner une réponse à ce sujet.

M. de Giers croit que l'idée du Gouvernement Anglais est de ne rien changer à l'administration actuelle de la gabelle, de la maintenir telle qu'elle existe.

Sir Ernest Satow a des raisons de croire que cette administration pourrait disposer pour le service de l'emprunt d'une somme de 11 millions de taels.

M. de Giers, — Cet argent serait-il versé à la Commission de Shanghai ?

Sir Ernest Satow. — Les Chinois ont proposé d'une manière générale de verser les revenus de la dette aux banquiers désignés par les Puissances.

M. Beau indique l'utilité de recueillir dès à présent des renseignements sur la question des frais de transport des sommes versées pour l'indemnité de Chine en Europe et en Amérique.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen,
Signé : de Cologan.

No.136.

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES
TO CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Peking, China, July 20th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

✓ To Mr. Grip
Sept 11

Sir:-

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's No.25, of the 3rd ultimo, instructing me to use my good offices in laying before the Conference of Ministers at this capital the Swedish claims against China amounting to nine thousand pounds sterling; I have the honor to inform you that the claims in question have already been presented by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. de Cologan, the Spanish Minister, and are included in the list of indemnities forwarded in my No.110 of June 8th, last. The amount however as given by Mr. de Cologan is 110,000 Haikwan taels, as will be seen from an examination of the list cited.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

No. 674.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 21 1901
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP 9 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 22nd, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ansd Sept. 23

Subject: Proposed revision of code of rules of Mixed Court at Shanghai. Copies of correspondence on subject.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 16 1903
FILED

No. 674.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 22, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to the Department of State copies of correspondence had with the British Minister regarding certain reforms in the Mixed Court, which, owing to the development of Shanghai since the present rules were adopted, would seem to be desirable.

In accordance with Sir Ernest's suggestion, I requested the United States Consul General at Shanghai to confer with his British and German colleagues, with the view of drafting a code of revised rules for submission to the Diplomatic Body by whom the final consent of the Chinese Government would be requested.

I trust this action will meet with the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures:

1. Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Squiers, July 9, 1901, with enclosure.

2. Mr. Willaims to Mr. Squiers, July 16, 1901.

3. Mr. Squiers to Mr. Goodnow.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 674.

....

Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Squiers.

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Peking, July 9, 1901.

Sir: I have the honour to enclose for your perusal, with request for favour of return when done with, a memorandum drawn up by Mr. S. F. Mayers of H. B. M. Consulate General at Shanghai, on the working of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement, of which he has had considerable experience as Assessor, and suggesting various reforms which he thinks are desirable.

You will observe that the duties of Assessor are performed by gentlemen deputed on certain fixed days of the the week from our respective Consulates General.

It will be seen from this report that the Mixed Court has quite outgrown the rules originally laid down for its guidance in 1869, and with the development of Shanghai since that date this has been inevitable.

I would suggest for your consideration the desirability of instructing the United States, German and British Assessors to draft a code of revised rules for submission to the Diplomatic Body at Peking, with the view of obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government thereto, and to the proposed reforms as regards rank and salary of the magistrate, the substitution of municipal employes for the Court runners, Court fees and costs, a and the admission of Counsel to practice in the Court under properly defined conditions.

With respect to the collection of fees, I am inclined to think that this might perhaps be done by a system of fee stamps.

I avail myself of the opportunity, my dear Colleague, to renew to you the expression of my high consideration.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esq.

Charge d'Affaires of the United States.

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-:-:- REPORT ON THE MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI-:-:-

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INTRODUCTION ....

- A - Nature of the Court
    1- The Civil Court
    2- The Criminal or Police Court
    3- Warrants- their issue and execution:-
        1 In criminal cases
        11 In civil cases (a) purely Chinese (b) mixed.
        111 In cases arising in the Native City.

- B - The question of Mixed Court reform.
    1- The rank of the Magistrate: should be a substantive Sub-Prefect: and should be paid on adequate salary.

    2- The Court runners should be done away with and their places taken by Municipal Employees.
    3- The procedure of the Court (a) criminal and (b) civil should remain materially the same, but should be defined by revised rules
    4- Court fees and costs.
    5- Counsel: should accept the authority of the Court

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INTRODUCTION

In order that the points dealt with in this Report may be intelligible, without any intimate local knowledge of the complicated legal and political conditions which prevail at Shanghai a brief historical summary may recall to mind the circumstances from which these conditions spring.

After the occupation of Shanghai by British troops under Sir Hugh Gough in 1842, the port was opened to foreign trade by the Treaty of Nanking. British interests were left in the hands of Captain Balfour, the first British Consul at Shanghai; and he arranged with the Chinese Authorities that a tract of land roughly a mile square and situated some half mile north of the Native City walls, should be set aside as a Settlement for British merchants. By 1849 this Settlement was populated by over 100 foreigners, mostly British.

In this year the French also obtained a site for a French Settlement on the land between the City and the British Settlement, and the United States established a Settlement in the same way on the other side of the British Settlement.

The nationals of the various Western Powers who followed the British lead in coming to Shanghai for the purposes of trade were from the first amenable only to their own country's laws. The Consuls were appointed as the representatives and administrators of these laws besides being the channel of communication between their nationals and the Chinese authorities. The British French and U. S. Consuls were also the quasi Governors of their respective settlements. The 3 settlements were thrown open to residents of all nationalities including Chinese, and in the same way as foreigners remained under the jurisdiction of their own officials, the Chinese in the Settlement were amenable only to Chinese laws and authorities.

As the place developed, it became necessary to have some common laws to which all living in the Settlement should be

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As the place developed, it became necessary to have some common laws to which all living in the Settlement should be equally amenable, and local self-Government was introduced in 1854 under a code of so-called "Land Regulations", whereby the land renters were authorized by the sanction of their home Governments to elect a Municipal Council with powescollect taxes for the purpose of carrying out public works and among other things, of establishing a Municipal Police Force.

This change relieved the three principal Consuls of all direct administrative work, which in future was delegated to the Municipal Council.

In 1866 the Land Regulations were revised and augmented, but the French separated themselves from what had become already a Cosmopolitan Settlement, and set up a Municipal Council of their own in their own Settlement, with a separate code of local regulations.

We are, however, only concerned in this Report with the Anglo-American or as it is now called the Foreign or Cosmopolitan Settlement. The Municipal Council, holding the delegated authority of the Consuls of Powers having Treaties with China, were authorized as has been stated to maintain a Police Force for the preservation of order in the Settlement. The foreigners coming under the notice of this department, could of course, by the principle of extraterritoriality already alluded to, only be tried by their own Consuls. Chinese offenders in the same way could only be tried and punished by their own authorities. Originally it was the practice to send such native offenders into the District Magistrate in the Chinese City for trial. But this was soon found to be inefficacious and the Taotai was moved to send a deputy into the Settlement to function as Magistrate. This Officer used to hold his Court in the British Consulate, in co-operation with the Vice-Consul or other British Consular Officer.

In the latter sixties, an attempt was made to place this Mixed Court on a sounder footing and the Regulations of 1869

were framed and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Minister and the Chinese Government. It is upon these regulations that the Mixed Court of to-day stands. Though they were only sanctioned by the British Minister and not by the other Foreign Representatives in Peking, they have been accepted ever since by all nationalities. Since that time the Foreign Settlement af Shanghai without losing its predominantly British characteristics has nevertheless become more and more cosmopolitan. Its area has been increased four fold; its population has more than doubled; but the Mixed Court has passively withstood the many attempts which have been initiated locally during the last 30 years with a view to make it too grow with the times.

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-:-:-:-:o:-:-:-:-:REPORT ON THE MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI -:-:-:-:-

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-A-

TURE OF THE COURT- The Mixed Court at Shanghai is composed of a Chinese Magistrate of the rank of Subprefect, who is not a commissioned officer but a Wei Yuan or deputy appointed by the Provisional Authorities at the nomination of the Shanghai Taotai; and of Consular Assessors who are usually the Interpreters of their respective Consulates.

The Magistrate has a large native staff of clerks and "runners" and his establishment forms a Chinese Yamen within the Foreign Settlement. Attached to the Court there is accommodation for some 30 prisoners where debtors and female offenders are locked up. All other prisoners are taken charge of by the Municipality.

The duty of the Court is to take cognizance of and decide all civil and criminal suits and actions which arise in the Settlement either between Chinese or between foreigners and Chinese where the latter are the defendants.

-THE CIVIL COURT- PURELY CHINESE CASES (a) In civil actions between Chinese, the Magistrate adjudicates alone. The plaintiff files his petition at the Court, and the Magistrate issues his summons or warrant for the defendant's appearance. Neither the Consulates nor the Municipal Police intervene in such cases, except in so far as concerns the execution of the summons or warrant (v. section on warrants.) When the parties are ready for hearing the Magistrate deals with the case just as if he were a District Magistrate in a native city.

IXED CASES- (b) In civil actions between foreigners and

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TURE OF THE COURT- The Mixed Court at Shanghai is composed of a Chinese Magistrate of the rank of Subprefect, who is not a commissioned officer but a Wei Yuan or deputy appointed by the Provisional Authorities at the nomination of the Shanghai Taotai; and of Consular Assessors who are usually the Interpreters of their respective Consulates.

The Magistrate has a large native staff of clerks and "runners" and his establishment forms a Chinese Yamen within the Foreign Settlement. Attached to the Court there is accommodation for some 30 prisoners where debtors and female offenders are locked up. All other prisoners are taken charge of by the Municipality.

The duty of the Court is to take cognizance of and decide all civil and criminal suits and actions which arise in the Settlement either between Chinese or between foreigners and Chinese where the latter are the defendants.

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IXED CASES- (b) In civil actions between foreigners and

Chinese (defendant) the foreigner files his petition with the Assessor of his Consulate. It is then forwarded to the Magistrate, and when he has summoned or arrested the defendant, always under the conditions set out in section on "warrants", the case is set down for hearing. The assessor notifies plaintiff, and at the appointed time sits with the Magistrate at the Court to adjudicate upon the case.

(Civil cases are heard usually in the afternoon as all the mornings in the week are taken up by the criminal Court).

Both parties may be and most frequently are represented by Counsel, who provide their own interpreters.

APPEAL- If the Assessor cannot agree with the Magistrate in deciding the case, an appeal may be instituted to the Taotai and the Consul General concerned Also if either party is dissatisfied with the finding, he may appeal to the same higher authorities.

RECORDS- Minutes of the case are recorded by the Court writer, while the Assesser makes notes on the evidence. The Magistrate makes no notes.

NO COURT FEES OR COSTS- There are no Court fees and no costs are allowed.

JUDGMENT: HOW ENFORCED- When judgment is given for plaintiff, the defendant is given so many days to settle in, and is released on security if he can find a guarantor satisfactory to the Court. Otherwise he is locked up and an order of the Court is issued against his property. If he has no property he is liable to be imprisoned at the pleasure of the Court; or if he has been guilty of fraud he may be sentenced without further process to a specified term of imprisonment. In such cases the prisoner serves

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CHINESE THE LANGUAGE OF THE COURT- The language of the Court is of course Chinese and the Magistrate knows no other tongue. If the foreign plaintiff has no Councel and no interpreter, the Assessor has to play the somewhat embarrassing part of advocate and judge at the same time.

THE CRIMINAL OR POLICE COURT- The Foreign Settlement which now has an area of 8 square miles and a native population of 300,000 is policed entirely by the Municipality which employs a highly efficient force of European, Indian and Native Constables and Detectives. All cases involving breaches of the peace, breaches of local regulations, or crime, which may arise within the Settlement, pass through the hands of this department. The Criminal Court sits daily to hear these cases. Unlike the Civil Court, there is no division between purely native cases and cases in which "foreign interests" are at stake. All cases coming under the cognizance of the Police are presumed to possess a "foreign interest", and therefore the principle has grown up that the Magistrate cannot try such cases without the co-operation of a Consular Assessor. This principle is a most necessary one, as it defends the Municipal Police from the danger of having their efforts minimized by a weak Magistrate, and it also checks all manner of abuses which the Magistrate might be tempted to indulge in, if his foreign colleague were not there to watch him.

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The Criminal Court is then essentially and entirely a Mixed Court. The present arrangement which has obtained for many years, is that the British Assessor sits three times a week, the American twice and the German once. The Magistrate sits every day, unless as sometimes occurs there is an Assistant Magistrate; in which case he relieves his chief on some of the days.

The Police present their various cases to the Court on duplicate charge sheets one in English for the Assessor, and one in Chinese for the Magistrate. The case is then conducted by the Police Inspector of the District in which it occurred. He states his case in English to the Assessor and calls his witnesses, while his native detectives do the same in Chinese to the Magistrate. The witnesses for the prosecution are heard and examined by the Court and then the defense follows, with cross examination. Great credit is usually due to the native detectives for the way in which they work their cases up. The various charges brought before the Court extend from breaches of Municipal regulations to grave cases of burglary, arson, forgery, coining, serious assaults, robbery with violence, etc., etc., etc. The Court is only competent to deal with man-slaughter or murder cases as a Court of first instance, such cases being sent into the native city for trial. In all other cases, the Court has by practice and custom power to inflict heavy punishment by flogging, canguing, fining, imprisonment with hard labor up to two years and occasionally for even longer terms, and also deportation from Shanghai.

As has been stated, all sentences of imprisonment for criminal offences are served in the Municipal Gaol or Police Cells. The former establish-entirely a Mixed Court. The present arrangement which has obtained for many years, is that the British Assessor sits three times a week, the American twice and the German once. The Magistrate sits every day, unless as sometimes occurs there is an Assistant Magistrate; in which case he relieves his chief on some of the days.

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As has been stated, all sentences of imprisonment for criminal offences are served in the Municipal Gaol or Police Cells. The former establishment which has only existed for two years has proved a great deterrent to crime, and the Council is doing a wise thing in making provision for a larger Gaol, which will accommodate all the prisoners sentenced by the Court; as detention in the Police cells is not a deterrent punishment of sufficient severity. Mere deprivation of liberty. does not appear to afflict the Chinese delinquent. What he does object to is having to keep silent, to do work, and to be kept under strict Gaol discipline.

The Criminal Court operates, with regard to the punishments inflicted in each particular case, under no code. By custom, a certain scale of punishments exists, but it has never been reduced to writing and varies with each Magistrate or Assessor.

3- WARRANTS:

It remains to explain now the system by which warrants for the arrest of Chinese are executed in the Settlement.

(1) IN CRIMINAL CASES- Application is made by the Police Department to the Court, in writing. The Magistrate then issues his warrant, which specifies the individual to be arrested, the prosecuting party and the nature of the charge. This the Magistrate hands to a "runner" whose duty is to proceed to the Senior Consul and get the warrant countersigned: further if the individual to be arrested is known to be in foreign employ, the runner has to get the warrant countersigned again by the Consulate of the foreigner's nationality. Having fulfilled this formality, he takes the warrant to the Municipal Police, who register it and

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depute a detective to co-operate with the runner in effecting the arrest.

(2) IN CIVIL CASES- (a) PURELY CHINESE CASES- On the application of the plaintiff the Magistrate issues the warrant (or summons) and the "runner" has to fulfil the same routine and obtain the cooperation of the Municipal Police before the warrant can be legally executed.

(b) MIXED CASES- The same principle obtains, only that the application emanates through the Consulate of the plaintiff's nationality.

(3) In cases arising in the Native City- The City Magistrate or the Taotai apply to the Magistrate to issue a warrant for the arrest required. Their own warrants do not operate in the Settlement. When the Magistrate issues the Mixed Court warrant, the same routine is gone through as in the previous cases: and the prisoner when arrested is brought before the Court when an Assessor is sitting. If the latter is satisfied that the charge is a bona fide one, the prisoner is handed over to the native authorities.

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THE QUESTION OF MIXED COURT REFORM- The above sketch of the Mixed court as it now is may serve to show that the development of years has wrought no essential change in the principles under which it operates, though certain ameliorations have gradually been introduced by the force of circumstances rather than by premeditated design. These have carried the Court a long distance beyond the limitation of the Rules which still remain its actual character.

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It is, however, strongly felt in Shanghai that the present time is opportune for revising these Rules, which now have by practice become inadequate and archaic. As will have been seen, the Court is at best a clumsy machine, but its greatest recommendation is that with much labor it works. How far it would be expedient, in the writer's opinion to systematise and facilitate its working under a new Code of Rules, is set forth below.

The most recent agitation on the part of foreigners in Shanghai on this perennial question, took place early in 1898 and certain suggestions were formulated by a Committee of lawyers who were invited by the Municipal Council to carry out this work. Their report is published in the Municipal Council Report for that year, and is in the writer's opinion rather too vague to be of practical value, except as a general index of what was then desired in the way of change.

Since that date the Mixed Court has been left in comparative peace. In the Spring of 1899 the old Court building in the Maloo ceased to exist, and a move was made to the new Court in West Hangkew which is a fine building of foreign design, spacious, though architectually unsuited to its requirements, while its situation is far removed from the business quarter of the Settlement.

The change of building made it easier to introduce superficial improvements in the Court procedure. The changes which have been effected in the Criminal Court, are principally that the Municipal Police have a stronger position in maintaining order during the proceedings, and in preventing the confusion which the local press described in former years as having been its salient characteristic.

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That order should be preserved in the Court, sounds such an obvious necessity that it need not be mentioned, but as a matter of fact it is a point which caused an infinity of trouble to insist upon and which requires an Assessor's constant attention, as most Chinese Magistrates are callous to confusion and jealous of interference.

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In conducting their cases the Municipal Police have also greatly improved and pay more attention to the laws of evidence than they used to.

Hardly a day passes without several foreign plaintiffs or witnesses appearing in the Criminal Court, and owing to the improvement in outward conditions, and to the tractability of the Magistrate in passing the sentence dictated to him by the Assessor, they have generally gone away satisfied. The Municipal Council have generally got what they wanted also, and thus peace has outwardly prevailed. But the Assessor has to fight many battles in secret, and without advocating such a responsibility as would be entailed by reducing the Magistrate to a mere figure-head, a scheme which is favored by many persons in Shanghai, the writer is of opinion, after 3 years experience of the Court, that certain changes in the existing state of things are highly desirable.

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- THE RANK OF THE MAGISTRATE- The most important point- which has been strongly urged by British Assessors in the various reports on record regarding this subject, is in respect to the official standing of the Chinese Magistrate. Hitherto the Magistrate has been a deputy of the Shanghai Taotai with the brevet rank of a sub-Prefect. He is thus not in a position to be recognized locally or provincially as a substantive official: to the official classes resident in Shanghai as well as to the Shaghai Hsien and the neighbouring territorial authorities he is the Taotai's Wei Yuan (deputy) and nothing more. Brother officials do not feel that they need take him very seriously, and the difficulty which is from time to time experienced in getting his judgments enforced, when the defendant may happen to possess some official brevet rank, is so well known that it need not be dealt with at length here.

The remedy which has frequently been suggested, is that the Chinese Government should be moved to appoint a substantive Sub-Prefect as Mixed Court Magistrate. It has also been suggested, unofficially, that the Magistrate should be a Prefect or even a Taotai. But it appears to me that by making his rank higher than that of a Sub-Prefect, the object in view would be defeated. The object in view is, as has been implied, to invest him with sufficient authority to enforce his judgments upon all Chinese, irrespective of rank, within the Settlement and also to give him a substantive though particular position among the Chinese authorities of this Province. While still being subordinate to the Taotai, he would as a substantive Sub-Prefect not

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As a substantive Sub-Prefect, the Consuls would still have direct recourse to the Shanghai Taotai as the Magistrate's judicial superior. Appeals from the Mixed Court could still be heard by the Shanghai Taotai and the Consul concerned. Having substantive rank, an arrangement might also be made to invest the Magistrate with the power to hold inquests in the Settlement. At present the Shanghai Hsien has to be notified of any death under suspicious circumstances and he then comes to the Settlement to hold his inquest. This could be done with less trouble by the Mixed Court Magistrate.

SALARY OF MAGISTRATE.- Analogous to the question of rank is that of pay. The Magistrate now receives from the Taotai Tls. 750 per mensem for the whole upkeep of the Court, including his own salary, pay of clerks, runners' wages, food of prisoners (debtors and female offenders),coal,gas,etc.,etc., He also receives a very small percentage of the fines inflicted, viz: half of all fines amounting to $ 10 and over. The rest of the fines go to the Police. Last year the Police got upwards of

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INCREASE SUGGESTED- This condition of things is of course more or less inevitable, but it might be considerably bettered if the Chinese Government could be persuaded to pay the Magistrate an adequate salary- say $1,000 a month and further allow him a sufficient amount for the pay of his clerks and the upkeep of the Court. If at the same time it were clearly understood that his prescriptive right to squeeze was thereby cancelled, it would at least be an instructive side-light on the problem whether Chinese officials would or would not cease to squeeze if they were properly paid.

THE COURT RUNNERS-- Having proposed a means for strengthening the Magistrate's position as a judge, I would next propose that his executive functions be largely decreased.

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The present "runner" system is without doubt a public nuisance. They get very little pay and have to live by squeeze. Their powers are so hedged in by the complicated and tedious routine, which has to be observed before a warrant can be executed, that it is small wonder that they occasionally break out into irregularities. If this organization were done away with, the Magistrate would deal directly with the Police Department. Warrants would be handed to the Municipal detectives to execute: the system of countersignature by the Senior Consul might then be dispensed with, even that by the Consul of the foreign employer (if any might possibly discarried out by the Municipality, which already performs such duties for the various Consular Courts in Shanghai. When the British or German or American Court issues a warrant for the arrest of one of its nationals, the warrant is handed- for convenience sake- to the Municipal Police to execute. Now the existance of the Mixed Court Magistrate's multitudinous staff of runners is no more necessary to him than the upkeep of a force of constables is to the various Consulates. The requisite establishment is supplied by the Municipal Police. If the Chinese Government could be prevailed upon to do away with th Court runners and if in their place the Municipal Council would agree to detach and pay a certain number of native constables and detectives to do duty at the Mixed Court, say for periods of 3 or 6 months, after which they would revert to the Police force and be succeeded by others at the Court, we would hear less of squeezing" by the myrmidons of the Court, of irregular arrests, the suppression of warrants, etc., etc.

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disappear. There would then be better chance of arresting criminals or defaulters expeditiously and before they have had time to take the daily steamer to Ningpo.

Warrants applied for by Consulates in civil actions could similarly be dealt with by the Municipal Police.

The Magistrate, deprived of his runners would have all their legitimate work done by the special duty men lent to the Court by the Municipal Council. The remainder of the Court staff, viz: clerks, writers recorders and such like office employees would continue to be on the old footing.

. THE PROCEDURE OF THE COURT- Having obtained a Magistrate of sufficient rank to enforce his own judgments, and to inspire respect in the minds of the neighboring territorial authorities; having seen that he gets a reasonable salary and is no longer driven to commit irregularities, whenever the foreigner is not watching him, in order to keep out of debt; having substituted the Municipal employe for the corrupt Yamen runner and thereby swept away one of the anomalies of Shanghai which is really a constant obstacle to the good Government of the Settlement; it now remains to consider the question of procedure in such a reformed institution.

My strong conviction is that any tendency to educate the Chinese up to European ideas in the matter of legal formalities and technicalities should be repressed, except in so far as they may make proceedings more simple and more orderly.

a) THE CRIMINAL COURT- I believe it is generally admitted that the Criminal Court works fairly well. That it has plenty to do, is proved by the Municipal Council disappear. There would then be better chance of arresting criminals or defaulters expeditiously and before they have had time to take the daily steamer to Ningpo.

Warrants applied for by Consulates in civil actions could similarly be dealt with by the Municipal Police.

The Magistrate, deprived of his runners would have all their legitimate work done by the special duty men lent to the Court by the Municipal Council. The remainder of the Court staff, viz: clerks, writers recorders and such like office employees would continue to be on the old footing.

5. THE PROCEDURE OF THE COURT- Having obtained a Magistrate of sufficient rank to enforce his own judgments, and to inspire respect in the minds of the neighboring territorial authorities; having seen that he gets a reasonable salary and is no longer driven to commit irregularities, whenever the foreigner is not watching him, in order to keep out of debt; having substituted the Municipal employe for the corrupt Yamen runner and thereby swept away one of the anomalies of Shanghai which is really a constant obstacle to the good Government of the Settlement; it now remains to consider the question of procedure in such a reformed institution.

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Statistics for 1900, which shew that the Court deals with an average of 2,000 prisoners every month. This means than on an average 80 prisoners have to be disposed of somehow between 10 a.m. and 1 o'clock on the six days a week that the Court sits. If anything more than the barest formalities were introduced into the hearing of such a daily calendar, things would come to a standstill; and as long as the Chinese are satisfied that justice is done to themselves in the Court, it would be immature to disturb the existing summary nature of the Criminal Court. It would, however, be advantageous to place on record in a revised set of rules the developments which have taken place, since the original rules were drawn up; and if the Municipal Police, with their increased powers, were given careful instructions and taught to act with firmness, tact and respect in all their dealings with the Magistrate; there is no reason why the Court should not become a highly efficient machine for dealing with the 25,000 native prisoners, who may be expected to come before it annually

b) THE CIVIL COURT-- The procedure in this Court has already been described in the introductory pages. Under the changes I have ventured to suggest, arrests could be effected expeditiously and thus foreign plaintiffs would be spared the bitterness of finding that the very measures which they have themselves assisted in introducing, in order safeguard the liberty of Chinese in the Settlement, react on occasion against themselves, by allowing the Chinese defaulter ample time to escape from the immediate clutches of the law.

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The system which is in vogue, for British plaintiffs at least, viz: of filing triplicate petitions in English and Chinese, is somewhat cumbrous in petty claims; but it is difficult to think out a simple plan. A standing rule might be made that claims under $100 should be disposed of summarily without petitions being prepared, and simply on the written application of the Consulate concerned. This is in point of fact frequently done now.

COURT FEES & COSTS- There remains also the question of Court fees The changes suggested would demand an increase in expenditure and it is only fair that a light and simple system of fees should be introduced, unless on consideration the trouble of collection proves to be greater than the advantages to be derived by such a measure. I would suggest that in all cases where the Municipal Police prosecute in the Criminal Court on behalf of any individual, whether foreign or Chinese, they should be empowered tocharge the party they represent a fee of $2- for each warrant or summons that they execute; while in the Civil Court, a similar fee should be payable to the Court for each warrant or summons issued.

In civil cases the question may be worth consideration whether the Court should be empowered, when judgment is given against the defendant, to order him to pay to the Court an additional charge of 1 per cent on the amount payable to plaintiff.

The great objections against any system of fees, are that (1) the trouble of collection may be greater than the possible income to be derived would warrant and (2) that in the case of fees payable to the Court there would be no check against misappropriation

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With regard to legal costs, although it is often hard on a foreign plaintiff to be driven to prosecute a native debtor and to employ a lawyer, many difficulties would present themselves if costs were allowed. There would be no basis upon which they could be taxed; and the advantages to be derived by foreign plaintiffs would not be many.

COUNSEL-- I have left to the last the point which seems to me to be the most important under this heading of Court procedure. It is the question of the appearance of Counsel before the Court. As things now are, either side may employ legal advice in both criminal and civil cases. This principle is a good one and it only requires to be regulated. Its only objectionable feature is that the Court has no authority whatever over the advocate at its bar. If he is guilty of any indiscretion the Court can, it is true, rise aand refuse to hear him further; but this is not a particularly dignified position to be in; it is victory a la Chinoise. The question is on e which more intimately concerns the Assessors than the Magistrate, and I think it is the general opinion among these officers that some system should be inaugurated whereby advocates practising in the Court should sign some form of Roll and thereby be admitted to practice so long as they comply with the conditions set forth in the declaration embodied in the Roll. Such conditions would sufficiently cover the necessary ground if they expressed the advocate's willingness and intention to treat the Court with the respect due to a properly constituted Court of justice; and to comply with the directions of the

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The breach of the engagement should entail prohibition to practise in the Court for a specified time to be agreed upon by the Court.

RECAPITULATION- To capitulate the suggestions made

1 The Magistrate should be a substantive Sub-Prefect, furnished with a seal, issued in Peking, and not as at present by the ~~[illegible]~~ provincial Treasurer.

He should be paid a salary sufficient for his reasonable requirements personally, and a separate allowance for office expenses; both to be paid by the Chinese Government.

2-- The existing staff of runners should be abolished and their place taken by police constables and detectives in the employ and pay of the Municipality.

3-- The procedure of the Court, without being materially altered from what it now is (subject to the changes entailed by the above two suggestions) should it clearly be set down in a revised set of Regulations.

(Signed) F. L. Meyers,

H. B. M. Consul General,

Shanghai, 27th June, 1901.

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Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 674.

Mr. Williams to Mr. Squiers

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Peking, China, July 16th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires of the United States,
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Sir;-

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following comments on the report of Mr. S.F.Mayers to H.B.M's Minister on the Mixed Court at Shanghai.

Having had two years' experience as an assessor at the said Court, and having been required during that period to make a report to the U. S. Consul-General upon the working of the Court, I am inclined to heartily approve of the most part of the suggestions of Mr. Mayers.

1. The question of the rank of the Magistrate is an important one. There were several instances during my term as assessor of a failure to secure the prompt administration of justice because of the inferior rank of the Magistrate.

2. It would no doubt be a fine object lesson to the Chinese to put the Magistrate on a fixed salary, and have all the expenses of the Court paid out of a separate account, but I am somewhat skeptical as to the success of such a measure in preventing squeezing. Would it not be fair to make a more equitable division of the fines between the Police and the Court? It is true that the Municipality has to bear the burden of keeping order, but a larger share of the fines might be allowed to the Court toward the expense of clerk hire, food for prisoners etc.

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4. I fear the uniform charge of $2.00 for warrant or summons might work injustice in some cases. For some Chinese plaintiffs this charge would be excessive. Would it not be better to have a scale of fees graduated according to the nature of the charge in criminal cases, or according to the amount of the claim in civil cases? I understand that the present U. S. Assessor has submitted such a scale to the U. S. Consul-General for his consideration.

5. My. Mayer's suggestions do not, it seems to me, provide for necessary relief in another direction. The Court is outrageously overworked. To be compelled to pass upon 80 cases on an average every morning but Sunday between 9 o'clock and noon, and then to sit all the afternoon in civil suits, is more than any one man can do with justice. I would suggest that there should be three police courts with three police magistrates sitting simultaneously, each attended by one assessor, and one civil court which might also serve as a court of appeal in serious criminal cases. If the Magistrate should sit in one of the police courts, there need be the addition of but two assistants as police magistrates. Should such a system be adopted,it would be necessary to have an additional interpreter at the U. S. Consulate-General,as the work at present is more than enough for one man. But with the rapid increase of American interests in Shanghai, such addition is really needed in any case. The British Consulate is so well provided in this way that there would be no difficulty in securing the assessors needed on its part. If the cost of administering justice would be too much increased by this method, there might at least be one other police court established. At present there does not seem to be any need of help in civil causes.

6. The interpreter is called an assessor, but in the treaties he is given no authority, so far as I have been able to discover, to do anything but sit and watch the case and interrogate the witnesses and argue with the Magistrate as to the

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In the Treaty of 1858 between the U. S. and China it is provided that

"Art. XXlV. Where there are debts due by subjects of China "to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek "redress in law;and on suitable representation being made "to the local authorities through the Consul, they will "cause due examination in the premises, and take proper "steps to compel satisfaction."

In the Additional Articles, signed in 1868, it is provided in Art. 1. that

"if any right or interest in any tract of land in China, "has been or shall hereafter be, granted by the Government "of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event "be construed to divest the Chinese Authorities of their "right of jurisdiction over persons and property within "said tract of land except so far as the right may have "been expressly relinquished bu treaty."

In the Immigration Treaty of 1880 Articlel V. reads;-

"When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between "citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial "Magisty, which need to be examined and decided by the "public officer of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China, that such "cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationallity shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the "courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest "of justice, and if he so desire, he shall have the right "to be present and to examine and to cross-examine witnesses "If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be decision to be rendered.

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These articles indicate our Government's intention to recognize the right of the Chinese authorities to try their own people by Chinese law in all mixed cases in which they are defendants, and furnish our only ground for interference, an interference which is limited to interrogating the witnesses and arguing against the proposed decision of the Judge. Whether the interpreter may properly be called an assessor in such a case, I must leave to those learned in the law, but it will be noted that the Magistrate and so-called Assessor are not required to agree upon a verdict. The Court is not really a mixed court, but entirely Chinese, the only judge, Chinese, and the law Chinese. It will be noted, too, that the rights granted in these treaties are reciprocal. Whatever right the interpreter has in a Chinese Court the Chinese mandarin may exercise in the United States Consular Court in mixed cases in which the defendant is American. That the plan has worked so well as it has during all these years is due to the fact which is set forth by Mr. Mayers that the Chinese Magistrate is usually tractable and renders the decision dictated by the interpreter There have been important cases, however, in the past where the influence of high Chinese officials has been brought to bear, or where the Magistrate was jealous of his independence, in which all the arguments of the interpreter have been utterly vain and the real nature of the Court has been made manifest. That this is the understanding of the British Government as to the character of the Court, is clearly set forth in the Chefoo Convention, ratified in 1886, where in Section 11, under No. 3, we read;

" It is further understood that so long as the laws of the two "countries differ from each other, there can be but one princi-

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" It is further understood that so long as the laws of the two "countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, "namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defend-"ants nationality; the official of the plaintiff's nationality "merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with "the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against "them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the "nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the "meaning of the words hui t'ung, indicating combined action in judicial proceedings, in Article XVl of the Treaty of Tien-"tsin; and this is the course to be respectively followed by "the officers of either nationality".

In No 2 of the same Section we are told;-

"The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed "Court; but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of "power or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce "his judgments. It is now understood that the Tsungli Yamen "will write a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Rep-"resentatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamen the "measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the Ports open to Trade."

In-as-much-as foreign interests at the Treaty Ports, particularly at Shanghai, have grown to be of enormous importance, and, since Chinese Commercial Practice has never been codified, I would respectfully suggest that steps be taken to urge the Chinese Government to carry out the promise contained in this last quotation from the Chefoo Convention. May it not be possible to secure such further concessions from the Chinese as will make the Mixed Court at Shanghai a Mixed Court in fact as well as in name, by expressly designating the foreign official appointed to attend such court, an Associate Judge, with authority equal to that of the Chinese Magistrate, and make the ple to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, "namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defend-"ants nationality; the official of the plaintiff's nationality "merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with "the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against "them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the "nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the "meaning of the words *hui t'ung*, indicating combined action in judicial proceedings, in Article XVI of the Treaty of Tien-"tsin; and this is the course to be respectively followed by "the officers of either nationality".

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7. In connection with the above it may be stated that some three or four years ago the proposition was made by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to prepare a Commercial Code, but so far as I know nothing of any consequence was done in this direction. Would it not be well to encourage the Chinese to carry out this good intention? Foreign merchants would be greatly benefited by knowing the law to which they must submit in any suit against Chinese.

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Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 674.

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Mr. Squiers to Mr. Goodnow.

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Legation of the United States of America.

Con. No. 1075. Peking, China, July, 20th, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to enclose to you for your information a copy of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. S. F. Mayers of H. B. M. Consulate General at Shanghai on the working of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement, suggesting various reforms which he thinks desirable.

Not being familiar with the subject myself, I asked the Chinese Secretary, Mr. Williams, to write me his views on the proposed reforms. Copy of his report is also enclosed.

It appears that the Mixed Court has quite outgrown the rules originally laid down for its guidance in 1869, which, considering the development of Shanghai has been inevitable.

If you concur in the necessity for regorm I have to request that you will confer with your British and German colleagues and draft a code of revised rules for submission to the Diplomatic Body, with the view of obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government thereto, and to the proposed reform as regards rank and salary of the magistrate, the substitution of municipal employees for the Court runners, Court fees and costs, and the admission of counsel to practice in the Court under properly defined conditions, and whatever further changes you may think desirable.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed(H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure No. 3 in Despatch No. 674.

....

Mr. Squiers to Mr. Goodnow.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Con. No. 1075. Peking, China, July, 20th, 1901.

John Goodnow, Esquire,
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have to enclose to you for your information a copy of a memorandum drawn up by Mr. S. F. Mayers of H. B. M. Consulate General at Shanghai on the working of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement, suggesting various reforms which he thinks desirable.

Not being familiar with the subject myself, I asked the Chinese Secretary, Mr. Williams, to write me his views on the proposed reforms. Copy of his report is also enclosed.

It appears that the Mixed Court has quite outgrown the rules originally laid down for its guidance in 1869, which, considering the development of Shanghai has been inevitable.

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I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed(H. G. Squiers.

File

Copied to the Secy and instructions asked for.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

From Peking,

July 22,

Received 3.55 P. M.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 24 1901

Secretary of State,

(Received Secnav)

Washington.

Twenty-second.

Do you wish payments to us on account of the indemnity to be United States gold or sterling?

Operation sinking fund in plan adopted begins in 1902. Capital and interest paid off in 1940.

ROCKHILL

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 14 1903
FILED

iphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

July 22, 4.20 P. M., *189* , *M.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 3 1901 BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE SEP 3 1901 2ND ASST SECRETARY

To Secretary of the Navy, commending the Chinese request to his consideration. AAA

Did so Sept. 6 C.

No.137.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. Sept 3 1901 DEPT OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 23rd, 1901.

Ackd serially Sept. 5, 1901. C.

See No. 736, dated Sept. 12, 1901, from China C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information copy of certain correspondence relating to three steam launches belonging to the Chinese Government, which were taken possession of last summer and are still held by Captain F.M. Wise, commanding the U.S.S. Monocacy.

I hope the Department will concur in my opinion that the time has now come when the vessels in question should be returned to the Chinese authorities and that my action in the premises is approved.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Mr. Tseng to Mr. Rockhill.
2. Mr. Rockhill to Commander Wise.
3. Commander Wise to Mr. Rockhill.

Enclosure 1 to No. 137.

Copy.

Peking, July 16th, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

Earl Li Hung-chang presents his compliments to Your Excellency, and begs to state that there are three steam launches belonging to the Chinese Government which ~~rae~~ are being requisitioned by the American Naval authorities in the North of China.

If your Excellency can see your way to consult with Commander Wise with a view to the handing back of these steamers to the Chinese Government, it would be highly appreciated. If so, Earl Li will appoint Mr. G. Baldwin of Tongku to take them over. It is hoped your Excellency will give a letter for us to forward to Mr. Baldwin.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant.

Signed. K. Tseng.

To

His Excellency

Mr. Rockhill,

etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure 1 to No. 137.

Copy.

Peking, July 18th, 1901.

Your Excellency:-

Earl Li Hung-chang presents his compliments to Your Excellency, and begs to state that there are three steam launches belonging to the Chinese Government which are being requisitioned by the American Naval authorities in the North of China.

If your Excellency can see your way to consult with Commander Wise with a view to the handing back of these steamers to the Chinese Government, it would be highly appreciated. If so, Earl Li will appoint Mr. G. Baldwin of Tongku to take them over. It is hoped your Excellency will give a letter for us to forward to Mr. Baldwin.

I have the honor to be Your Excellency's obedient servant.

Signed. K. Tseng.

To

His Excellency

Mr. Rockhill,

etc. etc. etc.

Enclosure 2 to No.137.

Copy.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking,China,July 17th , 1901.

Commander F.M.Wise,U.S.N.
Commanding U.S S.Monocacy,
Tongku,China.

Sir:-

I have to enclose herewith for your information and such action as you may deem proper in the premises,copy of a communication received last evening from Mr.K.Tseng, Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung-chang,asking that the Chinese tugs which were taken possession of by the United States forces last summer,be returned to the Chinese Government.

I think that the time has now arrived when the vessels should be turned over to the CHinese authorities and hope you can see your way cler to comply with the request of the Viceroy at an early date.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

(Signed) W.W.Rockhill,
United States Commissioner.

Enclosure 2 to No.137.

Copy.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking,China,July 17th , 1901.

Commander F.M.Wise,U.S.N.
Commanding U.S.S.Monocacy,
Tongku,China.

Sir:-

I have to enclose herewith for your information and such action as you may deem proper in the premises,copy of a communication received last evening from Mr.K.Tseng, Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung-chang,asking that the Chinese tugs which were taken possession of by the United States forces last summer,be returned to the Chinese Government.

I think that the time has now arrived when the vessels should be turned over to the Chinese authorities and hope you can see your way clear to comply with the request of the Viceroy at an early date.

I am,Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W.W.Rockhill,
United States Commissioner.

Enclosure 3 to No.137.

Copy.

U.S.S.Monocacy,
Tongku,China,
July 20th,1901.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 17th,enclosing a copy of a letter from H.E.Earl Li Hung-chang in regard to the launches captured by me last summer.

I have sent copies of these documents to the Commander-in-chief of the United States Naval Forces on the Asiatic Station and await his orders or action in the premises,I having no authority to dispose of these boats.

The capture was reported at the time to the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F.M.Wise,
Commander,U.S.Navy,
Commanding.

To

Hon.W.W.Rockhill,
United States Commissioner,
Peking,China.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

File

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
3
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack. by Number and File.

aag

No.138.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 23rd, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU,
SEP 3 1901

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to confirm as follows my telegram to you of yesterday:-

"Secstate,
Washington.

Twenty-second. Do you wish payments to us on account of the indemnity to be United States gold, or sterling.

Operation sinking fund in plan adopted begins in 1902 ; capital and interest paid off in 1840.

Rockhill"

For detailed information regarding the accepted plan of amortization, I beg to refer you to the copy enclosed in my No.135 of the 18th instant.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 7 1901
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
SEP 6 1901
ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Ack + file.

No.139.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD
Sept 3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 23, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

√ Ackd in Series, Sept. 5, 1901. C.

Sir:-

In my despatch No.75 of Spril 24th, last, I had the honor to transmit to you a copy of the letter of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries dated April 18th, asking for the creation of an international concession on the island of Kulangsu at Amoy.

I transmit to you herewith the further correspondence exchanged with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on this subject. From this it appears that the delay in the drawing up of the regulations for the government of the proposed concession is mainly attributable to most of the Consuls at Amoy not having been instructed by their governments to take up the question with the Taotai of Amoy. The statement to this effect made in the Chinese Plenipotentiaries' note of July 13th (Enclosure 3) is borne out by despatches received at this Legation from our Consul at Amoy.

I am informed by my Colleagues that they have, within the last fortnight, had instructions sent their respective Consuls at Amoy to promptly take up the subject with the Taotai. Our Consul has had such instructions since the 21st of May, last.

I trust the matter may now be speedily settled.

The

Consular Bureau.
SEP 6 1901

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Adee,

On August 10th the Legation at Pekin was instructed to the effect that until the Department was furnished with the text of the 13 rules which appear to have been tentatively agreed upon between the Consul at Amoy and the Viceroy, no opinion could be expressed upon the character and practical working of the proposed arrangement.

The regulations agreed upon between the Taotai and the Consular Body will be submitted to the Diplomatic Corps for its approval.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

Three enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, June 29th.
2. The Chinese Plen's to Mr. de Cologan, July 1st.
3. Same to same, July 13th, 1901

Mr. Rockhill's despatch relates principally to the delay occasioned by the failure of other Governments to instruct their Consuls at Amoy, and, inasmuch as this has now been done, no action upon it seems to be necessary. I presume we shall have to wait for a further report.

RS

The regulations agreed upon between the Taotai and the Consular Body will be submitted to the Diplomatic Corps for its approval.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

Three enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, June 29th.
2. The Chinese Plen's to Mr. de Cologan, July 1st.
3. Same to same, July 13th, 1901

The regulations agreed upon between the Taotai and the Consular Body will be submitted to the Diplomatic Corps for its approval.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

Three enclosures:-

1. Mr.de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, June 29th.
2. The Chinese Plen's to Mr.de Cologan, July 1st.
3. Same to same, July 13th, 1901

No. 139 Enclosure No. 1

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

....

Peking, June 29th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

In a letter dated the 18th of April, I called your attention in the name of my colleagues to the great interest attaching to the creation of an International Concession on the Island of Kulangsu.

I have not yet received any reply to this communication.

The appearance of the plague at Amoy gives a specially urgent character to our request.

The Foreign Representatives direct me therefore to ask you to inform me without delay, what action has been taken on the demand of the Diplomatic Corps in this matter.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

No. 139 Inclosure to No. 82

Peking July 1st, 1901.

Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang,
Plenipotentiaries, etc, etc, etc.
to
Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 30th of June, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in the matter of the creation of an International Concession on the Island of Ku lang su, Amoy.

Your Excellency states that the appearance of the plague at Amoy gives a specially urgent character to your request and the Foreign Representatives direct you, therefore, to ask to be informed without delay what action has been taken on the demand made in this matter.

In reply, we beg to observe that we have repeatedly telegraphed the Viceroy of the Min-Che provinces, Hsu, to issue instructions to have this matter satisfactorily arranged. On the 16th of May, we again telegraphed the Viceroy urging action in the premises, and on the 27th idem we received a telegraphic reply to the effect that in the matter of the creation of an International Concession on the Island of Kulangsu, the United States Consul, Mr Johnson, came to Foochow and discussed the general plan or outline of the rules(to govern the Concession) and the Viceroy ordered Eng Nien to assume charge of the Amoy Taotaiship so that he may properly discuss the various details. On an understanding having been reached and the agreement signed the same is to be transmitted to the Viceroy.

On receiving the above telegram we at once tele-

graphed

Peking July 1st, 1901.

Prince Ching and Li Hung-chang.

Plenipotentiaries, etc, etc, etc.

to

Mr de Cologan, etc. etc. etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 20th of June, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in the matter of the creation of an International Concession on the Island of Ku lang su, Amoy.

Your Excellency states that the appearance of the plague at Amoy gives a specially urgent character to your request and the Foreign Representatives direct you therefore to ask to be informed without delay what action has been taken on the demand made in this matter.

In reply, we beg to observe that we have repeatedly telegraphed the Viceroy of the Min-Che provinces, Hsu, to issue instructions to have this matter satisfactorily arranged. On the 10th of May, we again telegraphed the Viceroy urging action in the premises, and on the 27th idem we received a telegraphic reply to the effect that in the matter of the creation of an International Concession on the Island of Kulangsu, the United States Consul, Mr Johnson, came to Foochow and discussed the general plan or outline of the rules(to govern the Concession; and the Viceroy ordered Ing Wien to assume charge of the Amoy Taotaiship so that he may properly discuss the various details. On an understanding having been reached and the agreement signed the same is to be transmitted to the Viceroy.

On receiving the above telegram we at once tele-

graphed

graphed to Foochow urging that the matter be brought to a decision and on receiving a telegraphic reply we will again communicate with Your Excellency asking you to bring the matter to the attention of the Foreign Representatives.

No. 139. Enclosure No. 3.

Peking, July 13th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to

Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc,

Your Excellency:-

Some time ago we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication in which you stated that the appearance of the plague at Amoy(gives a specially urgent character to your request) in the matter of the International Settlement on the Island of Kulangsu, and we were urged to telegraph the proper authorities pressing for a speedy arrangement of it.

At the time we telegraphed Viceroy Hsu, of the Min-Che provinces, urging action in the premises. We have now received a wire in reply acknowledgingreceipt of our telegram and informing us that he in turn, wired Yen Taotai who reported that he had repeatedly urged the Consular Body to take up the matter of the Concession and discuss it with him, but they informed him that they must wait until they hear from their Ministers: hence the delay resulting in nothing having been accomplished. The Viceroy begs us to communicate with the Foreign Representatives asking them to telegraph their respective Consuls at Amoy urging them to lose no time in taking up this matter.

In regard to the question of an International Settlement on the Island of Kulangsu , the Foreign Representatives in urging that telegraphic instructions be sent

to

Enclosure No 3

No. 139

Peking, July 13th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to

Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc,

Your Excellency:-

Some time ago we had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication in which you stated that the appearance of the plague at Amoy gives a specially urgent character to your request, in the matter of the International Settlement of the Island of Kulangsu, and we were urged to telegraph the proper authorities pressing for a speedy arrangement of it.

At the time we telegraphed Viceroy Hsu, of the Min-Che provinces, urging action in the premises. We have now received a wire in reply acknowledgingreceipt of our telegram and informing us that he in turn, wired Yen Taotai who reported that he had repeatedly urged the Consular Body to take up the matter of the Concession and discuss it with him, but they informed him that they must wait until they hear from their Ministers: hence the delay resulting in nothing having been accomplished. The Viceroy begs us to communicate with the Foreign Representatives asking them to telegraph their respective Consuls at Amoy urging them to lose no time in taking up this matter.

In regard to the question of an International Settlement on the Island of Kulangsu, the Foreign Representatives in urging that telegraphic instructions be sent

to

to Amoy to speedily arrange the matter no doubt did it at the request of the Foreign Consuls. How is it then that the Taotai on approaching the Consuls with a view to arranging the matter, is told that they must await instructions from their Ministers . There must be a reason for this.

We have the honor, therefore, to address Your Excellency and will thank you to lay this matter before your colleagues, asking them to telegraph their Consuls at Amoy to take it up as soon as possible, in a friendly way, and arrange a satisfactory settlement which may prove beneficial to both countries.

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We have the honour, therefore, to address Your Excellency and will thank you to lay this matter before your colleagues, asking them to telegraph their Consuls at Amoy to take it up ~~this~~ as soon as possible in a friendly way and arrange a satisfactory settlement which may prove beneficial to both countries.

No. 675 File

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP 9 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 24th, 1901.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 10 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's telegram of July 18th, 1901, authorizing draft on Secretary of State for $5,000 (Gold), in accordance with request contained in Despatch No. 642, May 29th, 1901.

INDEX BUREAU
FEB 6 1903
FILED

No. 675.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 24th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to confirm your telegram of 18th instant, regarding request for funds in connection with expenses new Legation site, as follows:

"Washington, July 17th, 1901.

Squiers, Peking.

Six forty two received. Draw on Secretary of State five thousand dollars.

Hill,

Acting Secretary."

The amount realized from the sale of the draft (7246.36 Kung-fa taels), to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has been placed with that bank to the credit of the

Special

Special Account, United States Legation, Peking.

Thanking you for your compliance with my request ,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 12 1901
BUREAU

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
12
1901
2nd ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.
AAA

No.140.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
9
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 25th, 1901.

Ackd serially,
Sept. 23
J.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information further correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the ceremonial to be used at audiences with His Majesty the Emperor.

In my despatch No.106 of June 4th, I expressed the opinion that the question would not be completely settled until after the Emperor's return to Peking. The demand which the Chinese Plenipotentiaries seemed quite unable to grant was that the Representatives of the Powers should be carried in sedan chairs to the hall in which the audiences were to be given them. On the 10th instant, however, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries offered to compromise by granting the foreign Representatives the right to be borne to the foot of the steps of the outer entrance of the audience hall in a small palace sedan chairs, a right enjoyed by no subject of the Emperor - not even by his father. This has been accepted by the Ministers (Enclosure 3) and the question is consequently closed.

The points conceded to the Powers in the negotiations are embodied in the memorandum which I enclose herewith. The words in brackets are details not mentioned in the correspondence

No.140.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 25th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information further correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries concerning the ceremonial to be used at audiences with His Majesty the Emperor.

In my despatch No.106 of June 4th, I expressed the opinion that the question would not be completely settled until after the Emperor's return to Peking. The demand which the Chinese Plenipotentiaries seemed quite unable to grant was that the Representatives of the Powers should be carried in sedan chairs to the hall in which the audiences were to be given them. On the 10th instant, however, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries offered to compromise by granting the foreign Representatives the right to be borne to the foot of the steps of the outer entrance of the audience hall in small palace sedan chairs, a right enjoyed by no subject of the Emperor - not even by his father. This has been accepted by the Ministers (Enclosure 3) and the question is consequently closed.

The points conceded to the Powers in the negotiations are embodied in the memorandum which I enclose herewith. The words in brackets are details not mentioned in the correspondence

correspondence, but which will be put in the final protocol to be signed by the Chinese and the Representatives of the Powers.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan, July 10th, 1901.

2. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, July 19th, 1901.

3. Memorandum.

correspondence, but which will be put in the final protocol to be signed by the Chinese and the Representatives of the Powers.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

Enclosures:-

1. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan, July 10th, 1901.

2. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, July 19th, 1901.

3. Memorandum.

No 140, Enclosure 1

Peking July 10th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,

to

Mr. de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 2nd of July, we had the honor to receive a communication (from the Doyen), concerning the ceremonial at audiences, in which it is stated that the Foreign Representatives accept our proposal concerning the use of green chairs with yellow trimings. But as to the question of of the Foreign Representatives getting out of their sedan chairs at the Chien Ching gate, it would seem that in this case there would not be sufficient distinction made to the ceremonial in the case of visits of an heir to the Throne or a Prince of the Royal blood to Peking. Besides, the Chien Ching gate is not far distant from the Chien Ching Kung, hence we still find it inconvenient to memoralize the Throne in the matter.

If the Foreign Representatives can see their way to accept our former proposal to leave their chairs outside of the Chien Ching gate, then this will fully show that they are willing to make especial allowances in the case, and not cause us to be placed in a difficult position; for such a manifestation of kindness we would very gratefully remember. In the event, however, of their not agreeing to this proposal we have to say that as an additional compromise , we propose that the Foreign Representatives change chairs outside the Ching Yun gate, and proceed in small chairs(I Chaio) to the

steps

Peking July 10th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.

to

Mr. de Cologan, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Your Excellency:-

On the 2nd of July, we had the honor to receive a communication (from the Doyen), concerning the ceremonial at audiences, in which it is stated that the Foreign Representatives accept our proposal concerning the use of green chairs with yellow trimmings. But as to the question of of the Foreign Representatives getting out of their sedan chairs at the Chien Ching gate, it would seem that in this case there would not be sufficient distinction made to the ceremonial in the case of visits of an heir to the Throne or a Prince of the Royal blood to Peking. Besides, the Chien Ching gate is not far distant from the Chien Ching Kung, hence we still find it inconvenient to memorialize the Throne in the matter.

If the Foreign Representatives can see their way to accept our former proposal to leave their chairs outside of the Chien Ching gate, then this will fully show that they are willing to make especial allowances in the case, and not cause us to be placed in a difficult position; for such a manifestation of kindness we would very gratefully remember. In the event, however, of their not agreeing to this proposal we have to say that as an additional compromise, we propose that the Foreign Representatives change chairs outside the Ching Yun gate, and proceed in small chairs (I Chaio) to the

steps

steps of the Chien Ching gate and there alight. We may state that Princes, Dukes or high Ministers of State have hitherto never been accorded this privilege. This will be treating the Foreign Representatives with great courtesy.

As in duty bound, we address this communication to Your Excellency and will trouble you to again lay the matter before your colleagues for their consideration and favor us with an early reply so that it may be shortly decided on.

N° 140. Enclosure 2.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

*****

Peking, July 19th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

In reply to your letter of the 10th of this month of July, in which you propose that the foreign Ministers going to Audiences with His Majesty the Emperor of China, should change their sedan chairs before going through ~~the~~ Ching-yun gate, and, leaving there those in which they had reached that point, get into little sedan chairs borne by two bearers who would carry them to the foot of the steps of the Chien-ching men; I have the honor to inform you that the Foreign Representatives have declared themselves satisfied with the proposal.

I avail myself of this opportunity etc.

(Signed) B. de Cologan.

No. 140 Enclosure 3.

Memorandum on the Ceremonies to be observed in solemn Audiences.

1st

Solemn audiences given by His Majesty, the Emperor of China, to the Diplomatic Corps, or to separate Representatives of the Powers, shall take place in the Hall of the Palace called "Chien Ching Kung"

2nd In going to and returning from solemn audiences the Representatives of the Powers [~~shall enter the Forbidden City by the Tung hua Gate and~~] shall be borne in their chairs to the outside of the Ching Yun Gate. [~~Their official staffs shall accompany them, also in chairs, to this point.~~] At the Ching Yun Gate they shall alight from the chairs in which they have come, and ~~the Representatives themselves~~ will be borne in small chairs (i chiao) to the foot of the steps of the Chien Ching Gate, [~~the members of their staffs accompanying them from the Ching Yun Gate and returning to that point on foot~~].

Arriving at the Chien Ching Gate, the Representatives of the Powers shall alight from their chairs and, [~~accompanied by the members of their official staffs,~~] proceed on foot into the presence of His Majesty in the Chien Ching Kung Hall.

On leaving, the Ministers [~~and their official staffs~~] shall return to their residences in the same manner in which they came.

3rd When a ~~Diplomatic~~ Representative of a Power shall have to present to His Majesty the Emperor his letters of credence, or a communication from the Chief of the State by whom he is accredited, the Emperor shall cause to be sent to the residence of the Representative, [illegible] a sedan chair with the yellow trimmings and tassels, such as are used by Princes of the Imperial Family, to convey him, [~~accompanied by his official~~

Memorandum on the Ceremonies to be observed in solemn Audiences.

1st

Solemn audiences given by His Majesty, the Emperor of China, to the Diplomatic Corps, or to separate Representatives of the Powers, shall take place in the Hall of the Palace called "Chien Ching Kung"

2nd In going to and returning from solemn audiences the Representatives of the Powers [shall enter the Forbidden City by the Tung hua Gate and] shall be borne in their chairs to the outside of the Ching Yun Gate. [Their official staffs shall accompany them, also in chairs, to this point.] At the Ching Yun Gate they shall alight from the chairs in which they have come, and the Representatives themselves will be borne in small chairs (i chiao) to the foot of the steps of the Chien Ching Gate, [the members of their staffs accompanying them from the Ching Yun Gate and returning to that point on foot].

Arriving at the Chien Ching Gate, the Representatives of the Powers shall alight from their chairs and, [accompanied by the members of their official staffs,] proceed on foot into the presence of His Majesty in the Chien Ching Kung.

On leaving, the Ministers [and their official staffs] shall return to their residences in the same manner in which they came.

3rd When a Diplomatic Representative shall have to present to His Majesty the Emperor his letters of credence, or a communication from the Chief of the State by whom he is accredited, the Emperor shall cause to be sent to the residence of the Representative, a sedan chair with the yellow trimmings and tassels, such as are used by Princes of the Imperial family, to convey him, [accompanied by his official

~~staff,~~ to the Palace. He shall be reconducted in the same manner.

An escort of troops will also be sent to the residence of the Representative to accompany him to and from the Palace.

4th When presenting his letters of Credence, or communications from the Head of the State by whom he is accredited, the Diplomatic Representative, while bearing said letters or communications, shall pass through the central openings in the doors or gates in the Palace until he has reached the presence of His Majesty. On returning from such audiences he shall comply, as regards the doors and gates through which he may have to pass, to the usage already established at the Court of Peking for audiences given to Foreign Representatives.

5th The Emperor shall receive directly into his hands the above mentioned letters or communications which the Diplomatic Representative may have to give him.

6th Should His Majesty the Emperor, at any time, see fit to invite the Representatives of the Powers to a banquet, it is understood that such banquet shall take place in one of the Halls of the Imperial Palace, and that His Majesty shall be present in person.

7th - In a word, the ceremonial adopted by China towards foreign representatives shall not, under any circumstances, be different from that which results from perfect equality between the countries concerned and China, without any loss of prestige on either side.

A true Copy

(over)

Enclosures:-

1. Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries

staff,] to the Palace; he shall be reconducted in the same manner.

2. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr. de Cologan

An escort of troops will also be sent to the residence of the Representative to accompany him to and from the Palace.

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DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 13 1901
BUREAU.

ack

No.141.

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Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking, China, July 25th, 1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Ackd serially,
Sep. 23

Sir:-

In further reference to the question of the suspension of examinations and as supplementing my despatch No. 119 of June 18th; I have the honor to transmit copies of correspondence recently exchanged between the Diplomatic Corps and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

In my despatch No.109 I expressed the hope that the British Minister would not insist on the total suspesion of the metropolitan examinations, which are held in Peking. The reference to the question of these examinations in the note of the 19th instant of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, is as vague as the terms of the Imperial Edict of June 11 on the subject, which we had accepted as satisfactorily disposing of the matter. The British Minister takes it that by the terms of this Edict the metropolitan examinations are absolutely prohibited; the other members of the Conference are not willing to press the subject and prefer not to force an interpretation of the Edict, especially as the majority is satisfied that these examinations should only be closed to candidates from Provinces in which foreigners were killed or maltreated during last year's troubles.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W.W. Rockhill

(over)

Enclosures:-

1. Mr de Celogan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries June 29th,1901.

2. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Mr.de Celogan, July 10th,1901.

3. Mr.de Celogan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, July 19th,1901.

N-141. Enclosure 1.

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

....

Peking, June 29th, 1901.

Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 13th of June, in which you inform us of the terms of an Imperial Decree suspending examinations in a certain number of localities .

This Decree is quite in conformity with the request which the Representatives of the Powers had instructed me to place before you.

Article X of the Collective Note states that the Decree suspending the examinations shall be posted throughout the whole Empire. I request Your Highness and Your Excellency in the name of the Representatives of the Powers to take the necessary measures so that that formality may be complied with without delay.

I avail myself, etc, etc, etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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Your Highness and Your Excellency:-

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This Decree is quite in conformity with the request which the Representatives of the Powers had instructed me to place before you.

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I avail myself, etc, etc, etc.

(Signed) B. J. de Cologan.

No-141. Enclosure 2.

[illegible]

Peking July 10th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to
Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 2nd of July, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in which ~~yu~~ you say that as regards the suspension of all examinations where trouble occurred, Article X of the Collective Notestates that a Decree suspending the examinations shall be posted through the whole Empire. Your Excellency requestsus, in the name of the Representatives of the Powers, to take the necessary measures so that that formality may be complied with without delay.

In reply, we would beg to observe that in the matter of the suspensions of examinations, there are still three points that remain unsettled.

1st. The metropolitan examinations at Peking. We asked that these should be exempt from the prohibition, but on the 30th June, we received Your Excellency's communication, in reply, in which you stated that it was necessary to take this matter into careful consideration. At the present moment we are not aware whether the matter has been clearly investigated ~~or~~ or not.

2nd. Ho Chien Fu in Chihli. It appears that no foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated there, and the prohibition should not include this place. In the communication of the 30th June, Your Excellency also stated that this matter must

await

No 141. Enclosure 1.

Peking July 10th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to
Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

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await

await an investigation by the Foreign Representatives, when Your Excellency would address us on the subject. No reply, however, has been received.

3rd. On the 2nd of July, we addressed Your Excellency a communication stating that the Governor of Honanhad te legraphed us to the effect that at the following places(five) in Honan, namely- Nan Yang Fu, Kuang Chou Fu, Chen Chou Fu, Cheng Chou and Ho Nei, no foreigners were massacred or subject to cruel treatment, and the examinations there should not be suspended. To this communication we have also not been favored with a reply.

We have the honor, therefore, to request Your Excellency to bring the above questions to the notice of the Foreign Representatives so that they may speedily consider them and an early reply sent us to the end that we may again memoralize the Throne asking the issuance of a Decree to be posted throughout the Empire in accordance with the terms of the Collective Note.

1st. The metropolitan examinations of Peking. We asked that these should be exempt from the prohibition, but on the 20th June, we received Your Excellency's communication in reply in which you stated that it was necessary to take this matter into careful consideration. At the present moment we are not aware whether the matter has been clearly investigated or not.

2nd. Ho Chien Fu in Chihli; It appears that no foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated there, and the prohibition should not include this place. In the communication of the 20th June, Your Excellency also stated that this matter must

No 141. Enclosure 3.

Translation.

Mr. de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, July 19th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the note which you sent me under date of the 10th of July and in which you tell me that there still remains, as regards the suspension of examinations, three points to be settled, to-wit:-

1o. The Metropolitan examinations at Peking;

2o. Examinations at Ho-chien Fu, in which place you assure me that no foreigner was killed or maltreated, and

3o. Examinations in the five localities in the province of Honan, to wit:-Nan-yang Fu, Kuang Chou, Chen-chou Fu Cheng Chou and Ho-nei.

In reply I have the honor to observe that Ho-chien Fu was not mentioned in the Imperial Decree of the 11th of June, which you transmitted to me in your letter of the 13th of June, and which the Representatives of the Powers accepted in a letter of the 1st of July.

As a consequence, the Foreign Representatives have no objections to the examinations in this city being held as in the past.

As to the five localities in Honan, in which, according to the Governor of that province, no foreigner was massacred or maltreated, the Foreign Representatives considering that it results from precise information which they have received that, foreigners were cruelly treated at Nan-yang Fu and at Kuang Chou, insist on the suspension of examinations in these two localities, whereas for the three others

(Chen-chou Fu,Cheng Chou and He-nei Hsien) they agree,in a spirit of conciliation,that examinations shall not be suspended.

As regards the metropolitan examinations,the Foreign Representatives direct me to inform you that they must refer to the terms of the Imperial Decree of the 11th of June,which they have recognized as satisfactory by the letter of their Dean of the 1st of July.

I avail myself etc., etc.

(Signed) B.de Cologan.

fp.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

No. 676.

DEP'T OF STATE
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2ND ASST SECRETARY

Copy to Navy Dept
for Intelligence
Bureau.
AAA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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July 25th, 1901.

To Navy Dept.
Sept. 11 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Ackd serially.
Sept. 12. C.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 10 1901
BUREAU.

Subject: Consular report on Russian movements at

Newchwang.

No. 676.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a despatch from the United States Consul at Newchwang, regarding Russian movements there.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure,-

As above.

Enclosure No. ~ With Despatch No. 676.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

****

No. 7

Consulate of the United States,
Newchwang, China.

15th July, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires,
U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir,

Russian Expedition up the River Liao

I have to report that an expedition under the direction of Lt. Colonel Hencke (the Russian Officer in Charge of protection of telegraph and river transportation here) left this place on Saturday July 6th, for the suppression of robbers on the river Liao.

Steam boat

The Expedition consisted of one small steam boat the "Samson" armed with a single one pound rapid fire gun, and carrying twenty eight Russian Rifle men, thirteen Chinese soldiers and eighteen sailors. This boat drew seven feet of water.

Junks

Nine junks carrying eighty Chinese soldiers from the Moukden troops were in company with the steam boat.

Land Forces

From Hai Cheng there was sent three hundred mounted Chinese troops belonging to the forces under the charge of the Hai Cheng Magistrate.

Interpreter and Pilot

Mr. W.J. Lister a British subject of Newchwang accompanyed the Expedition as Pilot and Interpreter.

Movements and Results.

They proceeded about thirty five miles up the river without encountering any robbers, but at this point they found

Enclosure No. - With Despatch No. 676.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

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Mr. W.J. Lister a British subject of Newchwang accompanyed the Expedition as Pilot and Interpreter.

Movements and Results.

They proceeded about thirty five miles up the river without encountering any robbers, but at this point they found a band of about thirty, partly mounted and they fired upon and dispersed this party without doing them much injury.

The robbers were well provided with modern fire arms but were not first class marksmen.

From this point to the end of their journey one hundred miles from this place by river they found altogether four separate bands of robbers, well armed and partly mounted, and in no case exceeding thirty in number. They had four separate encounters with these robbers and as they used the rapid fire gun often and with apparent successful results they report having killed as many as a dozen and to have captured fourteen.

The land forces were of no aid to the expedition as they failed to move swiftly enough to give the boats proper support

At one place the steam boat forces sent a small boat containing six Chinese to land with a communication to the land forces; this boat was attacked with a result of one man being wounded and two missing, supposed to have been killed.

The expedition returned here on Friday the twelfth inst.

It is reported that another expedition of a similar nature is to be sent up the river soon to go as far as Tei ling.

Operations of Robbers

These bands are a sort of Land Pirates, operating along the river, firing upon the junks, and levying a tribute of from one to eight dollars per boat at each station.

Trade Increasing

The recent rains have raised the water in the head waters of the streams and the number of junks arriving with cargo has been increasing enormously of late, several days the number arriving from up river has reached a total of between six and seven hundred per day. There are rumors of satisfaction amongst the Chinese merchants concerning the success of these Expeditions; but as they are of a spasmodic character, and as I have learned that reports are being manufactured of a highly complia band of about thirty, partly mounted and they fired upon and dispersed this party without doing them much injury.

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The necessity as well as the results of these expeditions are to my mind largely magnified. A small gun boat plying between a few permanent stations with a limited number of troops stationed at each would have no trouble keeping the river free from these pirates.

If the Chinese Authorities were in control I think there would be no serious difficulty with the traffic.

The trade is so very extensive that an insignificant sum in proportion to the business would maintain a perfectly free river.

It has been stated privately by Colonel Hencke that the Russians were building two small river gun boats to place on the river Liao.

This does not indicate evacuation soon, if true.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Henry B. Miller.

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

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Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Henry B. Miller.

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

ip. No. 677

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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July 25th, 1901.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Proposed provisional transfer of the United States Concession at Tientsin to the Municipality of the British Extra Concession.

Consular Bureau.
SEP 10 1901

No. 677.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose to you copy of correspondence regarding provisional transfer of old United States Concession at Tientsin to the Municipality of the British Extra Concession.

As reported in Mr. Conger's despatch No. 491, of December 31, 1900, and No. 551, February 27th, 1901, this Concession was temporarily occupied by uswith the hope that by doing so the Powers might be induced to joining in an International Settlement, but there now appears to be no possibility of such action, at least for the present.

Mr. Ragsdale's representations that this property is an "eye sore" to Tientsin, as there is no sanitary or police control, are supported by reports from other sources.

As the object in taking over control of the concession

will

[illegible]

July 26th, 1901.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of correspondence [illegible] regarding [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] at Tientsin [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Commission.

As reported in Mr. Conger's despatch No. 431, of December 31, 1900, and No. 501, February 27th, 1901, this Commission was temporarily occupied [illegible] the [illegible] as the Powers might be [illegible] in relation to [illegible] International Settlement, but there now appears to be no possibility of [illegible], at least for the present.

Mr. [illegible] representations that this property [illegible] to Tientsin, [illegible] for [illegible], are supported by reports from other sources.

As the object in [illegible]

will be in no way prejudiced, I recommend the acceptance of the British proposals, with the exception of Paragraph 2, which should provide for mooring of all United States vessels. I beg to request a telegraphic reply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers, July 13th, 1901.
2. Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Squiers, July 24th, 1901.

Enclosure No./ With Despatch No. 677.

Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers.

****

No. 182 UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Tientsin, China, July 13th, 1901.

H. G. Squiers, Esq.,
Charge d' Affaires,
U. S. Legation, Peking.

Sir :-

I have the honor to submit that the territory in what is known as the old U. S. Concession, Tientsin, and to which we have given notice of probable re-occupation, is now really "no mans land" in so far as sanitary or police control is concerned, and is rapidly filling up with bad characters, making some control absolutely necessary. The Municipality of the British Extra Concession is willing to assume such control and have asked, through the British Consul General, what conditions would be exacted in this event. With the approval of the Legation I shall reply offering the said Municipality control, on the following conditions.

1. The right of occupancy by our military forces at any time shall not be interferred with.
2. The right to use the bund for mooring purposes will be reserved.
3. The right of representation on the Municipal Council by at least one American citizen.
4. All transfers of property within the Concession shall be registered at the U. S. Consulate.
5. No regulations shall be made exclusively applying to the Concession without the approval of the United States Consul
6. If for any reason control is desired by the United States the same shall be turned over after 12 months notice.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

James W. Ragsdale

Consul

Enclosure No. 1 With Despatch No. 677.

Mr. Ragsdale to Mr. Squiers.

****

No. 182 UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

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I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

James W. Ragsdale

Consul

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 677.

Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Squiers

British Legation,

July 24, 1901.

My dear Colleague,

In reply to your inquiry of the 16th instant relating to the provisional transfer of the old United States Concession to the Municipality of the British Extra Concession, I beg herewith to enclose copy of the terms on which I understand the above mentioned Municipality are willing to agree. You will see that there is little or no difference between these and the conditions forwarded to you by Mr. Ragsdale, and I trust that an agreement may be come to which will prove beneficial to both parties.

Believe me, my dear Colleague,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ernest Satow

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 677

Sir Ernest Satow to Mr. Squiers

British Legation,

July 24, 1901.

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Believe me, my dear Colleague,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ernest Satow

Conditions of handing over the United States Concession at Tientsin.

1. The United States Government to reserve the right to exercise exclusive military control over the Concession in case of necessity.

2. The United States Government reserve the right to moor a gunboat or gunboats at the bund of the United States Concession in case of necessity.

3. At least one American citizen to be on the Extra Concession Council. In the event of there being no American citizen on the Extra Concession Council in the ordinary way, the United States Consul should have the right to nominate one by virtue of this arrangement.

4. All transfers of land in the United States Concession to be registered at the United States Consulate.

5. No special regulations which apply to the United States Concession and not to other parts of the British Extra Concession to be made without the approval of the United States Consul.

6. The United States Government to reserve the right to terminate the arrangement with the British Extra Concession on giving one year's notice and assuming any financial liabilities which may have been incurred for the development of the Concession with the consent of the United States Consul.

Conditions of handing over the United States Concession at Tientsin.

1. The United States Government to reserve the right to exercise exclusive military control over the Concession in case of necessity.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Solicitor
Ack.
aaa

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No. 678.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
REC'D.
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July 25th, 1901.

Ackd serially,
Sep. 12
C

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 11 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Enclosing additional claims against the Chinese Government on account of losses sustained by American citizens during the "Boxer" disturbances. (Nos. 142 and 143).

(Despatch No. 629, May 9th, 1901.)

No. 678.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

Referring to my despatch No. 637, of May 23rd last, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith additional claims of American citizens against the Chinese Government on account of losses incurred during the "Boxer" disturbances, as follows:

142	J. Emery	Rubles 841.56
143	W. N. Pethick (Supplemental)	$15.000 (Gold)

I also enclose the claims of eight native servants of Mr. Pethick.

Mr. Emery is an American citizen engaged in business in eastern Siberia and Manchuria. As will be seen his claim is for merchandise shipped on the barge Kalaga, which was burnt by the Chinese during the "Boxer" troubles. His claim was first submitted to the Russian authorities and transmitted here by the Russian Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Enclosure:

As above.

Sir,

your obedient servant.

Translation

To

His High Excellency

The Governor General

of the Auicer Provinces

of J. Emery, American subject,

PETITION :

On the 5th of June, 1900, a guantity of goods amounting, as it may be seen from a copy of the bill dated 5th June 1900, to the sum of Rls. 841.56 were forwarded by me C. O. D. to Harbie, by the river Kuagari, being addressed, according to a copy of the invoice No. 22 enclosed herewith, to the name of my customer Pertzel.

As it is certified by a receipt dated 5th June, 1900, No 26, those goods were delivered for shipment to the Awoor Navigation Company.

From a certificate by said company dated 27th March 1900, No. 269, and enclosed herewith, it is to be seen that the goods were duly shipped and forwarded on the barge, Kalaga, which was burnt by the Chinese during the last troubles in Manchuria.

On the above reasons I have the honor to sollicit your High Excellency's kind intercession for recovering from the Chinese Government to my favor, the sum of Rls 841.56, being the cost of the merchandise sent by me on the barge Kaluga to Mr. Pertzel at Harbir and destroyed by fire en route.

The present petition it to be submitted through the Chancery of the Governor-General of the Amoor Provinces.

Habaroosk, April 10, 1900.

p. p. Toate Seweaovitsch
Urbanocitsch

Inclosures

1. Copy of the bill to the nme of Mr. Pertzel, dated 24th May, 1900.
2. Copy of the invoice dated 5th June, 1900.
3. Certificate delivered by the Amoor Navigation Co., and dated 27th March, 1901, No. 269
4. Copy of the Power of Attorney.

B I L L

to Mr. Samuel Keitsch Pertzel

Habaroosk, 24th May 1900

No.	Quantity	Description of goods	Price	Total
371	10 pairs	Fishing hooks		9.60
372	20 bottles	Oil varnish		14.00
371	1500 pirces	cartridges (for revolvers) $\frac{500}{3.50}$, $\frac{400}{2.50}$ $\frac{300}{280}$ $\frac{300}{3}$		43.40
372	9 dozen	Plates 3-2.50 2/3.50 4/4		30.50
373	8 "	Small plates 5/1.80 3/2.70		17.10
373	6 pieces	Cream pots 4/2 2/2.25		12.50
373	4 pieces	Cruet stands 3/4 1/5		17.00
374	3 dozen	Wine glasses 1/2.60 1/3.80 1/2.50		8.90
374	12 pieces	tea pots 2/45 3/40 6/50 1/90		6.00
374	4 pieces	Butter plates 1/70, 1/1 2/90		3.50
374	2 saucers		1.25	2.50
374	12 pieces	Saucers 3/30,2/1.25 3/1.60 2/80 2/60		11.00
374	5 pieces	Sugar basins 2/1.60 1/2 2/60		5.40
374	3 dozen	Plates 1/1.30 1/1 50. 1/2		4.40
375	10 dozen	Glasses 5/2.50 5/3.50		30.00
376	20 botles	spirit oaruish		80.16
377	5 dozen	glasses	2.	10.00
378	18 pieces	glass bottles for water pupeses 3.1.20, 9/2.25 and [illegible]/2.50		40.35
379	20 dozen	Glasses for lamps		62.18
380	17 pieces	Porcelain soup basins 5/2.50 1/1.60, 3/2.50 3/85 , 4/75, 1/1		27.40
381	4 pand t	5 wall lot 5/50 20/-		22.-
382	1/2 "	Wire and nails 3/1/2		1.38
382	1/2 "	wire nails 3 -1/2	2.75	1.38
382	1/2 pund.	Tag nails 1 1/7	5.	2.50
383	24 pieces	Lace,6/80,4/90,6/2,6/3.25 2/4.25----		48.40
384	1 box	Russian brandy, No. 20		39.00
385	1 box	" " "		39.00
386	1 box	" " No. 21		42.00
387	3 dozen	Drawers 2/11 1/16.50		38.50
387	1 1/2 dozen	Fancy shirts	32.	48.00
	2 1/2 dozen	Fancy shirts	[illegible]	60.00
	1 dozen	Fancy shirts		28.00
	36 pieces	horn combs 12/60 24/50		19.20
	24 pieces	" " 12/45 12/30		9.00
	5 pairs	Galoches, high size,for gents	3.75	18.75
	5 pairs	Galoches, low "	3.25	16.25
	10 pairs	Boots, for gentlemen,5/10 1/9.50 4/10.50		101.50
	10 pairs	Boots, for children 7/2.75, 1/3, 2/3.60		29.46
	10 pairs	Caps, for gentlemen	2.	20.00
	10 dozen	Threads, teachers	.75	7.50
	3 dozen	Linen handkerchiefs 1/9,1/7, 1/4.50		20.50
	3 dozen	Towels, 1/13,1/8.50 1/6.60		28.10
	20 pieces	Image lamps 1/3.75, 3/3, 4/2.25, 2/1.40		24.50
388	5 pieces	Velvet carpets	12.	60.00
	5 pieces	Rough carpets	7.	35.00
			Total	1,142.78

Total	1,142.78
Received on payment	279.00
Balance	863.78
10% deduction on Rls.449.48	44.95
	818.83
Freight,Rls 0,35 per poud	20.65
Carriage & shipment expenses	2.08
Total	841.56

Which was to be paid cash on delivery

With the original correct:

pro American citizen F. Emery

(Signed) Toan Se,onovitsch Urbanovitsch

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Which was to be paid cash on delivery

With the original correct:

pro American citizen F. Emery

(Signed) Toan Se,onovitsch Urbanovitsch

TRANSLATION

INVOICE No. 22

On Merchandise belonging to Mr. F. Emery and shipped, C. O. D., for Karbir to the address of Samuel Thitsch Pertzel, by the Amoor Navigation Co

Habaroosk, 5th June, 1900.

Marks No.	Packages & Number	Description of goods	Weight		Value Rls
			Poud	Pound	
371	1 box	Miscellaneous	1	24	70
372	1 box	Porcelain ware	4	26	30
373/4	2 "	Miscellaneous	5	19	30
375	1 "	Glass ware	2	13	30
376	1 "	Varnish	1	36	16
377/8	2 "	Glass ware	3	17	50
379	1 "	id id	4	28	62
380	1 "	Porcelain ware	3	25	28
381	1 "	Small shot	3	07	22
382	1 "	Nails, different	1	34	8
383	1 "	Lamps	3	20	50
384/5	2 "	Russian Brandy(Vodka No 20	8	22	80
386	1 "	" " " No 21	5	04	42
387	1 "	Miscellaneous	6	28	480
388	1 package	Carpets	2	10	95
	68		58	33	1,153

Cash on delivery 841 rubles 56 copecks

p.p. Worobieff

With the original correct

p.p. Toan SScwonovitsch

Urbanovitsch

TRANSLATION

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	18		58	33	1,153

Cash on delivery 841 rubles 56 copecks

p.p. Worobieff

With the original correct

p.p. Toan Sswonovitsch

Urbanovitsch

TRANSLATION

Amoor Navigation Company

Agent at Habaroosk

C E R T I F I C A T E

24th March, 1901.

No. 269

The present is delivered to Mr. F. Emery as certificate that the Amoor Navigation Company received from him, against a discharge of the Kabaroos'k Agent, dated 5th June, 1900, No. 226, 18 packages of goods worth of Rls. 841.56 and weighing 58.33 poud, for the purpose of transportation to Harbor, where for they were duly shipped, under an invoice No. 22, on the barge Kaluga which, according to information in possession of the Agency, is now burnt down by the Chinese during the troubles at Sao siu.

Amoor Navigation Co.

Agent of the Habaroosk Branch

(Signature)

This is the power of attorney granted by Mr. Emery to Mr. Urbanevitsch to act [illegible] his behalf, as his representative. It is duly signed and certified by competent authorities.

Claim: F.

Rubles 841.56

(Duplicate)

Claim by W. N. Pethick against Chinese Government for indemnity for permanent illness contracted in consequence of the siege of Legations, Peking, June - Aug. 1900.

I, William N. Pethick, American citizen, make the following statement under oath. For over twenty years I have been employed by H. E. Li Hung-Chang as private secretary and interpreter. For the five years preceding 1900 I lived with him in Peking in the Hsien Liang Szŭ Temple. His Excellency left Peking in December 1899 for his new post of Viceroy at Canton. I was to follow later and meanwhile remained in my quarters in the temple.

The Boxer movement had become so threatening in Peking that on June 12th I fled from the temple, leaving my personal property behind, and took refuge in the United States Legation where I was given quarters in the house of the First Secretary, Mr. H. G. Squiers. Up to this time my occupation had been sedentary and my life a quiet one. I had always enjoyed good health and had no serious ailments. After reaching the

Legation I entered upon a life of unusual excitement and physical activity, and tried to do my share in the general defence; I examined prisoners, secured supplies of native rice and was much with Captain Myers, U.S.M.C., in the outer barricades. On June 15th I volunteered to serve as guide and interpreter with a column of American and Russian troops who marched several miles through heat and dust to the Nan Tang, South Cathedral, in Peking city, to rescue native Christians who were being murdered by Boxers. The Boxers were driven off with loss and 200 Christian refugees were brought safely within our lines. This expedition lasted six hours and the violent exertion greatly exhausted me.

On June 25th when our marines occupied the city wall I was there and helped build the first barracade under fire, and thereafter was often on the wall by day and led coolies to build barracades at night.

About June 30th I broke down under this long + violent physical strain and soon lost all strength and could only move about with difficulty. From that time onward there was very little nourishing food for anyone.

After the relief (August 14) I continued weak and was soon used up by a little exertion, and while in this state I had bronchitis last winter and afterwards severe heart trouble which my doctors say will permanently injure my health and shorten my life; and as they believe it had its origin in over-exertion and privations during the siege, and as I shall have to carefully avoid for the rest of my life all kinds of physical exertion and so have my occupation much restricted, I consider that these circumstances justify me in claiming from Chinese Government an indemnity of Fifteen thousand U.S. Gold dollars for permanent injury to health and shortening of life directly due to the siege.

W. N. Pethick

Peking, China, July 15th 1901.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July 1901.

H. G. Squiers
Chargé d'Affaires

W. A. Pethick

$15,000 Gold.

Original

List of personal effects of the Chinese servants of W. N. Pethick, American citizen, plundered by Boxers and Chinese soldiers during siege of Legations in Peking, June - August 1900. Mr. Pethick had to hastily leave his house in Peking to take refuge in U.S. Legation; his servants remained behind to pack up and were cut off by Boxers, made prisoners and their effects carried off. They escaped from the Boxers and hid themselves till end of siege.

Shao Wan-chung, Official servant.

1 Fur robe	Taels	35.00
4 " jackets		67. -
2 " Waistcoats		16. -
4 silk jackets		19.60
3 " robes		12. -
2 " Waistcoats		8. -
2 cloth robes		11.50
2 " Jackets		11. -
2 " Waistcoats		6. -
9 grass cloth robes		24.70
5 cloth robes & trousers		5.15
1 pair silk overalls, single		1.50
2 grass cloth Waistcoats		3.50
2 " " Trousers & robe		6. -
3 pairs silk overalls, double		5.05
	Taels	232.00

Chou Kuo-lin, Official servant.

4 Fur robes	Taels	63.00
5 " Jackets		69. -
2 " Waistcoats		15. -
3 wadded silk robes		14.50
4 " " jackets		25. -
2 cloth robe & waistcoat		14. -
3 pairs double silk overalls		5. -
2 " " " Waistcoats		3. -
	Taels	208.50

Chin Pao-chang, Head house servant.

2 silver gilt watches & chains	Taels	40.-
6 pieces (3 suits) silk jackets & trousers		25.-
4 silk robes		12.60
2 „ Waistcoats		7.-
3 pairs silk overalls		6.40
1 „ jacket		6.-
1 Cotton cloth robe		2.-
2 pieces (1 suit) cotton jacket & trousers		2.-
	Taels	101.00

Lou Wan-shun, Official servant.

2 Fur robes	Taels	25.-
4 „ jackets		62.-
2 silk „		17.-
2 cloth robes		12.-
2 „ robe & Waistcoat		15.-
2 silk jackets, double		11.50
3 „ $\overset{1}{\text{robe}}$ & $\overset{2}{\text{waistcoats}}$		14.50
5 grass cloth robes		18.50
6 „ „ „ & trousers		16.50
	Taels	192.00

Tsai Shun, House servant.

2 Fur robes	Taels	25.-
1 „ jacket		9.50
2 wadded silk robes		10.50
2 double „ „		6.50
2 wadded „ jackets		8.60
2 double „ „		9.-
2 „ „ Waistcoats		7.-
3 grass cloth robes		13.-
4 „ „ $\overset{2}{„}$ & $\overset{2}{\text{trousers}}$		5.50
2 pairs silk overalls		2.80
4 silk robes & trousers		13.-
	Taels	110.40

Chu Te-lin, House servant.

1 Fur robe	Taels	16.50
1 " jacket		12.50
1 Wadded silk jacket		7.30
2 double " "		13.-
2 " " robes		9.50
2 single " "		8.50
1 cloth jacket		3.-
2 silk double robe + trousers		11.-
2 grass cloth "		3.-
4 cotton " " + "		3.-
2 silk Waistcoats		8.-
	Taels	95.30

Chang Pei-lin, House servant.

3 Fur robes	Taels	71.-
2 wadded silk robes		16.50
4 " " jackets		42.50
2 double " "		20.-
1 " cloth robe		2.50
2 grass cloth "		10.50
2 pairs silk overalls		5.-
1 " girdle		3.-
2 " robe + trousers		12.-
	Taels	183.-

Li Chang-fa, Cook.

1 Fur robe	Taels	12.-
1 " jacket		9.-
2 Wadded cloth robes		5.50
2 " " jackets		5.80
1 double " robe		2.50
1 " " Waistcoat		3.50
2 " " " + overalls		4.50
3 grass cloth robes		6.50
2 " " robe + trousers		2.50
	Taels	51.80

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, William N. Pethick, being first duly sworn on oath say that I am an American citizen; that the eight Chinese whose claims are stated herein were at the time of the "Boxer" riots in Peking May-August, 1900, in my employ; that the statements of their losses above given are just, true and correct as I verily believe, and that said losses occurred in consequence of their being in my employ.

W. N. Pethick.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1901.

H. G. Squiers

Chargé dAffaires.

No. 679.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
10
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
9
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 2~~4~~5th, 1901.

To War Dept,
Sept. 12, 1901
C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 10 1901
BUREAU.

Subject: Report on alleged accidental shooting of a German soldier by an American sentinel.

No. 679.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 25th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of the correspondence between this and the German Legation, regarding the alleged accidental shooting of a German soldier by an American sentinel.

Since writing my last note to the German Minister, I have had a conversation with him in which he said that although he would report the matter to his Government, he thought no further action would be taken.

It will be noted that I have taken the position that it was impossible for Private Stein to have fired the shot which wounded Marine Schnoeller, and have kept clear of the question of responsibility for damages.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

1. Dr. v. Mumm to Mr. Squiers, May 27, 1901. (Translation)

2. Mr. Squiers to Dr. v. Mumm, May 29, 1901.

3. Mr. Squiers to Dr. v. Mumm, June 2, 1901.

4. Dr. v. Mumm to Mr. Squiers, June 14, 1901. (Trans.)

5. Mr. Squiers to Dr. v. Mumm, June 27th, 1901.

6. Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson, June 24, 1901.

7. Dr. v. Mumm to Mr. Squiers, July 4, 1901 (Translation)

8. Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers, July 15, 1901.

9. Mr. Squiers to Dr. v. Mumm, July 25, 1901.

TRANSLATION

Enclosure No. / With Despatch No. 679.

Mr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers

Peking, May 27, 1901.

Mr Charge d' Affaires:

The wounding of a German soldier by a shot fired by an American soldier on the 24th of this month, as is shown by the following

On the 24th instant, about 4:30 p.m., the Marine soldier Schnoeller 2/11 Sea battalion, was shot through the calf of the leg while working at a well in the barracks of the guard (Legation). Sergeant Wenecke, of the Train depot, who was conducting the transport of the Guard, and two riflemen recognized the shot as American, and went immediately to the American guard on the canal and inquired regarding it.

The non-commissioned officer of the American guard relieved the sentinel and examined his rifle . He admitted that a sentinel had fired a warning shot at a German soldier (servant of Chief Surgeon Dr Asing) who was riding by.

The servant did not respect the closing of the street which had been closed by the American Legation by a rope only and which had up to this time not been generally recognized.

Marine Schnoeller was wounded in the right calf. His condition is good and it is probable that he will not lose his leg, still he may be incapacitated for military service.

The Field Marshal, Count von Waldersee, requests me very earnestly to represent to you his position, in which I entirely concur, that it is absolutely inadmissible and must be contrary to all practice between Allied Powers, that in the midst of a city occupied in common, in broad daylight, a soldier of one contingent threatens to fire with ball

cartridge, or even tr~~y~~ies to frighten the soldier of another contingent, on account of simple violation of a not even generally known police regulation, and which can equally well wound or kill an entirely unconcerned stranger, as for example a member of one of the Legations of the allied powers.

Since the man, wounded through the fault of an American soldier, will probably be incapacitated for military duty, I request you, in case he is so incapacitated, to kindly declare your agreement that the United States Government will consider the question of indemnity to the wounded.

I avail, etc., etc.

(Signed) A. von Mumm.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 679.

Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm

****

Peking, May 29th, 1901.

Mis. No. 730

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Colleague :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, regarding alleged accidental shooting of a German soldier by an American sentinal on the 24th instant.

I wish to express to Your Excellency my sincere regrets as to the accident, and the more particularly since an American soldier is accused of being responsible for it.

I have communicated Your Excellency's note to the Commanding Officer of the Legation Guard, requesting an early report on the subject, when I hope to be able to more fully reply to you.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) H. G. Squiers

His Excellency
Dr. A. von Mumm,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
etc., etc., etc.

EnclosureNo. 9 With Despatch No. 679

Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm

****

Peking, May 29th, 1901.

Mis. No. 730

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(Signed) H. G. Squiers

His Excellency

Dr. A. von Mumm,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 3 With Despatch No. 679.

Mr. Squiers to Dr A. von Mumm

Mis. No. 740 Peking, June 2nd, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Colleague :

Referring to my note of the 29th ultimo, in reply to your communication of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I am in receipt of a report from the Commanding Officer of the United States Legation Guard regarding the alleged accidental shooting of a German soldier by the United States sentinel on post at the western end of Legation street.

According to this report the facts in the case are about as follows: Private Stein, Company "B", 9th U. S. Infantry, who was sentinel on this post, was ordered to prevent all persons from passing through so much of Legation street as lies between his post and Gaselee Road which was undergoing repairs. The sentinel was at first only armed with a light stick, but it was found necessary to arm him with his rifle to prevent soldiers forcing themselves by in spite of his orders, and otherwise subjecting him, a United States soldier on post, in the performance of his proper duty, to humiliation, attacks and insult. The mere arming of the sentinel, it was thought, would prevent further annoyance. But Stein states, however, that German officers and soldiers particularly have continued to try to force themselves past him. The forenoon of the day of the shooting a German officer tried to force his way past, but the sentinel, who had already explained in German to the officer that the road was closed,- was only able to stop him by taking his horse

Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 677

Mr. Squiers to Dr A. von Mumm

Mis. No. 740 Peking, June 2nd, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Colleague :

Referring to my note of the 29th ultimo, in reply to your communication of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I am ihn receipt of a report from the Commanding Officer of the United States Legation Guard regarding the alleged accidental shooting of a German soldier by the United States sentinel on post at the western end of Legation street.

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I note the statement of Sergt. Wernicke that he recognized the report as that made by an American rifle. At a distance of some 1000 metres that would seem to be impossible. In view of the fact that shots are being constantly fires in various quarters of Peking, I cannot but believe that the shot which wounded the German soldier was not the one fired by Private Stein.

I beg to add that when I found it would be impossible to make the necessary repairs to Legation street and at the same time have it open to general traffic, I wrote a note to the Dean requesting him to notify the various legations of the temporary closing of the street, and to ask at the same time that their military authorities might also be so informed. I understand the Dean complied with my request, and that no one offered any objections.

Again expressing my regret at the unhappy accident, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency

Dr. A. von Mumm,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc

by the bridle, whereupon the officer drew his sword and made a cut at him. The soldier might have been seriously injured had he not slipped a cartridge in his rifle. During the afternoon a German soldier approached the post and galloped past, laughing at the sentinel when he succeeded in passing him. He refused to return, and only did so when the sentinel fired his rifle. As to whether this particular bullet struck the German soldier who was shot the same afternoon, I think it extremely doubtful. If the rifle had been aimed high enough to carry the bullet over the crest of the rise it certainly would have carried it far over the German Legation. If the bullet struck the ground it would have been deflected still higher.

I note the statement of Sergt. Wernicke that he recognized the report as that made by an American rifle. At a distance of some 1000 metres that would seem to be impossible. In view of the fact that shots are being constantly fired in various quarters of Peking, I cannot but believe that the shot which wounded the German soldier was not the one fired by Private Stein.

I beg to add that when I found it would be impossible to make the necessary repairs to Legation street and at the same time have it open to general traffic, I wrote a note to the Dean requesting him to notify the various legations of the temporary closing of the street, and to ask at the same time that their military authorities might also be so informed. I understand the Dean complied with my request, and that no one offered any objections.

Again expressing my regret at the unhappy accident, I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency

Dr. A. von Mumm,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc

Enclosure No. 4 With Despatch No. 679.

Translation

Mr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers

Peking, June 14, 1901.

Mr. Charge d' Affaires :

I have the honor, in reply to your esteemed communication of the 2nd instant, Mis. No. 740, respectfully to inform you that according to the views of German military authorities here, to whose notice I brought the contents of your letter, no doubt whatever exists regarding the proof of the wounding of the Marine soldier Schnoeller by a shot fired by Private Stein. As proof therefor, the Military authorities bring forward first of all that Schnoeller was shot at the same time that Stein fired his rifle, as was immediately established by Sergeant Wernicke, besides the bullet is undoubtedly American. That the Military superiors (of Private Stein also had no doubt is shown by the letter) of the Commadant Major Robertson, dated May 28th, to whom General v. Trotha immediately addressed himself. Even the circumstance that the bullet must pass over the crest of a small hill in order to reach the place where Private Schnoeller was working is a further proof.

Every soldier knows from his knowledge of his rifle and firing instructions, that it is necessary to give the modern rifle some elevation in order to send a bullet to such a distance, as in the present case.

It was ~~also~~ not deflected by any object as the jacket of the bullet only shows the clean cut of the grooves. The American bullet shows the rifling in the middle and also at the end. The bullet which broke the shin bone of Marine Schnoeller does not show any marks or impressions, a proof

Enclosure No. 4 With Despatch No. 677.

Translation

Mr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers

Peking, June 14, 1901.

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It was ~~also~~ not deflected by any object as the jacket of the bullet only shows the clean cut of the grooves. The American bullet shows the rifling in the middle and also at the end. The bullet which broke the shin bone of Marine Schnoeller does not show any marks or impressions, a proof that the bullet, exhausted after a long flight, had still only enough force to make the above wound, ~~which~~ ended its flight and immediately found, led to the discovery of the guilty one.

Consequently there can be no doubt as to the guilt of Private Stein, and further, since according to enclosed copies of medical reports it is not improbable that the wounded Marine Schnoeller will be incapacitated for military service, I must, as requested in my letter of 27th ult., have a declaration that in case he is so incapacitated the Government of the United States of America will take into consideration the question of an indemnity.

I avail myself, etc.,

(Signed) A. von Mumm

Postscript.

I beg also to invite your attention to the resolution of the Committee for the government of Peking of December 20th, 1900, which was concluded with the concurrence of a representative of the American contingent. Under Par. 5 it reads:

"The injudicious use of fire arms (as shooting at dogs, pigs and other animals) in the City especially by sentinels and patrols is strongly forbidden. It is recommended that orders be given that the firing of ball cartridges within the city may be limited as much as possible and thus avoid danger to our own as well as other contingents."

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Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 679.

Mr. Squiers to Dr. A. von Mumm

Mis. No. 787 Peking, China, June 27th, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Colleague:

Referring to Your Excellency's communication of the 14th instant, I have the honor to say that Major E. B. Robertson, Commanding United States Legation Guard, requests that his Surgeon, Dr. Lewis, may be permitted to see Private Schneoller, who it is alleged was accidentally shot sometime since by an American sentry.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Dr. A. von Mumm,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
etc., etc., etc.

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Enclosure No. 6 With Despatch No. 679.

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson

Mis. No. 777

June 24th, 1901.

Major E. B. Robertson,
9th U. S. Infantry,
Commanding Legation Guard,
Peking, China.

Sir :

I beg to hand you herewith a translation of a communication from the German Minister relative to the alleged accidental shooting of Marine Schnoeller by Private Stein, while on duty as a sentinel at the foot of Legation street.

He endeavors to establish the guilt of Private Stein by calling attention to the following circumstances:

1st The German marine was wounded at exactly the same time Stein fired his rifle;

2nd Your admission of Stein's guilt in your letter to General von Trotha;

3rd The elevation given the rifle in aiming up the slight incline at the foot of which Stein was posted was just sufficient to carry the bullet to the place where the marine was at work;

4th The rifling of the bullet which wounded Schnoeller is that made by the American rifle.

In a former letter from the German Minister it is stated that the Sergeant on whose testimony the question of time rests heard the shot fired and recognized it as being from an American rifle. You can probably refute this by having some one stationed at the point where the wounding took place and have a shot fired at the place where our sentinel stood. The points raised as to elevation can be verified and the

Enclosure No. 6 With Despatch No. 677

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In view of the fact that the German Government is likely to demand damages of the United States, it is desirable that you examine the questions raised as carefully as possible and report fully to this Legation.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No. 4 With Despatch No. 477

Mr. Squiers to Major Robertson

-2-

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I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Enclosure:

As above.

Enclosure No. 7 With Despatch No. 679.

Dr. A. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers

July 4, 1901.

Mr. Charge d' Affaires:

In reply to your communication of the 27th ultimo, Mis. No. 787, I have the honor to say that the Commander of the German troops in Peking will be very glad to give permission to Dr. Lewis to visit Marine soldier Schnoeller in case the American Government recognizes its responsibility for damages.

Accept, etc., etc.

(Signed) A. von Mumm

His Excellency
Mr. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires of the United States

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His Excellency

Mr. H. G. Squiers,

Charge d' Affaires of the United States

Enclosure No. 8 With Despatch No. 679.

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers

United States Legation Guard,

Peking, China, July 15th, 1901.

The

Charge d' Affaires,

U. S. Legation,

Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter Mis. No. 777 and in reply to say that in my opinion the arguments of the German officials upon which they establish a statement of facts, seem largely to be based upon assumptions. Mr. letter to Gen. von Trotha did not contain an admission of the guilt of Private Stein, as to the wounding of the German Marine Schneoller, as a careful perusal of it will show.

The letter was written purely as a matter of courtesy and before a full investigation of the matter had been made. Thinking that the man had been accidently shot in the immediate vicinity of the post of Private Stein, I wrote to express regret that an accident had occurred.

After further investigation it is impossible for me to admit that the shot fired by Private Stein wounded the German soldier. It has not been shown that the discharge of the rifle and the wounding occurred exactly at the same time. The claim that a German sergesnt at their Legation heard the shot and recognized it as from an American rifle, seems remarkable when it is considered that the distance from the point where the shot was fired, to the place where the man was wounded, and where Sergeant Wernicke was, is quite half a mile along

Enclosure No. 8 With Despatch No. 679

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United States Legation Guard,

Peking, China, July 15th, 1901.

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After further investigation it is impossible for me to admit that the shot fired by Private Stein wounded the German soldier. It has not been shown that the discharge of the rifle and the wounding occurred exactly at the same time. The claim that a German sergeant at their Legation heard the shot and recognized it as from an American rifle, seems remarkable when it is considered that the distance from the point where the shot was fired, to the place where the man was wounded, and where Sergeant Wernicke was, is quite half a mile long a street not straight, and obstructed by large trees and buildings, and on which street there was a large amount of traffic; passengers passing in rickshas, and on horseback, with the added din from Chinese carts hauling building material to various new work, to say nothing of the noise from the nearby and densely populated Chinese quarter.

Further, in this connection, it can be stated that there are other rifles in Peking, used as military arms, of parctically the same calibre and using practically the same ammunition. As to the matter of elevation, from an examination of the tables of fire of the U. S. Magazine rifle, the least distance at which the bullet could have fallen would be between 1400 and 1500 yards, with very slight elevation, particularly when the slope of the west end of the street is considered.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that I am not prepared to admit that the shot fired by Private Stein was the one that wounded the German Marine Schnoeller.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) E.B.ROBERTSON
Major 9th Inft'y,
Comd'g U. S. Legation Guard

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Comd'g U. S. Legation Guard

Enclosure No. 9 With Despatch No. 679

Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm.

------- - ------------

Mis. No.

Peking, China, July 25th, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Colleague:

Referring to Your Excellency's communications of May 27th and June 14th, last, and my replies thereto, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of Major Robertson's report on the subject.

I desire to invite attention to one point which has been raised by Your Excellency, and in which, in my opinion, you are in error. It is that the shooting was in violation of certain regulations agreed to by the Commanding Generals immediately after the occupation. The regulations do not, however, apply to this Legation Guard, since it is not subject to any authority here excepting the United States Legation.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) H. H. Squiers

Enclosure:

As above.

His Excellency

Dr. A. von Mumm,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

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I avail myself of the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) H. H. Squiers

Enclosure:

As above.

His Excellency

Dr. A. von Mumm,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Translation

Telegram May 25, 1901.

Commanding General, (German)
Peking.

The Marine, Schnoeller, has a fracture of the right shin bone, caused by gun shot. Condition good. Will probably not lose his leg. Probably incapacitated for military service.

(Signed) Albers

Translation

Telegram May 25, 1901.

Commanding General, (German)

Peking.

The Marine, Schnoeller, has a fracture of the right shin bone, caused by gun shot. Condition good. Will probably not lose his leg. Probably incapacitated for military service.

(Signed) Albers

Translation

Medical Report.

Peking, June 12, 1901.

The condition of Marine Schnoeller of the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, Marines, who, since 24th of May, on account of a gun shot wound in the right shin bone has been under treatment here, is satisfactory. He has been free from fever; both ends of the wound are healing, as well as the fracture. While it is possible, it is improbable that he will again be fit for military service.

(Signed) Braasch

Chief Surgeon

Translation

Medical Report.

Peking, June 12, 1901.

The condition of Marine Schoeller of the 2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, Marines, who, since 24th of May, on account of a gun shot wound in the right shin bone has been under treatment here, is satisfactory. He has been free from fever; both ends of the wound are healing, as well as the fracture. While it is possible, it is improbable that he will again be fit for military service.

(Signed) Braasch

Chief Surgeon

Translation

Peking, May 26, 1901.

Commanding General

The Marine Schnoeller of the 2nd Company of 2nd Battalion Marines has suffered a gun shot wound in the under part of the right thigh (calf ?) on the 24th of May, at about 6 p.m.

The ~~cause~~ Course of the wound lies in the middle of the thigh (calf?), the shin bone is fractured, both ends of the wound are small, length at passage 1- 1.5 cm. Could have been caused by a small calibre modern rifle at from 200-500 metres distance.

The course of the wound has been favorable, and if there are no complications, entire recovery can be expected in four or five weeks.

It is possible but not probable that he will not be incapacitated for military service, even with everything favorable. Claim for indemnity seems to have been made.

(Signed) Albers

Chief Surgeon

Translation

Peking, May 26, 1901.

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Chief Surgeon

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
JUL 27 1901

From Peking,

July 26, 1901.

Received 7.30 P. M.

file

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Twenty-sixth.

Russian Government will not insist, at the present moment, on considering eventual raising import tariff beyond five per cent as reserve guarantee. In case revenues are not sufficient for payments on indemnity, the Powers to examine and fix revenues needed to supply deficiency. Import dues shall not be excluded from examination. British Minister quite satisfied. This settles the whole of the question of financial measures. The four hundred and fifty million taels to be converted into gold at rate of April the first, this year. Increase import dues entails abolishing free list, excepting cereals, but with compensations asked for. See telegrams June 11th. All other points satisfactorily settled. Results will be embodied in a final protocol, signed by all parties, probably in a fortnight.

ROCKHILL

phered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office,
July 27, 10.15 A.M., *189* , *M.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

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No.142.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
3
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.
aaa

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 3 1901
BUREAU.

July 26th, 1901.

Ack'd in Series, Sept. 5, 1901. C

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps held to-day, the divergence of views between the British and Russian Ministers over the reserve guarantee, which has delayed for so many weeks the settlement of the question of indemnity, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The Russian Minister made the following declaration:

> "The Russian Government is ready not to insist on the necessity of considering at the present moment the eventual raising of maritime import dues above 5% as a reserve guarantee, on the condition that, should the revenues assigned to the service of the bonds prove insufficient, the Powers will proceed jointly and at once to study and to determine the measures necessary for making up the deficit.
>
> "The possibility of extending this study to the question

"question to the increase of import dues should not be excluded, and, while not insisting at present on the reserve guarantee which it had proposed, (the Russian Government) does not thereby express its acceptance of the declaration made by His Excellency the British Minister, which specifies that an increase of import dues above 5% should be entirely used for the reforms indicated by Sir Ernest Satow."

The British Minister replied as follows:

"I am ready to accept, in the name of my Government, the condition annexed to the declaration just made by His Excellency the Minister of Russia---that his Government does not insist at the present moment on the eventual raising of the import duties beyond 5% as a reserve guarantee. I do this the more readily since it agrees with the proposal which I submitted to my colleagues in our last meeting.

"As to the declaration which His Excellency the Russian Minister has just added, I am obliged to say that I consider it as a declaration coming only from the

Government

"question to the increase of import dues should not be excluded, and, while not insisting at present on the reserve guarantee which it had [illegible] Government) does not thereby express its acceptance of the declaration made by His Excellency the British Minister, which specifies that an increase of import dues above 5% should be entirely used for the reforms indicated by Sir Ernest Satow."

The British Minister replied as follows:

"I am ready to accept, in the name of my Government, the condition annexed to the declaration just made by His Excellency the Minister of Russia---that his Government does not insist at the present moment on the original raising of the import duties beyond 5% as a reserve guarantee. I do this the more readily since it agrees with the proposal which I submitted to my colleagues at our last meeting.

"As to the declaration which His Excellency the Russian Minister has just added, I am obliged to say that I consider it as a declaration coming only from the

Government

"Government which makes it, and that I am not authorized to change anything in what I have already said concerning the reserve guarantee."

Mr. de Giers, the Russian Minister, remarked on this that his declaration could apply not only to his Government, but to those others which might hold the same views.

The Ministers of Japan, Belgium and Austria having declared that their Governments agreed to the indemnity of 450 Millions of Haikwan Taels, with rate of interest at 4%, a note was ordered to be prepared to be sent to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries embodying these conclusions. The Conference furthermore agreed that as the indemnity and interest were payable in gold, the 450 Millions Haikwan Taels should be converted into gold at the rate of exchange of April 1st, 1901. The U. S. Treasury rate on that date was 1 Haikwan tael = 0.742 U. S. gold.

The question of the final protocol in which the results of the negotiations are to be embodied and in which are also to be incorporated all the details concerning the mode of payment of the indemnity and probably the arrangement for the creation of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the regulations govern-

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The question of the final protocol in which the results of the negotiations are to be embodied and in which are also to be incorporated all the details concerning the mode of payment of the indemnity and the arrangement for the creation of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the regulations govering it was also considered, and a committee directed to draft it.

The maintenance of the prohibition of the importation of arms was then taken up.

The British Minister said that his Government thought the scheme suggested by the Diplomatic Corps difficult to carry out, and that furthermore it was contingent on legislation by the various Powers; and the Chinese Government could prohibit all importation of such articles, and the Maritime Customs be entrusted with the enforcement.

The Japanese Minister shared these views, and added that his Government was of opinion that permission should be granted China to import the arms and ammunition necessary to the interior policing of the country.

The Austrian and Italian Ministers were also in favor of a term of two years.

I stated to my colleagues the views contained in your telegram of the 29th instant. I greatly doubt whether any arrangement can be reached by the Powers on this question beyond asking China to enforce the prohibition against herself- not a

very

very satisfactory solution.

The Russian Minister thought there were grave inconveniences to entrusting the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition to China itself, and that the measures suggested in the scheme submitted to the Diplomatic Corps were not too rigorous.

I confirm, on the overleaf, my cablegram to you of this date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, July 26th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-sixth. Russian Government will not insist at the present moment on considering the eventual raising import tariff beyond five percent as reserve guarantee. In case revenues are not sufficient for payments on indemnity the Powers to examine and fix revenues needed to supply deficiency. Import dues shall not be excluded from examination. British Minister quite satisfied. This settles the whole of the question of financial measures.

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All other points satisfactorily settled. Results will be embodied in a final protocol signed by all parties, probably in a fortnight.

Rockhill.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 3 1901
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
3
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Copy all to Secretary of War for his information. Adee

Did so, Sept. 6. C

No.143.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 27th, 1901.

Ackd in Series Sept 5, 1901 C

See to Mon, June 8, 1901 C

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

For your further information in connection with that portion of my No.69 of April 16th last relating to a conference of the commanders of the various military contingents as to the measures necessary to be taken to carry out Articles VIII and IX of the Joint Note; I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of the minutes of a second conference held at Tientsin July 16th under the presidency of General Voyron, commanding the French Expeditionary Forces and Senior General.

The questions discussed by the conference were (1st) the jurisdiction of the military posts to be established along the railway line -Peking-Shanhaikwan- and the general command of the foreign expeditionary forces; (2nd) the destruction of fortifications which might impede free communication between Peking and the sea; (3rd) the entry of Chinese regulars into Peking, and (4th) the date of the evacuation of Peking.

I also enclose copy of the reply of the Diplomatic Corps to the Senior General giving its views on the opinions expressed by the various Generals in the conference of the 16th instant.

A communication, embodying the decisions taken will be

No.165.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.
Peking,China,July 27th,1901.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

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A communication,embodying the decisions taken will be be addressed to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries by the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-

1. Copy of Minutes of a Conference, J$\overset{u}{\text{i}}$ly 16th, 1901.
2. Copy Mr. de Cologan to General Voyron, July 26th, 1
1901.
3. Copy General von Lessel to General Voyron, July
19, 1901.

Conference of the [illegible] Chiefs

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[illegible] remaining

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[illegible]

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[illegible] Chief of the Staff of the French Expeditionary

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A letter of [illegible] dated the [illegible] of July

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[illegible].

[illegible] Voyron briefly [illegible]

the occupation of [illegible] by the Expeditionary [illegible]

It is to [illegible] particular

1st [illegible] of the [illegible]

and [illegible] along the line of communication

[illegible]

[illegible] necessary [illegible] security [illegible]

Enclosure No.1. to No.143.

(Translation.)

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE OF THE COMMANDERS-in-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES, HELD AT TIENTSIN THE 16TH OF JULY, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF DIVISION GENERAL VOYRON.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING

The Conference of the Commanders-in-Chief held on the 16th of April, under the Presidency of His Excellency Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, has considered the consequences of Articles VIII and IX of the Terms of Peace, and had, in particular, emmerated the fortifications to be demolished and the garrisons to be left in Pechihli by the different contingents. There remained to settle the measures for carrying these into effect and to fix a more precisely certain details.

Division General Voyron, Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Force, and Senior of the Commanders-in-Chief, had consequently called the meeting. All were present at the meeting which began at 10 a.m., with the exception of Major Robertson, of the United States Army. Brigade General Sucinnon, Chief of the Staff of the French Expeditionary Force acted as Secretary.

A letter of Major Robertson, dated the 14th of July, was read; in it he stated that the United States not having at present any military interest~~s~~ in the subjects under discussion, that consequently he would not be present at the Conference.

Division General Voyron briefly outlined the plan for the evacuation of Pechi~~h~~li by the Expeditionary Forces. It is to compose two periods:-

1st Departure of the bulk of the troops,

and Establishment along the lines of communication between Peking and the sea, in summer or in winter, of the garrisons necessary to insure security; maintenance at

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 165.

(Translation)

MINUTES OF A CONFERENCE OF THE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED FORCES, HELD AT TIENTSIN THE 10TH OF JULY, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF DIVISION GENERAL VOYRON.

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1st Departure of the bulk of the troops,

2nd Establishment along the lines of communication between Peking and the sea, in summer or in winter, of the garrisons necessary to insure security; maintenance of

Tientsin of a supplementary contingent of 4000 men until China has proved her determination to preserve order.

The Ministers accredited to the Chinese Government had already taken the opinion of the troops of their respective nationalities on the question under discussion; the commanders very nearly agree on the way of settling them, and there are only divergencies of view, on questions of detail, which it will be very easy to harmonize.

1. The first question submitted to discussion was that of the jurisdiction of posts established on the railroad-Peking-Shanhaikwan.

After having stated to the members of the Conference the views which each one of them had communicated to the Diplomatic Corps, General Voyron remarked that the duty of the Allied Contingents was defined by the very fact of their maintenance in the Province of Chihli; to ensure security of communications between Peking and the sea. The localities assigned to each nation had been settled upon; there was no discussion about the policing of the railway stations being reserved to the British troops/ the allied troops will have to look after the security of the line half way to the next station.

For the protection of the flanks of the line, it was indispensible that an understanding should exist between the contingents, and that each post should inform its neighbors of any event, and, if it should be indispensible, should give aid and assistance to its neighbors. In case of a movement appearing serious, the commanders-in-chief present in Tientsin, would have to meet to take a joint decision.

Concerning the direction, there are two systems:

1. The designation of a general Commander-in-Chief with authority ad hoc over all contingents;

2. the collective Commanders-in-Chief, who would decide jointly.

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1. The designation of a general Commander-in-Chief with authority ad hoc over all contingents;

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Lieut. General Lessel and General Gaselee were of opinion that there should be no Commander-inChief, and, furthermore, the settlement of this question depended exclusively on the Diplomatic Corps. The other Commanders-in-Chief accepted these views.

Until this point shall have been settled, the committee of the Commanders-in-Chief shall decide, when necessary, on the measures to be taken, and the operations to be carried out. It will meet upon the call of its Presidents whenever he shall deem it necessary, or, on the request of one of its members who shall state the reasons for his asking. The call shall be made in the form used in the meeting of this day.

As to the jurisdiction of the Commanders of posts, General Voyron stated that it only concerned crimes or misdemeanors committed by Chinese against the railway, the telegraphic communications, or on the persons and goods of soldiers of the allied troops. It belonged to the contingents to determine themselves their judicial action for the repression of these crimes or misdemeanors, by applying their respective military laws. It is well understood that the repressive action of the contingents being only of a purely military object, shall not be exercised against Chinese injuring other Chinese; these are exclusively under native jurisdiction.

Lieut General de Lessel proposed that jurisdiction shall be exercised over a strip of two miles to the right and to the left of the railroad, and under the conditions indicated above. Colonel Garioni observed that if evildoers should be discovered and pursued the troops cannot be stopped by the existence of this limit; it was agreed that offenders could be pursued wherever it might be necessary.

Colonel Garioni asked what would be the relation of military posts to the regular Chinese troops in the

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General Voyron remarked that the question of jurisdiction offered a peculiarity at Tientsin in view of the existence of the Council of the Provisional Government of the Chinese City, which was nothing more than emanation of the commanding officers of the Allied Forces. This body had made notable progress, and it would seem desirable that all the contingents should let it continue its functions for some time to come. The general opinion was that it was advisable to retain it to the second period of the occupation, that is to say until the total of the garrisons should reach only 6000 men. When that time came the Council of Commanders-in Chief could come to a decision as to doing away with it.

Lieut. General de Lessel thought that even after the suppression of the Council of the Provisional Government when the troops of each nationality would be exclusively within their respective concessions, it would be necessary to exercise some control over the Chinese authorities to safeguard the interests at Tientsin of the important body of troops. The Conference was of this opinion. The method of carrying it out will be examined at the proper time.

2. The second question concerned the destruction of Chinese fortifications which might prevent free communication between Peking and the sea,- a list of these was drawn up on the 6th of April.

Colonel Garioni, while accepting in principle the destruction of the forts at Taku and Shanhaikwan, thought it might be advisable to preserve these forts as a naval base and that it would be preferable to leave to the Council of Admirals the care of fixing the time when they should be destroyed.

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Lieut. General de Lessel thought, on the contrary, that these works, like the others, should be destroyed as soon as possible. General Voyron, General Gaselee, Maj. Gen. Yamane, Col. Glinsky were of the same opinion.

The proposition of Col. Garioni, not having been accepted by the majority of the Council, the Commander of the Italian troops proposed that the destruction of these works should take place as late as possible, i. e., at the time when the Allied forces shall evacuate Pechihli. This motion was also not accepted.

As to the ways and means of carrying out the work, General Voyron proposed that the destruction of the works should take place at the expense of the Chinese Government, who should supply and pay the laborers necessary. This proposal was accepted.

General Voyron proposed furthermore that the Council of the Provisional Government of the Chinese City should be entrusted with the direction and execution of all the work on its territory. This proposal was also adopted.

Lieut General Gaselee proposed that the supervision of all these works should be given to a commission of technical officers of various nationalities, so as to guard against accidents which might occur during the work.

Lieut. General de Lessel objected that there was no grounds for this apprehension as regards the work to be done by the Provisional Government, which had a competent staff, and that the intervention of a technical commission in these works would only be a source of difficulty.

It ~~is~~ was agreed that the duties of the technical commission sh~~all~~ould only extend to the works to be done outside of the area of the Provisional Board. Each of the Commanders of the Allied Forces shall designate an officer to serve on it, and shall communicate his name to General Voyron.

General Gaselee remarked that some of the works to be destroyed, such as the Chinese camps, had no military value; they consisted of cantonments surrounded by an ordinary wall. They might be preserved. This view was accepted.

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Major General Yamane asked that when a work was destroyed an officer of the nationality occupying it should be designated to come to an understanding with the Council of the Provisional Government and the Technical Commission on the location and arrangement of the barracks and buildings to be preserved.

It was furthermore agreed that the destruction of the forts was to be confined to the parapets, embankments, platforms and, in general, to those portions which had an offensive or defensive character, but not to the buildings, barracks, etc., which might be useful to the Allied Contingents.

General Voyron put before the Council the question of handing over to the British Military authorities Fort No. 1 at Shanhaikwan, otherwise called the International Fort. As long as this work, the only one which has a sea front, was armed, there could be no question of leaving it to a single Power, but, when the parapets shall have been demolished and when it shall be no longer armed, General Voyron had, personally, no objection to this fort being assigned to the British troops solely.

Colonel Glinsky was of the same opinion, subject to the same reservation.

General Gaselee stated that it was well understood that Fort No. 3 should be razed and that only the barracks and storehouses should be preserved.

Fort No. 1 being reserved to the British troops, it was agreed on the request of General Yamane, that the Japanese troops alone should occupy Fort No. 4.

3. The third question discussed concerned the permission to be given the Chinese regulars to enter Peking.

General Voyron stated that until recently under an understanding between him and General de Lessel, regulars had not been authorized to cross to the left bank of the Ta-tsin Ho. During the last few days, at the request of the

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General Voyron thought that the regulars might be authorized to enter Peking on condition that the commanders of the allied forces shall be previously made aware of their numbers; of the names of the chiefs commanding them; of the quarters where they are to be camped and of their distribution in these quarters. Lieut. Gen. de Lessel ~~is~~ was of the opinion that with the guarantees asked for by General Voyron, authorization might be granted.

Lieut. General Gaselee ~~is~~ was of opinion that the regulars should not be allowed to come. General Garioni ~~is~~ was of the same opinion.

General Voyron observed that when the allied troops shall have evacuated Peking, the regulars will immediately enter it; that the Chinese will not fail to say that their presence has put to flight the European troops. If on the contrary, during a certain period, the Allied forces remained in Peking jointly with the Chinese troops, the people ~~will~~ would see that the former evacuate the capital of their own free will and at their convenience.

These views are unanimously accepted and it is decided that, until new orders, 3000 regulars may be authorized to enter Peking.

4. The fourth question considered ~~is~~ was that of the evacuation of Peking.

Major General Yamane asked that a day be fixed for that purpose. He proposed as the date the 14th of August, the anniversary of the taking of the capital by the Allied Forces.

Lieut General Gaselee proposed the 15th of August, which was agreed to. It ~~is~~ was agreed that each contingent shall leave the capital, leaving only behind the troops necessary for guards at the Legations, according to the requirements of its

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General Voyron said that the French troops would be able to leave about the 10th of August; Lieut General Gaselee stated that the British troops would leave about the 18th of August.

No objections were raised.

The meeting closed at 11:45

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No objections were raised.

The meeting closed at 11:45

Enclosure No.2. to No.143.

Translation.

Mr.de Cologan to General Voyron.

****

Peking, July 26th, 1901.

General :-

The Minister of France has communicated to the Representatives of the Powers the minutes of the Conference of the Commanders in Chief of the Allied Forces, held at Tientsin the 16th of July under your Presidency.

I am directed to inform you, as President of said Conference, of the views of the Representatives of the Powers, on the different questions on which the Commanders in Chief of the Allied Forces have expressed their opinion.

As to the first question, that of the jurisdiction of the posts along the railroad line - Peking Shanhaikwan - the Representatives of the Powers find no objection to the solution adopted by the Conference of the Commanders in Chief, and mentioned in the minutes under No.1.

The Representatives of the Powers admits furthermore the observations contained in the letter addressed to you under date of the 19th of July by General von Lessel, on the protection of railway stations.

As regards the question of pursuing malefactors detected in the act of an attempt against the railroad or the telegraph line, or against the persons or goods of soldiers of the Allied Forces, the Representatives of the Powers hold the same opinion as Colonel Garioni, but wish that, in the exception of the case of flagrante delicto, the search, pursuit and arrest for the purpose of handing over the guilty to the military authorities, shall be shall be performed, when outside of the limit of two miles, by the Chinese authorities.

Enclosure No.2. to No.143.

Translation.

Mr.de Cologan to General Voyron.

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As to the question of the maintenance and the eventual suppression of the Provisional Government of Tientsin, the Foreign Representatives have expressed the opinion that this ~~is a question~~ question having been submitted to their respective Governments, it is propered that it should be reserved.

An agreement having been reached by the Commanders in Chief of the Allied Forces on the conditions under which should take place the destruction of the Chinese forts which can prevent free communication between Peking and the sea - a list of which was drawn up in the meeting of the 6th of April, the Foreign Representatives give their assent to the conclusions reached by the Conference and have directed me to notify the Chinese Government of the duties devolving upon it in the premises.

As regards the entry of Chinese regulars into Peking, the Foreign Representatives propose ~~that this question~~ to examine this question conjointly with ~~the Chinese mil~~ their militarynauthorities and the Chinese Plenipotententiaries.

As to the date of the evacuation of the Peking, the Foreign Representatives accept the proposals made to them by the Commanders in Chief of the Allied Forces.

Please accept, General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

To

His Excellency

General Voyron,

Commander in Chief of the French Expeditionary Forces in China.

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Please accept, General, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

To

His Excellency

General Voyron,

Commander in Chief of the French Expeditionary Forces in China.

Enclosure No.3. to No.143.

Translation.

General von Lessel to General Voyron.

****

Tientsin, July 19th, 1901.

General :-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, No.1182, in which you are so kind as to transmit to me the minutes of the Conference of the 16th instant.

I have only to make the two following observations:-

1o. On page 2 it is said: "there is no discussion on the fact of the policing of the railway stations being reserved to the British troops etc.,".

While admitting that the policing of the stations should be performed by those who have the working of the line, it seems to me useful to establish the fact that the responsibility devolving on the various commanders of posts for the security of the line extends also to the security of the stations themselves, and that, consequently, these commanders, without interfering in the police business proper, should be independent as regards the measures they may take to guarantee the security of the stationsand buildings pertaining thereto against attacks from whomever it may be.

2o. On page 7 it is stated:-"General Gaselee stated that it was well understood that Fort No.3 should be razed etc." .

It would seem that an error has occurred here; instead of Fort No.3, it should be Fort No.1.

The rest of the minutes are, in my opinion, correct and complete .

Plese accept, General, etc.

(Signed) von Lessel

Lieut.General.

Enclosure No.3. to No.143.

Translation.

General von Lessel to General Voyron.

****

Tientsin, July 19th, 1901.

General :-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, No.1182, in which you are so kind as to transmit to me the minutes of the Conference of the 16th instant.

I have only to make the two following observations:-

1o. On page 2 it is said: "there is no discussion on the fact of the policing of the railway stations being reserved to the British troops etc.,".

While admitting that the policing of the stations should be performed by those who have the working of the line, it seems to me useful to establish the fact that the responsibility devolving on the various commanders of posts for the security of the line extends also to the security of the stations themselves; and that, consequently, these commanders without interfering in the police business proper, should be independent as regards the measures they may take to guarantee the security of the stationsand buildings pertaining thereto against attacks from whomever it may be.

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It would seem that an error has occurred here; instead of Fort No.3, it should be Fort No.1.

The rest of the minutes are, in my opinion, correct and complete.

Please accept, General, etc.

(Signed) von Lessel

Lieut.General.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 3 1901
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
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1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

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INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 27th, 1901.

Ackd in Series, Sept 5, 1901. C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

1 copy with [illegible] back-
1 " " " [illegible]

Bureau of Rolls & Library
JAN 3 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith for the files of the Department copies, in duplicate, of the printed protocols of the 4th, 10th, and 15th meetings of the Foreign Representatives engaged in peace negotiations at this capital.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-
Copies, in duplicate, of 3 protocols.

QUATRIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

Du 5 Novembre 1900.

(Suite)

N.-B. — Par suite d'une erreur cette partie a été omise à la fin du procès-verbal.

M. de Cologan rappelle à ses Collègues qu'il leur a communiqué une lettre de M. de Giers relative aux mesures à prendre pour éviter des difficultés à l'avenir à l'occasion des agrandissements de terrain des Légations. Celles-ci ont occupé une partie des emplacements de leur voisinage appartenant à l'Etat ou à des particuliers, afin d'y installer leurs escortes. Cette extension des Légations, nécessitée par les besoins de défense commune, pourrait rencontrer des difficultés si les terrains occupés par elles étaient achetés en sous-main aux Chinois par des spéculateurs étrangers, dans un but que personne ne saurait approuver. Pour prévenir ces transactions irrégulières et éviter toute source de difficultés futures, M. de Giers croit qu'il serait utile de décider en commun d'avertir les ressortissants des Légations, qu'aucun achat de terrains aux Chinois, depuis le commencement du siège, dans le quartier dont il s'agit, ne saurait être valable sans l'assentiment des Ministres Etrangers, et qu'une Commission de délégués de chaque Légation sera réunie pour fixer les limites du quartier Diplomatique.

Cette proposition mise aux voix par le Doyen est adoptée à l'unanimité.

DIXIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 24 Novembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 10 heures du matin, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, de Russie, M. Hioki représente M. le Ministre du Japon empêché.

Lecture est donnée du procès-verbal de la séance du 19 novembre. Il est décidé que ce procès-verbal sera communiqué à chaque Ministre pour les corrections qu'il y aurait lieu d'y apporter.

Au début de la séance, **M. Hioki**, au nom de M. le Baron de Nissi demande une explication sur le sens que le Corps Diplomatique attache au terme « demandes irrévocables » s'applicant aux conditions posées dans la Note à remettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Doit-il être interprété dans le sens d'un minimum irréductible, exigeant de la Chine une réponse catégorique sur chaque et sur tous les points ou encore excluant absolument toute explication ou demande de réduction? Ou bien signifie-t-il que tandis que les demandes sont irrévocables les termes peuvent être sujets à des négociations, si des observations fondées sont présentées ?

Après une courte discussion le Corps Diplomatique décide que la question qui lui est soumise ayant été déjà traitée au cours des dernières séances, notamment de celles des 28 octobre et 5 novembre, il ne peut que se référer à ce qui a été déjà dit à ce sujet.

Sir Ernest Satow demande alors à entretenir ser Collègues de la proposition émanant de M. le Marquis Salvago et devant former, si elle était adoptée, le second paragraphe du cinquième article de la Note. Le formule qui a été présentée n'a pu réunir qu'une majorité ; **Sir Ernest Satow** propose maintenant une nouvelle rédaction qui aurait peut-être des chances de rallier l'unanimité. Il s'agirait de supprimer les mots « que les Puissances lui indiqueront » qui paraissent trop pressants et trop impératifs, en fermant la porte à toute discussion de la part de la Chine. **Sir Ernest Satow** pense que les Ministres ont voulu par là écarter toute mesure que les Puissances jugeraient insuffisantes ou inacceptables, autrement dit que la Chine les consulte au préalable. Si telle est bien leur intention et si M. le Marquis Salvago y consent on pourrait remplacer la première rédaction de cette proposition par une autre ainsi conçue : « La Chine « prendra des mesures financières acceptables pour les Puissances, afin de garantir le payement des dites « indemnités et le service des emprunts. »

M. le Marquis Salvago ne peut prendre l'initiative de modifier son premier texte l'ayant déjà soumis à son Gouvernement en insistant pour son adoption, mais si la majorité du Corps Diplomatique approuvait la nouvelle formule de Sir Ernest Satow, il pourrait recommander à son Gouvernement de l'accepter afin de rallier l'unanimité.

M. de Giers consent en son nom personnel á recommander cette nouvelle formule à son Gouvernement.

M. Pichon en son nom et **M. Hioki** au nom de M. le Baron Nissi, font une réponse semblable.

M. de Humm a déjà reçu pour instructions d'appuyer la première formule, mais il soumettra égalemont la seconde à son Gouvernement avec avis favorable.

M. Joostens déclare que son Gouvernement a accepté le principe de la proposition. En ce qui concerne la formule, il se rallie à la formule de Sir Ernest Satow.

M. le Baron Czikann avait recommandé à son Gouvernement la première rédaction mais accepte volontier de recommander la seconde.

M. Conger a pour instructions d'appuyer la proposition de M. le Marquis Salvago, mais, en même temps de recher les moyens d'arriver à une entente unanime sur ce point. Il appuiera donc la nouvelle formule de Sir Ernest Satow si elle atteint ce but.

Le Corps Diplomatique à l'unanimité décide en conséquence d'adopter cette formule.

Sir Ernest Satow fait ensuite savoir qu'il a reçu du Commissaire de police anglais un rapport sur les faits exposés dans la dépêche des Plénipotentiaires Chinois en date du 11 novembre. Il demande ce qu'il doit en faire et s'il convient d'écrire aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois ?

A l'instigation de **M. de Humm** te Corps Diplomatique est d'avis qu'il n'y a pas lieu d'adresser de nouvelles communications à ce sujet aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Le Doyen leur a déjà fait connaître que leur dépêche avait éte transmise au Ministres Etrangers; il parait inutile pour l'instant de faire d'avantage.

Sir Ernest Satow communique à ses Collègues un télégramme du 22 novembre qu'il vient de recevoir du Consul anglais de Tientsin et qui est ainsi conçu : « Une proclamation imprimée portant la date du « 1er novembre distribuée par les autorités de Outing fou et pressant la population d'employer la force contre les troupes étrangères m'a été montrée ce matin. j'ai prié Tratman par le télégraphe, de la signaler aussitôt à l'attention du Gouverneur Yuan. »

Sir Ernest Satow faisant remarquer que le texte de la Note à remettre aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois a été acceptée par tous les membres du Corps Diplomatique, demande à ses Collègues s'ils ne considèrent pas que le moment est venu de demander aux Gouvernements l'autorisation de la présenter.

M. Pichon déclare qu'il a déjà sollicité des instructions dans ce sens.

M. de Mumm est autorisé dès à présent à signer la Note, mais doit attendre de nouvelles instructions au sujet de la modification apportée au texte de la proposition de **M. le Marquis Salvago.**

M. de Giers vient de recevoir un télégramme par lequel son Gouvernement lui fait savoir qu'avant de donner une réponse décisive, il a besoin de connaître l'opinion des autres cabinets. Il saitt qu'il y a eu déjà quelques observations présentées et au sujet desquelles les Puissances se concertent.

Finalement sur la proposition de **M. de Giers** le Corps Diplomatique décide que les Représentant préviendront leur Doyen dès qu'ils seront autorisés à signer et que celui-ci les convoquera lorsque toutes les réponses lui seront parvenues.

Le Doyen rappelle à ses Collègues qu'au cours de la dernière séance ou avait décidé d'arrêter les termes d'une protestation à adresser aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois contre le decret impérial du 20 septembre dernier, conférant des honneurs et dignités aux fils et petit-fils de Li-ping heng. Un projet de lettre élaboré par Sir Ernest Satow a été communiqué aux différents Ministres et a motivé une observation de M. de Giers au sujet d'une phrase ainsi conçue : « . . . . . is to be construed as a deliberate insult to the Foreign Representatives.» Sir Ernest Satow tenant compte de ce désir a proposé de remplacer cette phrase par la suivante:
« Migt mislead public opinion by inducing the chinese people to believe that while ostensibly negociating
« with the Powers for a renewal of the former friendly relations, the advisers of His Majesty continue to
« cherish the Same hostile sentiments wich have made the late Li Ping heng so notorious.

Le Corps Diplomatique accepte la rédaction ainsi modifiée, et décide que les Ministres enverront cette lette écrite dans leur langue respective et accompagnée d'une traduction chinoise, dont le texte sera arrêté par leurs interprètes. Cette communication sera remise aux Plénipotentiaires Chinois mardi matin.

Le Corps Diplomatique aborde ensuite la question de la délimitation du quartier Diplomatique.

Sir Ernest Satow rappelant qu'on a proposé la réunion d'une Commission militaire chargée d'étudier les mesures à prendre en vue de la défense de ce quartier, **M. Pichon** declare qu'à son avis, on ne peut fixer les limites du quartier sans avoir pris l'avis de cette Commission, car il est nécessaire de connaître les besoins de la défense. Mais **M. de Mumm** fait observer que cette considération et celle de l'agrandissement des légations se tiennent etroitement. Il faut donc les examiner en même temps et les Ministres sont seuls en état de le faire en s'adjoignant chacun un officier de leur armée en qualité de conseillers. Comme il faut un point de départ, il propose que le Corps Diplomatique formule dès maintenant son avis, sous réserve des modifications qui pourraient être présentées ultérieurement sur le conseil des officiers.

M. de Giers fait savoir que les instructions au représentant de sa Légation à la réunion des secrétaires et interprètes chargée d'étudier la question portaient sur 3 points.

1° Le district à créer doit être un quartier des Légations satisfaisant aux conditions exigées pour la défense de celles-ci, mais non un *settlement*, comme il en existe dans certaines villes de Chine ; 2° Il faut avoir égard à la situation des chinois en évitant toute mesure qui ne serait indispensable. 3° Il est nécessaire d'user de ménagements pour tenir compte de certaines considérations politiques. Aussi voit-il beaucoup de difficultés à occuper les deux portes de Tien Men et de Hata Men comme l'a proposé la majorité de la réunion.

M. de Mumm explique que la divergence d'opinions qui s'est produite au sein de la réunion dont il s'agit tient aux différences dans la situation des Légations. D'un côté se trouvent les Légations d'Angleterre de Russie et des Etats-Unis qui ne confinant qu'à des immeubles chinois ont pu s'agrandir facifement, de l'autre il y a des légations, comme la sienne. entourées de terrains dont les propriétaires sont étrangers et par cela même, contraintes de prendre au delà les emplacements dont elles ont besoin.

M. de Giers répond qu'il serait disposé à accepter les limites qui ont été proposées à l'exception de la porte de Tien Men. Il considère qu'on ne peut demander aux chinois de céder la principale porte de la Capitale.

M. le Baron Czikann fait remarquer qu'il est nécessaire de réserver dans ce quartier Diplomatique les emplacements nécessaires aux commerçants, aux banques, aux hôtels et aussi à la douane, car bien que celle-ci soit une administration chinoise son personnel est étranger.

M. le Marquis Salvago est d'avis qu'on pourrait peut-être offrir à la Douane sur la limite du quartier un terrain d'une superficie égale à ceux qu'elle possède parmi les Légations, afin de permettre à celles-ci de s'étendre suivant leurs besoins et d'être réunies en un bloc compact,

M. de Mumm pense que les raisons invoquées par les Légations pour s'étendre ne s'appliquent pas à la Douane et qu'en conséquence on ne devrait pas admettre que celle-ci put occuper les terrains chinois dans son voisinage ; les terrains seraient réservés aux Légations. En ce qui concerne les emplacements que cette administration chinoise occupait avant le siège il faudrait savoir à qui ils appartiennent : à Sir Robert Hart ou à ses employés, ou bien au Gouvernement Chinois. La conduite à tenir dépendra de la réponse.

Après une assez longue discussion le Corps Diplomatique arrive aux conclusions suivantes :

1° Les limites du quartier Diplomatique sont provisoirement fixées : au sud à la Muraille ; à l'est, à l'avenue de Hata men (Kettler Strasse); au nord, à l'avenue Tchang Ngan thiai, qui passe devant les Légations d'Autiche, d'Italie et d'Angleterre ; à l'ouest, à la rue qui longe la cour du Palais, prolongée d'une part, en ligne droite jusqu'à la Muraille, d'autre part jusqu'à l'avenue par une ligne à déterminer ultérieurement. La porte de Tien men est laissée en dehors de ces limites.

2° En principe, on décide qu'on offrira à la Douane dans la partie orientale du quartier un terrain équivalant en superficie à ceux qu'elle possède dans l'intérieur du quartier ; mais au préalable on éclaircira le point de savoir si ceux-ci sont la propriété du Gouvernement Chinois ou des fonctionnaires de la Douane.

3° On ne reconnait pas à la Douane le droit d'occuper les terrains chinois situés dans le voisinage de ceux qu'elle possédait avant le siège.

4° Les Ministres désigneront chacun un officier pour les représenter au sein d'une Commission militaire qui se réunira le plus tôt possible pour étudier les mesures à prendre pour la mise en état de la défense du quartier.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. d'Anthouard.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. de Cologan.

QUINZIÈME SEANCE DU CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE

du 22 Décembre 1900.

La séance est ouverte à 3 heures et demie, à la Légation d'Espagne, sous la présidence de M. de Cologan, doyen.

Sont présents :

MM. les Ministres d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, d'Autriche-Hongrie, de Belgique, d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, du Japon, de Russie.

Le Doyen annonce à ses Collègues que M. Conger a signé la Note. Le Doyen aurait pu en conséquence convoquer le Corps Diplomatique avec le Prince K'ing et Li-hong tchang pour la remise de la Note, mais il n'a pas voulu le faire avant de consulter ses Collègues sur certains points.

A ce moment **M. Conger** demande à prononcer quelques mots.

Le 7 courant, j'ai fait savoir à mes Collègues que mon Gouvernement avait consenti au maintien du mot « irrévocables » dans la Note contenant nos demandes. Ce renseignement était la conséquence d'une erreur de transmission dans le télégramme. Au contraire, mon Gouvernement est opposé à l'emploi de ce mot comme étant apparemment l'équivalent d'un ultimatum et est encore d'opinion que son usage est imprudent. Mais afin de ne pas retarder indéfiniment ou faire échouer les négociations, mon Gouvernement m'a donné pour instructions de signer la Note contenant le mot « irrévocables ».

M. de Mumm propose au Corps Diplomatique de remercier le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis de l'esprit de conciliation dont il est animé et M. Conger pour l'heureux résultat qui scelle l'accord définitif des Puissances.

Adopté.

Sur la proposition de son Doyen le Corps Diplomatique fixe ensuite au lundi 24 décembre à 10 heures du matin, la séance ou aura lieu la remise de la Note au Prince Ching et à Li-hong tchang. Il est ensuite donné lecture du rapport de la Commission chargée par le Corps Diplomatique d'élaborer un règlement à suivre dans les séances avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois.

RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION CHARGÉE PAR LE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE D'ÉLABORER UN RÈGLEMENT A SUIVRE DANS LES SEANCES AVEC LES PLÉNIPOTENTIAIRES CHINOIS.

La Commission a l'honneur de présenter au Corps Diplomatique un projet de règlement ci-joint élaboré spécialement pour les séances des négociations préliminaires avec Son Altesse le Prince K'ing et Son Excellence Li-hong tchang.

I. — Dans la première réunion du Corps Diplomatique avec le Prince K'ing et Li-hong tchang, qui aura lieu dans le but de remettre à ces derniers la Note Collective des Puissances, ce sera le Doyen du Corps Diplomatique qui la leur remettra et qui prononcera à cette occasion un discours rédigé d'avance et approuvé par les Représentants des Puissances.

II. — Si, après avoir reçu la Note et lorsque la question des pleins pouvoirs sera réglée, les Plénipotentiaires Chinois veulent avoir une entrevue avec les Représentants Etrangers pour demander des explications sur le contenu de la Note, ils seront invités à formuler préalablement par écrit les points au sujet desquels ils voudraient avoir des éclaircissements pour que le Corps Diplomatique puisse les discuter d'avance.

S'il arrivait pourtant que de nouvelles questions par rapport au contenu de la Note surgissent de la part des Plénipotentiaires Chinois pendant les séances, le Corps Diplomatique se retirera dans une pièce voisine pour la réponse à faire.

III. — La réponse des Plénipotentiaires Chinois à la Note Collective du Corps Diplomatique pourra être remise également en séance.

IV. — M. le Baron d'Anthouard sera prié de vouloir bien se charger des fonctions de secrétaire pendant les séances du Corps Diplomatique avec les Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Messieurs Rroupensky, Tower et von Bohlen seront priés de lui prêter leur assistance.

V. — Messieurs les interprètes des Légations seront invités à nommer une Commission de quatre interprètes qui sera chargée de la traduction de la correspondance échangée entre le Corps Diplomatique et les Plénipotentiaires Chinois. Chaque Ministre aura le droit de se faire accompagner aux séances par un des interprètes de sa Légation.

La Commission prie le Corps Diplomatique de se prononcer sur la question du local où les réunions doivent avoir lieu.

Signé : GIERS.
A. MUMM.
ERNEST SATOW,

Pékin le 12 Décembre 1900.

Le Corps Diplomatique adopte ce projet de règlement.

Sur la poposition de **M. le Baron Czikann** des remerciements sont votés à la Commission.

Sur une remarque de **M. Pichon** le Corps Diplomatique prie son Doyen 1° de communiquer au Prince K'ing le texte des paroles qu'il prononcera en remettant la Note et de demander à celui-ci communication de la réponse qu'il croirait devoir faire ; 2° de faire savoir au Prince K'ing et à Li-hong tchang que cette première séance sera exclusivement limitée a la remise de la Note et au dénôt des pleins pouvoirs.

La séance est levée à 6 heures.

Le Secrétaire,
Signé : A. D'ANTHOUARD.

Le Doyen,
Signé : B.-J. DE COLOGAN.

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No.144

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 4 1901
BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
3
1901
2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
Sept
3
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 27th, 1901.

✓ Ackd in Series, Sept. 5, 1901. C.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

In further reference to my Despatch No. 142, of yesterday's date, in which I stated that a note had been ordered drafted by the Diplomatic Corps to be sent to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries accepting the indemnity, I have to transmit to you herewith a translation of the French text of the note as finally agreed upon in a meeting held by the Diplomatic Corps to-day.

The provision in the note by which the Chinese Government is granted three years to pay off the first half yearly amount of interest due on the indemnity was inserted at the request of Sir Robert Hart.

The Representatives of the Powers discussed also the question of the date on which the new tariff should go into effect. All were in favor of its being applied immediately after the signing of the final protocol, excepting only goods

in transit

in transit to China, with the exception of the Japanese Minister and myself. We thought that two or three months notice should be given.

At the conclusion of the meeting I sent you the cablegram which I confirm on the overleaf.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:

Translation of French text, as above.

Copy of telegram sent in cipher.

Peking, China, July 27th, 1901.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twenty-seventh. A majority of Diplomatic Corps favors application new tariff immediately after signing the protocol, only exempting goods in transit. I have raised an objection in view of the abolition of free list, suggesting a delay of three months. Send instructions.

Rockhill.

Enclosure No.1 ,Despatch No.144.

Translation .

Mr de Colegan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

****

Peking,July 27th,1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

You were pleased to inform me in your letter of the month of May,that an Imperial Edict had approved of the sum of 450 millions of Haikwan Taels,with interest at four per cent,to be paid to the Powers,and had ordered you to take the necessary steps to carry out the Imperial decision.

The Representatives of the Powers,to whom I hastened to communicate your letter, directs me to inform you that they take note of this decision,and that the sum of 450 millions of Haikwan taels,payable in gold at the rate of exchange of April 1st,1901,with interest at 4%, represents the final total of the indemnities asked by the Powers.

They have directed me,furthermore,to transmit to you a scheme of amortization which exactly complies with the wishes of Y.H.and Y.E. as to the paying off of the capital and interest.

The service of amortization properly so called,will commence,as is shown in the annexed table,on the 1st of January 1902,and will extend over the period comprised between the years 1902 and 1940 inclusive.

China will consequently only have to pay on the 1st of January 1902 interest on the sum of 450 millions of Haikwan taels for the period of six months extending from the 1st of July,1901,to the 1st of January 1902. Nevertheless,so as to give to China facilities ~~facilities~~ for paying off these arrears,the Powers are willing that the amount should be divided over a period of three years,from

Enclosure No.1, Despatch No.144.

Translation.

Mr de Cologan to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, July 27th, 1901.

Highness,

Excellency:-

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They have directed me, furthermore, to transmit to you a scheme of amortization which exactly complies with the wishes of Y.H. and Y.E. as to the paying off of the capital and interest. -

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China will consequently only have to pay on the 1st of January 1902 interest on the sum of 450 millions of Haikwan taels for the period of six months extending from the 1st of July, 1901, to the 1st of January 1902. Nevertheless, so as to give to China facilities ~~xxxxxxxx~~ for paying off these arrears, the Powers are willing that the amount should be divided over a period of three years, from

1902 to 1906, on condition that compound interest shall be allowed them.

Finally, the Representatives of the Powers have also requested me to inform you of the revenues which they have decided to assign as guarantees of the bonds:-

1o. The balance of the Maritime Customs augmented by the receipts accruing from the raising to 5% effective of the present tariff on importations by sea, inclusive of the articles which until now have entered free of duty, but with certain exceptions which will be indicated later.

2o. The revenues of the native customs administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3o. The net revenue of the [Salt Tax] Gabelle, with the exception of the fraction previously assigned to other foreign loans.

The raising of the present tariff on importations to 5% effective is consented to on the following conditions:-

(a) Conversion of all dues on imports now at present collected ad valorem into specific dues. An International Commission shall be appointed for that purpose and, pending the result of its labors, duties shall continue to be collected ad valorem.

(b) Improvement of the course of the Peiho and the Whangpoo, with the financial participation of the Chinese Government.

The further details concerning the mode of payment will be communicated to you later.

As to the question of the evacuation of Peking, we will shortly be in a position to inform you of its date.

I avail myself, etc., etc.

(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

1902 to 1905,on condition that compound interest shall be allowed them.

Finally,the Representatives of the Powers have also requested me to inform you of the revenues which they have decided to assign as guarantees of the bonds:-

1o. The balance of the Maritime Customs augmented by the receipts accruing from the raising to 5% effective of the present tariff on importations by sea,inclusive of the articles which until now have entered free of duty, but with certain exceptions which will be indicated later.

2o. The revenues of the native customs administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3o. The net revenue of the Gabelle,with the exception of the fraction previously assigned to other foreign loans.

The raising of the present tariff on importations to 5% effective is consented to on the following conditions:-

(a) Conversion of all dues on imports now at present collected ad valorem into specific dues. An International Commission shall be appointed for that purpose and, pending the result of its labors,duties shall continue to be collected ad valorem.

(b) Improvement of the course of the Peiho and the Whangpoo,with the financial participation of the Chinese Government.

The further details concerning the mode of payment will be communicated to you later.

As to the question of the evacuation of Peking, we will shortly be in a position to inform you of its date.

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(Signed) B.J.de Cologan.

282

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,

JUL 27 1901

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

July 27, 1901.

Received 11.30 A. M.

file

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-seventh.

A majority of Diplomatic Corps favors application new tariff immediately after signing the protocol, only exempting goods in transit. I have raised an objection, especially in view of the abolition of free list, suggesting a delay of three months. Send instructions.

ROCKHILL

iphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

July 27, 11.50 A.M., *189* , *M.*

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

July 28, 1901.

Received 11.03 A. M.

Confirm

file

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-eighth.

Interest on indemnity will be payable semi-annually, beginning July first this year. Three years will be given China to pay first instalment. Regular payments and sinking fund will begin next January, payments to be made to financial committee at Shanghai — my despatch No. 95.

ROCKHILL

ciphered by J.R.B., Chief Clerk's Office

July 28, 12.45 P.M., *189* , *M.*

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To Secy of Navy. This Dept is disposed to think that the friendly visit of one of our vessels to Niuchwang, and a report by its commander of the observable nature and purposes of the Russian occupation would be expedient.
Confidential.

Ack by subject only

AAA

DEPT OF STATE
SEP
10
1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

No. 680.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECD
SEP
9
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 29th, 1901.

Ansd Sept. ~~23~~ 25, 1901. C.

Ackd serially and To Navy Dept. Sept. 12 C.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 11 1901
BUREAU.

Subject: United States naval vessels do not visit North China ports.

See 379 Sept 11 to Mr Conger.

No. 680.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 29th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose copy of a despatch from the United States Consul at Newchwang requesting that a U. S. war vessel call at his port occasionally, and my letter to the Admiral on the subject. Without any desire to criticize, I think there is a tendency on the part of naval commanders to visit the larger and more attractive harbors in this part of the world and neglect the smaller ports such as Newchwang, Tientsin and Chefoo where we have very large and rapidly developing trade interests. It may be that these ports are not so accessible and dangers to navigation are much greater, still, as we have no merchant marine out here our war vessels should be seen more frequently.

I think Mr. Miller is in error in stating that no U. S. naval vessel has visited Newchwang since last August. The NEW ORLEANS, Captain Sperry, called there in May last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers, July 19, 1901.

2. Mr. Squiers to Admiral Remey, July 29, 1901.

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 680.

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

****

No. 9 CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Newchwang, China, July 19th, 1901.

Hon. H. G. Squiers,
Charge d' Affaires,
U. S. Legation, Pekin.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise that a request be made to the Admiral to have an American War Vessel enter this harbor occasionally. I would further suggest that the attention of the Admiral be called to the importance of American trade here and the necessity of a proper recognition of this by sending a War vessel here often during the present unsettled condition of aaffairs.

Within the last two weeks we have had both a Russian and a British Admiral here; each spending several days, while there has not been an American War ship in this harbor since Aug. 12th 1900 (?)

In-as-much-as one-third of the imports here are American goods and the annual amount is several Million dollars, we are apparently paying no respect to our interests in Manchuria.

This apathy on our part is becoming the subject of serious comment on the part of other powers represented here.

I would further suggest that the Admiral confer with the Admirals of Japan and Great Britain, the other powers having trade interests here next to ours, and endeavor to make an unwritten arrangement whereby some war ship of one or the other of these powers be kept constantly here, a plan of relieving each other could be, no doubt, conveniently made.

A Russian Gun boat is at anchor constantly in front of the city, and to all appearances this port and all of Manchuria

Enclosure No. 2 With Despatch No. 680

Mr. Miller to Mr. Squiers

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A Russian Gun boat is at anchor constantly in front of the city, and to all appearances this port and all of Manchuria has been practically given over to Russia.

I cannot believe such is the intention of our Government and I therefore suggest this plan of arrangement, whereby it would be quietly made known to the public, that none of our rights in Manchuria had been surrendered.

If we earnestly intend to maintain an "Open Door" in China we should be guarding more carefully the present situation here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Henry B. Miller

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

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Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Henry B. Miller

U. S. Consul, Newchwang, China.

No. 681.

DEP'T OF STATE
SEP
10
1901
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

To Secy of War, inviting views.

Ack. & communicated.

Did so AAA
Sept. 12
C.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
SEP
9
1901
DEPT. OF STATE

July 30th, 1901.

Copy to Germany,
Sept. 27
C.

DIPLOMATIC,
SEP 11 1901
BUREAU.

Mr. Squiers to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Unfriendly relations between United States and German military.

(Despatch No. 697, July 24th, 1901)

No. 681.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

July 30th, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir :

I have the honor to inform you that the relations existing between the United States Guard and German soldiers belonging either to their Legation guard or their contingent have not been as friendly as would seem desirable.

Many complaints have been made by our officers or soldiers, some of them serious, against not only treatment when on duty, but also when off duty and passing through or visiting the German district. German soldiers have failed to salute our officers, and the soldiers have tried to drive our men out of their district by calling them foul names, arresting or by attacking them. The Stein shooting case (Despatch No. 697, of July 24th, 1901), made matters worse. On the 4th of July, a still more serious case occurred in the American Legation quarter itself.

Mr. Bainbridge, Second Secretary, had been celebrating

our

our national holiday, by firing off some firecrackers on the Tartar City wall, in rear of the Legation. The firing was heard by the German Colonel commanding a regiment quartered nearby, but in the Chinese City. He ordered a patrol to inquire as to cause, which they did, but in their zeal they passed into the Legation quarter and there finding Mr. Bainbridge's servant, arrested and beat him most shamefully, even after Mr. Bainbridge appeared and explained who he was. The case seemed to me to be such a flagrant one that I presented it to the German Minister, requesting due reparation. The correspondence in this case is enclosed herewith. A day or so after I received a complaint from the Commanding Officer of our Guard representing that two German Officers had drawn their swords upon a United States Sentinel, when challenged by him in the proper discharge of his duty, and at about the same time a German soldier visited the Legation stables in broad daylight and attempted to lead away a pony. I saw that if something was not done to check the trouble there would certainly be serious consequences. I called upon the German Minister and had a very frank discussion with him, in which I

told

told him that his treatment of the Bainbridge case was unsatisfactory; that his officers evidently supported the men in their attitude towards our soldiers, and that serious trouble could be expected unless such breaches of discipline were promptly checked. As a result General von Trotha, Commanding German forces in Peking, has called upon me officially and expressed his extreme regrets, particularly as to the Bainbridge case, and gave full and satisfactory explanations in each of the other cases. I feel sure that our relations with the Germans will go on much smoother in future.

When the evacuation takes place, leaving only Legation guards, uniform regulations will be drawn up and agreed upon for the government of all the military guards, which it is hoped will reduce similar occurrences to a minimum..

It is to be feared, however, that when drunken soldiers of different nationalities meet at the grog shops, houses of prostitution and gambling places outside the Legation quarter , there will be more or less trouble.

It has been suggested that as soon as local government by the Chinese is re-established in Peking that the Legation

guards

guards be reduced to a few men, and that those thus relieved be added to the force guarding the railway between here and Tientsin. In my opinion such an arrangement would give us as much security, and would, of course, be far more satisfactory to the Chinese. To them the presence of two thousand foreign soldiers in the City must be a very difficult problem; cooped up as they will be in their narrow Legation quarters, numbers of whom will be let loose from time to time to indulge in all kinds of dissipation, and as they are not subject to arrest or any sort of restraint on the part of Chinese policemen, there will be no end of troubles and difficulties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. Squiers.

Enclosures,-

1. Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers, July 4, 1901.
2. Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm, July 7, 1901.
3. Dr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers, July 10, 1901.(Translation)
4. Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm, July 16, 1901.
5. Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers, July 15, 1901.

Enclosure No. 1 in Despatch No. 681.

....

Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers.

....

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China, July 4th, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,
Charge d'Affaires, United States Legation,
Peking.

Sir :

This evening, after dinner about half past eight o'clock, in company with my wife and two friends I went upon the Tartar City wall immediately in the rear of this Legation, taking with me my Chinese servants, who by my direction fired off a number of fire-crackers in celebration of the national holiday. While returning to the Legation my head "boy" was delayed for a moment in gathering up some articles, so that we entered the Legation in advance of him. In the meantime three German soldiers came and arrested my servant, severely beat him and threatened to shoot him. I was notified and hastened to rescue him from his danger. I told the German soldiers who I was, that the "boy" was my servant and that I demanded his immediate release. This they refused and I then suggested that I would accompany them, with the servant, to the German Legation. I understood them to acquiesce, but when we had crossed the bridge (near Dr. Coltman's present residence) they started to take the servant through the water gate into the outer city. This I refused to permit and the boy was finally allowed to accompany me. I took him to his home and later called at the German Legation and told the circumstances to Baron von der Goltz and requested, if the German military authorities wanted my servant further, that I should be so notified.

This arrest and injury occurred on and near the wall in the immediate rear of the American Legation, of which I understand it is now essentially a part. I am not aware that the German

military

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 657

....

Mr. Bainbridge to Mr. Squiers.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 4th, 1901.

Honorable H. G. Squiers,

Chargé d'Affaires, United States Legation,

Peking.

Sir:

This evening, after dinner about half past eight o'clock, in company with my wife and two friends I went upon the Tartar city wall immediately in the rear of this Legation, taking with me my Chinese servant, who by my direction fired off a number of fire-crackers in celebration of the national holiday. While returning to the Legation my "boy" was delayed for a moment in gathering up some articles, so that we entered the Legation in advance of him. In the meantime three German soldiers came and arrested my servant, severely beat him and threatened to shoot him. I was notified and hastened to rescue him from his danger. I told the German soldiers who I was, that the "boy" was my servant and that I demanded his immediate release. This they refused and I then suggested that I would accompany them, with the servant, to the German Legation. I understood them to acquiesce, but when we had crossed the bridge (near Dr. Coltman's present residence) they started to take the servant through the water gate into the outer city. This I refused to permit and the boy was finally allowed to accompany me. I took him to his home and later called at the German Legation and told the circumstances to Baron von der Goltz and requested, if the German military authorities wanted my servant further, that I should be so notified.

This arrest and injury occurred on and near the wall in the immediate rear of this Legation, of which I understand it is now essentially a part. I am not aware that the German

military

military authorities have any jurisdiction whatever where the incident occurred.

I have the honor to request that such representation of this matter be made to the proper German authorities as will secure the punishment of the guilty parties, just reparation for the injury to my servant and an apology to myself.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 681.

....

Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm.

....

Legation of the United States of America.
Peking, China, July 7th, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre et cher Colleague:

It is with feelings of deep regret that I am obliged to complain to Your Excellency of a most outrageous case of misconduct on the part of three German soldiers who belong to the Second Regiment but whose names are unknown to me.

The facts in the case as reported by Mr. Bainbridge, Second Secretary of this Legation, are substantially as follows:

It appears that on the evening of July 4th, our national holiday, Mr. Bainbridge, accompanied by his wife and two friends, went on the Tartar City wall immediately in rear of the United States Legation, taking with him some of his Chinese servants, who, by his direction and in his presence, fired off a number of rockets and firecrackers in celebration of the national holiday. While returning to the Legation his head servant accompnaied the party to the rear entrance to the Legation, and then started for his own home near by. When in front of Dr. Coltman's residence and while within the limits of the United States Legation quarter, he was arrested by three German soldiers, who beat him most severely, dragged him upon the wall and threatened to shoot him. Mr. Bainbridge, being notified, returned to the place and explained to the soldiers who he was, that the "boy" was his servant and demanded his immediate release, which they refused. He then asked that the whole party go to your Legation to which they seemed to acquiesce, but when they arrived opposite the water gate they started to forcibly take the servant through there into the Chinese city. To this Mr. Bainbridge so strongly objected that the "boy" was released and returned to the United States Legation.

It was found that the servant was badly injured. His face

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It was found that the servant was badly injured. His face

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was swollen, his eyes bloody and almost closed from the beating, and his body bruised from the kicks he had received from the heavy boots of his assailants.

This affair occurred directly in rear of our Legation and within the limits of the United States Legation quarter. The three German soldiers were all armed and claimed to be on patrol, but their presence at this particular place is not understood.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will bring their unwarranted, unprovoked attack on Mr. Bainbridge's servant, their abuse of the servant in his presence and against his protests, their disorderly conduct in the United States Legation quarter and their insolent manner towards Mr. Bainbridge, a member of this Legation, to the attention of the German military authorities to the end that they may be adequately punished.

With your sense of justice and fairness, I feel quite sure proper and satisfactory apologies to the Legation, to Mr. Bainbridge personally, and due reparation to the injured "boy" will be made.

I avail etc.

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

To His Excellency,
Dr. A von. Mumm,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
etc., etc., etc.

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To His Excellency,

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Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Translation.

Enclosure No. 3 With Despatch No. 681.

Dr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers

****

Peking, July 10th, 1901.

Mr. Charge d' Affaires :

From your kind note of the 7th instant, I regret to learn that German soldiers have roughly treated and sought to arrest a Chinese servant belonging to the American Legation in that Legation quarter, on the evening of July 4th While I regret the incident I am unable from what I know of it to entirely share in the serious view you take of the matter

On the evening of the 3rd and also on the 4th of July as can be shown, there was for a long time continuous firing behind your Legation, through which the entire neighborhood was alarmed. In the German district, south of the wall, where they at all events did not know of the sort of American national holiday with which I am so well acquainted, the rockets excited extreme alarm and the senior officer, Colonel Pawel, sent out a patrol, in order to determine the cause, and in case of exigency, if it was Chinese robbers, to bring help. Proceeding in the direction of the noise the patrol arrived at the gate of the Canal and there, unfortunately, not considering that in this contingency no instructions had been given, passed through the gate,-as I am convinced,- completely ignorant that they were entirely upon neutral ground.

The Chinaman, who they now knew was the cause of the alarm certainly was then arrested and wishing to take him away they may at this time, since he resisted arrest by sitting down,- I regret to say,- have taken hold of him roughly.

As the patrol reported they had released the Chinaman

Translation.

Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 687

Dr. von Mumm to Mr. Squiers

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Peking, July 10th, 1901.

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The Chinaman, who they now knew was the cause of the alarm certainly was then arrested and wishing to take him away they may at this time, since he resisted arrest by sitting down,- I regret to say,- have taken hold of him roughly.

As the patrol reported they had released the Chinaman owing to Mr. Bainbridge's interference, Col. Pawel, concluding that the search had extended into the Legation quarter, appeared the next morning at the German Legation, expressed his regret at what had happened, and requested that his apologies might be brought to the attention of the American Legation.

Baron v. d. Goltz, First Secretary of Legation, immediately brought Col. Pawel's request to the attention of Mr. Bainbridge, the receipt of his reply, copy enclosed herewith, prevented any further action. It only expressed the fear that perhaps it could not be prevented as he had that evening brought the matter to your notice.

Consequently I admit that I considered the matter settled, evidently owing to a deplorable misunderstanding, but with no evil intention and was surprised when I received your official letter on the subject. As you have brought the incident up again, I express formally, Mr. Chargé d' Affaires, my own as well as Col. Pawel's regrets, and hope that by it to have closed the matter.

It is more than probable that our soldiers, who acting in the general execution of their orders, did not know that they were exceeding the limits of their authority, and, as they did not speak English, it might to a certain extent be excusable if the representations of Mr. Bainbridge were not duly respected.

In bringing together so many different speaking detachments and soldiers ignorant of international customs, it will be impossible to avoid altogether similar incidents in the future.

Still I will be very careful, through proper military instructions, to bring about a practicable decrease, and hope that by similar action on the part of the other Legations, the repetition and importance of like deplorable incidents will be brought to the lowest possible limit.

I avail myself, etc., etc., etc.

(Sgd.) A. von Mumm

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(Sgd.) A. von Mumm

COPY.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE GESANDSCHAFT,

Peking, July 5, 1900.

Dear Mr. Bainbridge:

This morning the Colonel of the Second Regiment called on me and expressed his regret that you have been annoyed last night by the mistake of one of his men, asking me to convey his excuses to you. In doing this I venture to hope that you will feel satisfied and let the matter drop.

Yours sincerely,

v. d. GOLTZ.

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 5, 1901.

Dear Baron von der Goltz:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, expressing the regret of the Colonel of the Second Regiment at the episode of last evening.

I beg to state that on last evening I transmitted to Mr. Squiers, Chargé d'Affaires of this Legation, a report and formal complaint upon the unfortunate occurence. I fear the matter is now out of my hands, but I will gladly forward your note to Mr. Squiers. I regret to add that my servant appears to have suffered serious injury, the full extent of which the doctor is as yet unable to ascertain. Yours sincerely, W. E. Bainbridge.

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Enclosure No. 4 Despatch No. 681.

....

Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm.

....

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 16th, 1901.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's communication of the 10th instant, relative to the unhappy incident of the 4th of July.

I am quite willing to admit that the patrol entered the water gate and the Legation quarter without knowing that they had no right whatever to be there., - in the Legation quarter and particularly in that section which has been set apart for and placed under the immediate control of the American Legation. I am also in entire accord with Your Excellency's views as to the difficulties in the management, without friction, of the various contingents, by reason of different languages, customs, etc. This case, however, is one in which the German contingent only is concerned.

Mr. Bainbridge is very positive that these men knew who he was as he told them in German. He is quite sure they understood what he said, as they replied to him to that effect. That they finally released the man shows conclusively that they knew Mr. Bainbridge occupied an official position. I have read the correspondence between Mr. Bainbridge and Baron von der Goltz, but my views as to the propriety of accepting in that form an apology for an affront to this Legation and a member of its staff, is in no wise changed, particularly as I know of one or two similar cases where apologies were offered in quite a different form.

As to the injuries to Mr. Bainbridge's Chinese servant, since he was acting under his orders, Mr. Bainbridge feels responsible for the punishment inflicted upon him, which, as I am informed by the physician who examined him the following

morning

Enclosure No. 4 Despatch No. 687.

……………………………………………

Mr. Squiers to Dr. von Mumm.

……………………………

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China, July 16th, 1901.

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morning

morning, must have been severe, since his left eye was blackened and his body badly bruised from the blows and kicks he had received.

As Your Excellency has expressed your regrets and apologies as well as those of the Military Officer concerned, I consider the incident closed, although I regret exceedingly that the apology has not been conveyed in the same manner as in the difficulty between the Secretary of the Belgian Legation and a German sentry, some weeks ago.

I avail etc.

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

To his Excellency
Dr. A. von Mumm,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,
etc., etc., etc.

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(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

To his Excellency

Dr. A. von Mumm,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

etc., etc., etc.

Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 681.

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARD,

Peking, China, July 15th, 1901.

The

Chargé d' Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking, China.

Sir :

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a report of Lieutenant Clark, 9" Infantry, in charge of a detachment of the U. S. Legation Guard.

It is hoped that some step may be taken to prevent reoccurences of such actions.

As the regulations for the government of the traffic on Legation street are practically the same for its full length, and it is to be presumed that all officers are cognizant of them, it is not understood why any one should be permitted to attempt to set at defiance these regulations, and attempt to force a sentinel's post, simply because the sentinel happens to be of another nationality than the person attempting to pass.

In this instance it would appear that the sentinel was endeavoring to carry out his instructions, and that in permitting the officer in the ricksha to pass, he was simply courteous to a foreign officer, in violation of his instructions. These comments are made purely from a military stand point and in the interests of good discipline, for if a sentinel on post is not sustained in carrying out his instructions, he will naturally become lax in the performance of his duties and thereby fail in discipline.

Very respectfully,

E. B. Robertson,
Major 9th Infantry,
Commanding U.S. Legation Guard

One enclosure.

Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 687.

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARD,

Peking, China, July 15th, 1901.

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Charge d' Affaires,

U. S. Legation, Peking, China.

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Very respectfully,

E. B. Robertson,
Major 9th Infantry,
Commanding U.S. Legation Guard

One enclosure.

Wu Gate,

Peking, China, July 14, 1901.

Commanding Officer,
U. S. Legation Guard,
Peking, China.

Sir :-

I have the honor to report that on the night of July 12th, about 11:45 P. M., a rickshaw was stopped by our sentinel at the foot of Legation Street for not carrying a light. The occupant, a German officer, drew his sword, and another German officer, who was nearby on horse back, made a motion to draw his sword also. Our sentinel put a cartridge in his piece but when he saw that the occupant of the rickshaw was an officer, permitted the rickshaw to pass on. The sentinel's name is Pvt. Charles Miller, Co. "B", 9th Inft'y.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd) Robert S. Clark,
2nd Lieut., 9th Inft'y.

Enclosure to L.S.44

Enclosure No. 5 With Despatch No. 6[illegible]

Major Robertson to Mr. Squiers

UNITED STATES LEGATION GUARD,

Peking, China, July 14th, 1901.

[illegible]

Charge d' Affaires,

[illegible]

[illegible]

It is hoped that some step may be taken to prevent the recurrence of such actions.

[illegible] and it is to be presumed that all officers are cognizant of them, it is not understood why any one should be permitted to attempt to act at defiance these regulations and attempt to force a sentinel's post, simply because the sentinel happens to be of another nationality than the person attempting to pass.

In this instance it would appear that the sentinel was endeavoring to carry out his instructions, and that in permitting the officer in the ricksha to pass, he was simply deferring to a foreign officer, in violation of his instructions. These comments are made purely from a military stand point and in the interests of good discipline, for if a sentinel on post is not sustained in carrying out his instructions, he will naturally become lax in the performance of his duties and thereby fail in discipline.

Very respectfully,

E. [illegible] Robertson
Major 9th Infantry,
Commanding U.S. Legation Guard

One enclosure.

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MATIC,
SEP 21 1901.
BUREAU.

DEPT OF STATE
Sept
20
2nd ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREA

Ack by subject and file - AAA

No.145.

REC'D
SEP 14 1901
DEPT. OF STATE

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 30th, 1901.

Ackd serially,
Sept. 23.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

In several despatches I have referred to the subject of the creation of a river conservancy Board at Shanghai for the improvement of the navigation of the Whangpoo river. I now have the honor to transmit a draft of an agreement, with annexed regulations, accepted by the Diplomatic Representatives and which will undoubtedly be agreed to by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. It is noy yet decided whether this arrangement will take the form of a separate instrument, or be incorporated in the Final Protocol, the Russian Minister having heretofore declared himself against any treaty or convention with China on any of the pending questions.

The main features of the agreement are the creation of an international conservancy board in which the Chinese Government and all the local interests of Shanghai are represented, and, secondly, the division of the expenses of the works between the Chinese Government and the foreign community of Shanghai in about equal shares.

The financial co-operation of the Chinese Government and the present consideration of this whole subject were secured by us as one of the conditions to our accepting an increase of the import tariff to 5% effective.

The additional taxes on shipping, merchandise and real estate in the foreign concessions and settlements at

Shanghai

Shanghai,meet with the approval of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Consular Corps,and cannot be considered burdensome. I trust you will approve of my action in agreeing to these additional taxes,which seem to me highly proper in principle and will result in so great a benefit to Shanghai. It will doubtless be highly satisfactory to our Government to know that it has been able to bring about the settlement of this question,which for forty years has engrossed the attention of the foreign mercantile community of Shanghai.

I also enclose for your information (1st) the minutes of the three first meetings ofthe sub-committee for considering the improvement of the Whangpoo,(2nd) a note from Sir Robert Hart on the same subject;(3rd) a pamphlet said to have been written by Mr.Bredan,Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai,which gives the Customs' views on the conservancy scheme; (4th)Report on the water approaches to Shanghai,by J.De Rijke,a Danish Engineer,and (5th) a précis on the efforts heretofore made to have the Whangpoo river conserved.

In my despatch No.108 of June 6th,1901,I enclosed a pamphlet entitled "Notes of the proposed conservancy of the River Whangpoo at Shanghai",which contains the scheme for the creation of a Conservancy Board which was used by the sub-Committee of the Diplomatic Corps as a basis for the Convention and Regulations.

I am,Sir,your obedient servant.

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosures:-
1. Minutes of meetings of sub-Committee.
2. Note from Sir Robert Hart.
3. A pamphlet.
4. Report by J.De Rijke
5. Précis of previous efforts to have the Whangpoo river conserved.

No. 145 Enclosure 1.

FINAL REVISION.

DRAFT CONVENTION

****

The undersigned Powers, represented by their Envoys Extraordinary and their Plenipotentiaries at Peking, and the Chinese Government, represented by the Plenipotentiaries designated to negotiate with the Powers, to-wit:-

and China, represented by His Imperial Highness Prince Ching and His Excellency the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, being resolved to develop trade between China and foreign countries, to facilitate and ensure international navigation of the Whangpoo River on which depends the future of the port of Shanghai, and to give to that city the means of communication to which it is entitled through its position as an important commercial centre in Eastern Asia, have concluded the following Convention:-

Article 1. In order to facilitate and insure the navigability of the Whangpoo River, a River Conservancy Board is established.

Article 2. The Board shall have the two-fold duty of acting as Agent for the straightening and improvement of the river, and as Controling Agents. Its jurisdiction shall extend from a line drawn from the, lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek, to the red buoy in the Yangtze.

Article 3. The composition of the Board and the number of its members are indicated in the Annex.

Article 4. The duties of the River Conservancy Board shall be as follows:-

Carrying out of the works; regulation of traffic;

No. 145 Inclosure 1

FINAL REVISION.

DRAFT CONVENTION

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Article 1. In order to facilitate and insure the navigability of the Whangpoo River, a River Conservancy Board is established.

Article 2. The Board shall have the two-fold duty of acting as Agent for the straightening and improvement of the river, and as Controlling Agents. Its jurisdiction shall extend from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek, to the red buoy in the Yangtze.

Article 3. The composition of the Board and the number of its members are indicated in the Annex.

Article 4. The duties of the River Conservancy Board shall be as follows:-

Carrying out of the works; regulation of traffic;

dredging the bed of the river; bunding the shores; removal of wrecks and all other obstacles dangerous to navigation; control of the works for straightening the course of the river; buoying and lighting; collection, administration and realization of the revenues assigned to said service; organization of police and watch services; control of pilot service, and prosecution of infractions of the regulations enacted by the Board.

Article 5. The revenues of the Board shall consist of taxes to be levied on all real property situated within the French Concession and the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, and on the property situated along the banks of the Whangpoo, from a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek to the place where the Whangpoo falls into the Yangtze; and also of taxes to be levied on ships visiting the ports of Shanghai, Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpoo; and on all merchandise passing through the Customs at said places; finally, of a contribution from the Chinese Government.

Foreign built ships navigating the Yangtze and only stopping at Woosung to take their river papers shall be exempted from the taxes provided for in paragraph c) of Article 27 of the Annex, on condition that on their way up and down they shall not carry on any commercial transactions at Woosung. They shall however, be allowed to take on water and supplies at Woosung.

Article 6. Detailed provisions referring to Articles 3, 4, and 5 are contained in the Annex to the present Convention.

Article 7. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to examine at the expiration of the first term of three years whether grounds exist for a revision of the provisions contained in said Annex. A further re-dredging the bed of the river; bunding the shores; removal of wrecks and all other obstacles dangerous to navigation; control of the works for straightening the course of the river; buoying and lighting; collection, administration and realization of the revenues assigned to said services; organisation of police and watch services; control of pilot service, and prosecution of infractions of the regulations enacted by the Board.

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Article 6. Detailed provisions referring to Articles 3, 4, and 5 are contained in the Annex to the present Convention.

Article 7. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to examine at the expiration of the first term of three years whether grounds exist for a revision of the provisions contained in said Annex. A further revision can take place every three years under the same conditions.

Article 8. The collection of the taxes enumerated in Chapter 111 of the Annex shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:-

Tax a, by the respective municipalities;

Tax b, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China, by their respective Consuls; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai;

Taxes c and d by the Maritime Customs.

Article 9. The regulations of the Board within the limits provided for in the above mentioned Annex, and subject to the approbation of the authorities of all the Powers having a treaty with China, shall be binding on all foreigners.

Article 10. The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period.

Article 11. The Chinese Government agree not to conclude any treaty of Commerce or Navigation with any Power unless the latter gives its adherence to the present Convention.

Article 12. The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties and and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking within nine months of the present date. It shall go into force as soon as the exchange of ratifications shall have taken place.

Done at Peking .... 1901.

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Article 8. The collection of the taxes enumerated in Chapter 111 of the Annex shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:-

Tax a, by the respective municipalities;

Tax b, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China, by their respective Consuls; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai;

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Done at Peking .... 1901.

ANNEX

CHAPTER I.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD

1. The Board shall consist of

a) The Taotai;

b) The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai;

c) Two members elected by the Consular Body;

d) Two members of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai elected by the Committee of the said Chamber;

e) Two members representing shipping interests, elected by shipping Companies, commercial firms and the merchants, the total of whose entrances and clearances at Shanghai, Woosung and other ports on the Whangpoo exceeds 50,000 tons per annum;

f) A member of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement;

g) A member of the Municipal Council of the French Concession; and

h) A representative of each country the total tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port of the Whangpoo exceeds 500,000 (?) tons a year. Said representative shall be designated by the Government of the country interested.

2. The *ex officio* members shall hold office as long as they fill the position by virtue of which they sit on the Board.

3. The Representatives of the Municipal Councils and of the Chamber of Commerce shall be elected for a period of one year. They may be immediately re-elected. The term of office of the members to be designated by the Governments provided for under paragraph h, shall also be one year.

The term of the other members if for three years. They may be immediately re-elected.

4. In case of a vacancy during a term, the successor of the outgoing member shall be designated for one year or for

vision can take place [illegible] under the same condi-
tions.

Article 8. The collection of the taxes enumerated in Chapter III of the Annex shall be made through the medium of the following authorities:-

Tax a, by the respective municipalities;

Tax b, to be collected from persons under the jurisdiction of Governments represented in China, by their respective Consuls; the taxes to be collected from Chinese, or from persons whose Governments are not represented in China, by the Taotai;

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Done at Peking .... 1904.

three years, according to the class to which he belongs.

5. The Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members, for a term of one year. If there is no majority at the election of Chairman, the Senior Consul shall be requested to give a casting vote.

6. In case of the absence of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman shall take his place. If both of them are absent, the members present shall choose among themselves a President for the occasion.

7. In all the meetings of the Board, if votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

8. Four members form a quorum.

9. The Board shall appoint the officials and employees deemed necessary for carrying out the works and enforcing its regulations; it shall fix their salaries, wages and gartuities, and shall pay them out of the funds placed at its disposal; it may make regulations and take every measure necessary concerning its staff which it can dismiss at pleasure.

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CHAPTER 11

DUTIES OF THE BOARD

10. The Board decides on the necessary steps for the regulation of traffic, including the placing of moorings in the river and the berthing of vessels, between a line drawn from the lower limit of the Kiang-nan Arsenal towards the mouth of Arsenal Creek and the red buoy in the Yangtze, and on all water courses (such as the Soochow Creek and others) passing through the French Concession or the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai and the foreign quarter at Woosung, as well as on all the other creeks emptying into the river, for a distance of two English miles above their mouths.

11. The Board has power to expropriate the private moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the

three years, according to the class to which he belongs.

5. The Board shall elect its Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members, for a term of one year. If there is no majority at the election of Chairman, the Senior Consul shall be requested to give a casting vote.

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11. The Board has power to expropriate the private moorings and to establish a system of public moorings in the

river.

12. The authorization of the Board is necessary to carry out any dredging; to build bunds; to construct jetties or to place pontoons and hulks in the above mentioned section of the river, including the Soochow and other creeks. The Board may, at its discretion, refuse such permission.

13. The Board has full power to remove all obstacles in the river or the above mentioned creeks, and to recover, if necessary, the cost of so doing from thise responsible.

14. The Board has control of all floating lights, buoys, beacons, land marks and light signals within the said section of the river and within the creeks, as well as over such marks on the shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river, with the exception of light houses, which shall remain subject to Article XXXll of the Treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

15. The improvement and conservancy works of the Whangpoo shall be entirely under the technical control of the Board, even should the carrying out of them necessitate works beyond the limits of its jurisdiction. In this case the necessary orders will be transmitted by and the work will be done with the consent of the Chinese authorities.

16. The Board shall receive and disburse all the funds collected for the works and take, in conjunction with the competent authorities, all proper and efficacious measures to ensure the collection of the taxes and the enforcement of the regulations.

17. The Board shall appoint the Harbor Master and his staff. This department shall act, within the limits of the powers assigned to the Board, in the section of the river indicated in Article 10.

18. The Board shall have power to organize a police and watch service to ensure the execution of its regulations and

river.

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orders.

19. The Board shall have the direction and control of the Shanghai (lower Yangtze) pilot service. Licenses for pilots for ships bound for Shanghai shall only be issued by the Board and at its discretion.

20. In case of infractions of its regulations, the Board shall sue offenders in the following way;- Foreigners, before their respective Consuls, or competent judicial authority; Chinese or foreigners whose governments are not represented in China, in the Mixed Court, in the presence of a foreign assessor

21. All suits against the Board shall be brought before the Board of Consuls at Shanghai. The Board shall be represented in suits by its Secretary.

22. Members of the Board and persons employed by it, shall not incur any personal responsibility for the votes and acts of the Board for contracts made or expenses incurred by the said Body, when the said votes, acts, contracts and expenses concern the carrying out of the enforcement under the authority or by order of the Board, or of one of its branches, of the regulations enacted by said Body.

23. Besides the provisions mentioned in Article 10, the Board has power to enact, within the limits of its competency, all necessary ordinances and regulations and to fix fines for the violation thereof.

24. The Ordinances and Regulations mentioned in Article 23 shall be submitted for the approbation of the Consular Body; if two months after presenting the draft of the proposed ordinances or regulations the Consular Body has made no objection or suggested no modification, it shall be considered as approved and shall come into force.

25. The Board has power to acquire by purchase the lands necessary for carrying out the works of improvement and conservancy of the Whangpoo, and to dispose of them.

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25. The Board has power to acquire by purchase the lands necessary for carrying out the works of improvement and conservancy of the Whangpoo, and to dispose of them.

If, for this purpose, it shall be deemed necessary to expropriate land, the rules laid down in Article 5 of "The Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, North of the Yang-king-pang" shall be followed. The price shall be fixed by a committee consisting of :-

1. A person chosen by the authority to whose jurisdiction the owner is subject; 2, one chosen by the Board; and 3 , one chosen by the Dean of the Consular Body.

26. Riparian owners shall have the refusal of all land made in front of their properties by the reclamation carried out for the improvement of the waterways in question. The purchase price of these lands shall be fixed by a committee composed in the same manner, as provided for in the previous Article.

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CHAPTER 111

REVENUES

27 a) An annual tax of one tenth of one per centum on the assessed value of all lands and houses in the French concession and the foreign settlements.

b) A tax of equal amount on all property with water frontage on the river outside of the Foreign Concessions, (French Concession and International Concessions) but within the limits specified in Article 10. The Assessed value of this property shall be fixed by the committee mentioned in Article 25 /

c) A tax of five candereens per ton on all ships of non-Chinese type and of a tonnage superior to 150 tons entering or leaving the Port of Shanghai, Woosung, or any other port on the Whangpoo. Ships of non-Chinese type of 150 tons and under, shall pay a quarter of the above mentioned tax. These taxes shall only be leviable on each ship once every four months, irrespective of the number of its entrances and

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C H A P T E R . III

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d) A tax of one tenth of one per centum on all merchandise passing through the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung or any other port on the Whangpoo.

e) An annual contribution from the Chinese Government of .... Haikwan taels.

28. Should the total annual revenues of the Board not be sufficient for the payment of interest and the amortization of the capital to be borrowed for carrying out the works, for keeping up the completed works and for the service in general, the Board shall have the power to increase in the same proportion the various taxes on shipping, on land and houses and on trade, to a figure sufficient to supply its recognized needs.

29. The Board shall give notice to the Consular Body of the necessity for such increase. It shall only come into force after its approval by the Consular Body.

30. The Board shall submit to the Consular Body within six months after the closing of each financial year, its annual accounts, accompanies by a detailed report in the general management and the receipts and expenditures during the preceding twelve months. This report shall be then published

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No. 145 Enclosure 3.

Copy.

Proposed Conservancy of the River Whangpoo at Shanghai.

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Anything that can be done for the improvement and conservation of the Whangpoo river and its approaches ought to be done. The importance of Shanghai as a trading center and the interests of all who are established in business there more than support the claim for effective attention to its wants.

The question is both local and territorial, and while the community may be foremost in demand for works that are to benefit the place, the officials cannot be ignored in their execution.

The scheme that has come forward from the Chamber of Commerce, treats of a Conservancy Board, its duties and its possible revenue.

Seeing that the revenue is to be mainly provided by self-imposed taxation, the community ought to be largely represented. A Board composed of many members is, however, not the best for securing either expedition or efficiency, and a modification of the Chamber's proposal seem advisable. How would it do, for instance, to have a Conservancy Board composed of three Committees, one Consulative, one Finance, and the other Executive?

The Consulative Committee might be even a more nunumerous body than the Chamber suggests, in order to represent every interest and profit by every kind of experience and talent, while the Executive ought to be as small as possibke. Among the Members of the Consulative Committee there ought to be on the territorial or Chinese side the Taotai, the Commissioner of Customs, the Coast Inspector and th the Engineer-in-chief.

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The Executive Committee might be composed of the Coast Inspecter, the Harbor Master, the Board Engineer and one delegate named by the foreign members of the Consultative Committee.

Similarly, the Finance Committee might consist of the Commissioner of Customs, the chairmen of the Municipal Councils, and the delegate of the Shipping interest.

The Finance Committee would attend to the provision of funds and superintend expenditure: the Executive Committee would carry out works as ordered and account for expenditure; the three Committees - Executive, Finance and Consulative - would form the Conservancy Board, and there s should be a general meeting of the Board every six months.

One of the first occupations of the Board would be to procure power for each committee to enforce its orders; a) power for the Board itself to undertake works, b) power for the Finance Committee to provide funds, and c) powers for the Executive Committee to deal with obstacles of all kinds and recover expenses.

The duty of the Board being simply the improvement and conservation of the Shanghai waters, the proposal to vest the control of Lights, Police and Pilots in it, does not require to be given effect to, amd present arrangements, under which such matters are dealt with by the Customs, had better not be altered or interferred with.

As regards possible sources of revenues, the local calculation of the yield of a charge of 1/10 of 1% on property in, and water-frontage outside the foreign Settlements, and of an additional 5 candareens a ton on shipping, may be assumed to be approximately correct, but a charge of 1/10 of 1% on all merchandize would probably give over 100,000 taels a year if exports as well as imports are required to contribute. Hitherto seven-tenths of the Tonnage Dues col-

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The items above discussed ought to procure at least 300,000 taels, and perhaps as much as 400,000 taels a year, and the yield will increase with the prosperity of Shanghai. How much ought to be applied to raise the capital for the plant, etc., at the start, and how much kept to meet the current expenditures of each year, is of course a point for the Board to determine when arranging its working program.

Finally, it would be advisable for the Treaty Powers and China to revise whatever arrangement is made now every few years, so that, in the light of experience, mistakes may be avoided and only needful work be continued and undertaken.

(Signed) Robert Hart,

July 10th, 1901.

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N° 145. Enclosure 2.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WHANGPOO.

N° 1.

La Commission chargée par le Corps Diplomatique d'étudier la question de la communication fluviale de Shanghai avec la mer, s'est réunie le 13 mai à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne.

Se composant des Représentants d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis et de France, elle a prié **M. Knobel** de faire les fonctions de secrétaire.

M. le Ministre de France se fait excuser à cause de son départ prochain. **M. le Baron d'Anthouard** le remplace.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne communique à ses collègues une lettre du *Norddeutscher Lloyd* datée du 23 novembre 1900, sur l'amélioration du Whangpoo. Il a pris ce document comme point de départ pour un memorandum, dont il donne un résumé. L'annexe du travail de M. de Mumm est la lettre de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai du 19 avril 1899, adressée au Doyen du Corps Consulaire. Cette lettre constitue un projet de mesures à prendre pour arriver au but désiré. Le 12 mai 1899 elle a été soumise par le Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghai au Doyen du Corps Diplomatique, dans les termes suivants :

« Mes Collègues ont unanimement approuvé le projet de la Chambre de Commerce, tel qu'il est énoncé dans la lettre de cette institution et m'ont chargé de Vous prier de bien vouloir le soumettre à l'approbation du Corps Diplomatique. »

A la suite d'une séance du Corps Diplomatique, tenue le 9 juin suivant, M. de Cologan répondit à M. Valdez le 13 : « je suis chargé de Vous dire que les Représentants Etrangers, tout en accordant leur sympathie à un projet de cette nature, trouvent cependant qu'avant d'entamer une négociation là-dessus, il y a certains points qui exigent la consultation préalable de leurs Gouvernements respectifs. »

M. de Mumm connait depuis quelque temps les vues de son Gouvernement à ce sujet. Elles sont favorables, en principe, au projet élaboré par les Cercles intéressés à Shanghai. Il demande si ses Collègues, ici présents, sont également munis d'instructions sur la matière.

Les Représentants d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis et des Pays-Bas répondent dans un sens affirmatif. Leurs instructions sont analogues à celles de M. le Ministre d'Allemagne. Quant à la France **M. le Baron d'Anthouard**, avant de répondre, voudrait consulter les archives de sa Légation.

La Commission prend comme base de ses discussions le projet susmentionné de la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai daté du 19 avril 1899 *(annexe A)* et l'adopte, sauf les modifications, les réserves et les additions suivantes :

a) Il est en effet désirable qu'un Représentant du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Internationale et un Représentant du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Française fassent partie du Conseil fluvial. Celui-ci se composerait de neuf membres, mais

b) La Commission estime que le Taotai des Douanes devrait également siéger dans le Conseil. Le nombre des membres devrait par conséquent être porté à dix, ce qui implique une disposition stipulant que

c) S'il n'y a pas de pluralité de voix, le vote du Président sera décisif.

La Commission discute la modification du point 5 comme suit :

d) «The Board to receive a proportion of the tonnage dues collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Whangpoo» (Le Conseil reçoit une portion des droits de tonnage prélevés par les Douanes Maritimes Impériales à Shanghai, Woosung et à tout autre port sur le Whangpoo), et la modification du point 7, dans les termes que voici :

e) «The Board to have the collection, exclusive of tonnage dues, and expenditure» etc, (Le Conseil percevra, à l'exception des droits de tonnage, et déboursera tous les fonds, qui seront prélevés pour de tels travaux et aura pouvoir coërcitif pour leur rentrée, dès que les Puissances auront collectivement consenti àla perception de la taxe), sans cependant arriver à une décision. On attend des informations plus précises.

A propos de la dernière partie de la clause *e* (dès que les Puissances auront collectivement consenti à la perception de la taxe), **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne** émet l'idée que, en vue du caractère international et de l'importance générale de l'autorité à créer, celle-ci devrait recevoir une sanction formelle, en vertu d'un arrangement entre les Puissances. On a procédé de la même façon lors de l'institution de la Commission Internationale du Danube.

Sir Ernest Satow observe que la Commission devra terminer son mandat en rédigeant un règlement en due forme. Entre autres les points 1 jusqu'à 5 mentionnés sous ("possible sources of revenue") devront être précédés des mots : « The Board is entitled to receive » (Le Conseil a le droit de recevoir).

En ce qui concerne les points 7 et 8 ("possible source of revenue") **M. le Ministre d'Angleterre** fait remarquer que les instructions données à Sir Claude Mac Donald et à Sir Ernest Satow lui-même, visaient l'adoption par le Gouvernement Chinois du projet élaboré par la Chambre de Commerce. Le Gouvernement de S. M. Britannique a suggéré qu'en dehors de la production de comptes des recettes et des dépenses, proprement tenus et publiés, il serait nécessaire de faire une disposition pour la réduction de la taxe proposée dans le cas d'un surplus, de la même manière qu'on propose son augmentation dans le cas d'un déficit. Le Cabinet de Saint-James estime également qu'il faudrait prendre des précautions spéciales afin d'assurer que des fonds, qui seraient à la disposition du Conseil fluvial soient employés exclusivement pour des usages auxquels ils sont destinés.

M. de Mumm partage l'idée de stricte équité qui a dicté l'avis de son Collègue d'Angleterre. Il croit toutefois qu'à l'instar d'institutions de pareille nature, par exemple la Commission du Danube, le Conseil fluvial aura à penser, le cas échéant, à la création d'un fond de réserve, d'une caisse pour les veuves et les orphelins de ses employés et d'autres ressources de ce genre. D'après lui, il serait loisible de se fier à ce sujet à la prudence et à la sagesse du Conseil, d'autant plus que le Corps Consulaire exercera toujours un contrôle sur les budgets de celui-là.

La Commission se rallie à cette manière de voir.

On décide que les principaux documents qui régissent la matière en question seront annexés au présent protocole, imprimés et compilés en guise de recueil.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
F.-M. Knobel.

Le Président de la Commission,
A. de Mumm.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WHANGPOO.

N° 2.

La Commission s'est réunie le 10 juin 1901 à 10 heures du matin à la Légation d'Allemagne.

Sont présents les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France et des Pays-Bas.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne demande si son Collègue de France a des instructions, qui l'autorisent à coopérer à la réalisation du but, pour lequel la Commission a été nommée.

M. Beau répond affirmativement.

M. de Mumm rappelle que la décision prise en dernier lieu dans la séance du 13 mai dernier, était de faire imprimer les principaux documents ayant trait à la question, qui nous occupe. En attendant on a reçu plusieurs exemplaires de memoranda et de brochures qui ont paru à ce sujet; ces publications contiennent les textes de la plupart des documents dont il s'agit, de sorte que l'exécution de la décision prise dans la séance du 13 mai ne parait plus nécessaire. Adopté.

M. le Ministre d'Angleterre a envoyé à M. Knobel plusieurs exemplaires du rapport de M. de Rike « on the water approaches to Shanghaï », ainsi que d'un recueil compilé par les soins de la *China Association* et intitulé « Conservancy of the Whangpoo ». Ces imprimés sont destinés à être distribués parmi les Membres du Corps Dtplomatique, appartenant à la Commission, ainsi que parmi ceux qui ne font pas partie de la dite Commission.

M. Knobel donnera la suite nécessaire à l'envoi de Sir Ernest Satow.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne fait observer que le Conseil fluvial devant se composer par suite, de la décision prise récemment, du nombre pair de dix, il se pourrait qu'il n'y ait pas majorité absolue de voix lorsqu'il s'agira d'élire pour la première fois un président.

Pour obvier à cette difficulté possible, il est stipulé que si, immédiatement après sa constitution, le Conseil fluvial nomme son président, et si les suffrages se partagent en nombres égaux, le Doyen du Corps Consulaire de Shanghaï désignera, pour cette fois unique, le Président du Conseil fluvial.

Sir Ernest Satow remarque que dans le projet de la Chambre de Commerce le terme du mandat des Membres du Conseil fluvial n'est pas indiqué.

Sur la proposition de **MM. les Ministres de France et d'Allemagne**, la Commission décide de biffer les mots « from among the resident Foreign Merchants of Shanghaï » au second alinéa du chapitre « Composition of the Board », d'après le projet de la Chambre de Commerce. L'alinéa en question est donc ainsi conçu « Two representatives selected by the Consular Body. »

La Commission est également unanime à recommander la stipulation qui suit : « Toutes les ordonnances du Conseil seront soumises à l'approbation du Corps Consulaire de Shanghaï. Si, deux mois après la présentation du projet d'ordonnance, le Conseil Consulaire n'y a pas mis d'opposition ou suggéré des modifications, le projet sera considéré comme approuvé et exécutable. »

Dans leur qualité de Plénipotentiaire, les Membres de la Commission ont été informés, par l'entremise des Autorités Consulaires respectives à Shanghaï, que la Chambre Générale de Commerce désire modifier son projet comme suit : Le § 5 du chapitre « Duties of the Board » est rapporté. Le § 5 du chapitre « Possible sources of revenue » est remplacé par le texte suivant : « The Board shall receive the whole of the Tonnage dues collected at Shanghaï, Woosung and any other Port on the Whangpoo, less such a sum as forms Shanghaï's prorata contribution towards the maintenance of lights, buoys, beacons and the like in Chinese waters, the expense of which has under the Treat ty to be provided out of tonnage dues. »

Une discussion s'engage au sujet de plusieurs questions concernant cette catégorie de revenus du Conseil. **Sir Ernest Satow** et **M. Rochhill** demandent si le produit annuel des droits de tonnage est connu (**M. Knobel** croit savoir qu'il est à peu près de 600,000 taels). **M. le Ministre d'Angleterre** a des raisons de supposer que la surtaxe mentionnée dans l'article 3 du chapitre « Possibles sources of revenue » ne satisfait pas tout le monde ; il serait en tout cas recommandable de stipuler un certain quantum : par exemple les sept dixièmes du produit total annuel des droits de tonnage. **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne** préfère un chiffre plus précis encore, il voudrait fixer la *somme même* que le Gouvernement Chinois donnerait annuellement comme subside au Conseil. Afin d'être fixé sur le montant possible de ce subside, **M. de Mumm** a télégraphié à Shanghaï. La réponse n'est pas encore arrivée.

Dans ces circonstances, la Commission décide de réserver son opinion sur ce point jusqu'à ce que les informations voulues lui soient parvenues.

Cette discussion mène à la délibération de la proposition de Sir Ernest Satow *(voir procès-verbal n° 1)* visant à ce que le Conseil doive non seulement produire des comptes des recettes et des dépenses, mais aussi à ce qu'il envisage l'éventualité d'une réduction de la taxe, notamment dans le cas d'un surplus et à ce qu'il ait de plus l'obligation d'employer les fonds dont il dispose exclusivement aux usages auxquels ces fonds sont destinés.

A ce propos, et en tenant compte des observations faites par **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne**, dans la première séance, au sujet de la création d'un fonds de réserve, d'une caisse pour les veuves et les orphelins de ses employés, etc. **M. le Ministre de France** émet l'avis que

1° Le subside du Gouvernement Chinois devrait toujours rester le même;

2° Au cas d'un surplus, ce soient les contributions de l'élément non-Chinois qui devraient être diminuées.

La Commission se rallie à l'unanimité à cet avis.

Lecture est faite d'un projet, redigé par **M. le Ministre d'Allemagne**, de convention à conclure entre les Puissances d'une part et la Chine d'autre part, pour la création, la reconnaissance et le fonctionnement du Conseil fluvial.

M. Knobel fera circuler ce projet avec le procès-verbal de la séance d'aujourd'hui.

La séance est levée à midi.

Le Secrétaire,
F.-M. Knobel.

Le Président de la Commission,
A. de Mumm.

PROJET DE CONVENTION

Les Puissances mentionnées ci-après, représentées par Leurs Envoyés et Leurs Plénipotentiaires à Pékin et l'Empire Chinois représenté par les Plénipotentiaires désignés pour les négociations avec les Puissances, à savoir : l'Allemagne représentée par l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire Son Excellence M. le Docteur Mumm de Schwarzenstein, etc.

et la Chine représentée par Son Altesse Impériale le Prince K'ing et Son Excellence le Grand Secrétaire Li-Hung-Chang.

Dans le but de développer le commerce international avec la Chine, de faciliter et d'assurer la navigation internationale dans les eaux chinoises et de donner au port de Shanghaï les moyens de communication auxquels cette ville a droit en vertu de sa position de centre commercial de l'Asie Orientale, ont conclu la convention suivante :

I. — Afin de faciliter et d'assurer la communication fluviale sur la rivière Whangpoo entre la limite extérieure des concessions étrangères à Shanghaï et la bouée rouge dans le Yangtsze, il est établi un Conseil fluvial ("River Conservancy Board").

II. — Ce Conseil aura le double devoir d'agir comme organe de rectification et d'amélioration fluviale, et comme organe de contrôle.

III. — Le Conseil sera composé comme suit :

Deux Membres élus par le Corps Consulaire ;

Le Commissaire des Douanes de Shanghaï ou son Délégué;

Deux Membres de la Chambre Générale de Commerce de Shanghaï élus par le « Comité » de cette Chambre;

Deux Membres, représentant les intérêts de la navigation, élus par des maisons de commerce et par des négociants ayant un mouvement de marchandises en entrées et sorties excédant 50,000 tonnes par an;

Un Membre du Conseil Municipal de la Concession internationale et un Membre du Conseil Municipal de la Concession française;

Le Taotai des Douanes.

IV. — Les attributions du Conseil fluvial sont les suivantes :

Règlementation de la navigation; dragage du lit du fleuve, consolidation de ses rives, enlèvement des épaves et de tous autres obstacles dangereux au trafic ; contrôle des travaux de rectification du cours du fleuve, de balisage et d'éclairage, perception, administration et réalisation des revenus affectés au service dont il s'agit, organisation des services de police et de surveillance, direction du service de pilotage et poursuite des contraventions aux ordonnances promulguées par lui.

V. — Les revenus du Conseil se composent de taxes à prélever sur tous les immeubles situés dans les Concessions étrangères de Shanghaï, ainsi que des propriétés situées sur les rives du Whangpoo, à partir de Shanghaï jusqu'à son embouchure dans le Yangtsze, ensuite de droits à imposer aux navires visitant les ports de Shanghaï, Woosung ou tout autre sur le Whangpoo et aux marchandises passant en douane à ces endroits; en dernier lieu, d'un subside accordé par le Gouvernement Chinois.

VI. — Les stipulations ultérieures appartenant aux articles III, IV et V sont contenues dans l'annexe.

VII. — Les ordonnances du Conseil arrêtées dans les limites prévues par l'annexe précitée, et pour autant qu'elles seront approuvées par les Autorités de toutes les Puissances ayant un traité avec la Chine feront foi pour tous les Etrangers.

VIII. — La présente convention est conclue pour un temps indéfini.

IX. — L'Empire Chinois s'engage à ne pas conclure avec aucun Etat un traité de commerce et de navigation, si celui-ci de son côté n'adhère pas à la présente convention.

X. — La présente convention sera ratifiée dans mois et les ratifications seront échangées dans une période de

Fait à Pékin, le 1901.

COMMISSION POUR L'AMELIORATION DU WHANGPOO.

N° 3.

La Commission s'est réunie le 3 juillet 1901 à 6 heures du soir à la Légation d'Allemagne, sous la présidence de S. E. M. Mumm de Schwarzenstein.

Présents : MM. les Plénipotentiaires d'Allemagne, d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis, de France, des Pays-Bas.

La Commission ayant invité le 18 juin dernier, par voie télégraphique, la Chambre de Commerce de Shanghai à envoyer à Pékin un délégué pour conférer avec la Commission, et la Chambre ayant à cet effet désigné M. E. A Hewett, Président du Conseil Municipal de la Concession Internationale de Shanghai, M. Hewett assiste à la séance.

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne dans sa qualité de Président, remercie M. Hewett de s'être rendu à Pékin pour donner son avis sur des détails de l'affaire qui nous occupe. C'est surtout le côté financier de la question qui demande d'être éclairci, plus spécialement le point 5 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue » du projet de la Chambre de Commerce.

M. Hervett, à son tour, remercie, au nom de la Communauté de Shanghai, la Commission d'avoir bien voulu lui fournir l'occasion de donner des explications. Il rappelle que la dernière proposition de la Chambre de Commerce fût de rayer le § 5 du chapitre « Duties of the Board » et stipuler par le § 5 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue » ce qui suit : The Board shall recoive the whole of the Tonnage dues collected at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Whangpoo, less such a sum as forms Shanghais pro rata contribution towards the maintenance of lights bnoys, beacons and the like in Chinese waters, the expense of which has under the Treaty to be provided ont of tonnage ducs ».

M. Hervett fait ressortir qn'il est difficile d'indiquer des chiffres exacts relatifs au total des dépenses annuelles. Aucun ingénieur n'a jusqu'à présent étudié à fond la question des frais de construction. D'une part on les a estimés à 3 millions de taels, d'autre part on les évalue à 4 millions.

Il est prudent de se tenir au moins au dernier chiffre. Sur cette base, il faudrait compter sur une dépense moyenne de :

I. Intérêt à 6 o/o	— Tls 240.000	
Amortissement	« 110.000	Tls 350.000
II. Entretien des travaux en général		« 60.000
III Travaux de draguer, de faire des quais, d'enlever des obstacles, la police, la surveillance des feux etc. etc.		« 50 000
		Tls 460.000

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne remarque que la somme de Tls 350.000 ne sera plus nécessaire une fois les travaux finis et l'emprunt payé.

M. Hewett. Il y aura lieu alors de considérer dans quelle mesure les différentes taxes en question pourront être réduites. Il parait toutefois désirable de décider dès à présent qu'à cette époque, tous les éléments qui contribuent maintenant aux dépenses, continueront à y contribuer au prorata de leur participation antérieure.

M. le Ministre d'Angleterre mentionne le produit à Shanghai des droits de tonnage :

1896 :	Tls 377000
1897 :	« 375000
1898 :	« 401000
1899 :	« 385000

La moitié de la moyenne pour ces quatre années des droits de tonnage serait par conséquent Tls 192000, puis :

Le produit de la taxe sur la propriété dans les concessions (1)	33000
« « « « le long de la rivière (2)	500
« « « « « navigation (3)	52500
« « « « « les marchandises (4)	55000
	Tls 333000

M. Hewett communique les chiffres suivants basés sur la situation en 1900 :

1 Propriété de non chinois : 1/10 pour cent	Tls 49000
2 « sur la rivière (prom)	« 500
3 Taxe sur la navigation : 5 candarines par tonne	« 60000
4 « « les marchandises : 1 1/0 cent	« 172800
5 Equivalent de la moitié des droits de tonnage perçus à Shanghai en 1900.	« 240500
	Tls 522800

—

M. Hewett croit devoir observer que les revenus sub 4 sont de nature très variables, et que, en général, la Chambre de Commerce ne se dissimule pas que les dépenses peuvent être plus fortes et les recettes moindres, qu'on ne le pense. Sur la base des chiffres de 1900 c'est-à-dire Tls 522800
la dépense évaluée de . . . . « 460000
laisserait une marge de Tls 62800
qui, ne saurait être considérée comme exagérée.

A propos du point 7 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue » M. Hewett rappelle que la Chambre de Commerce a récemment émis l'opinion qu'il serait recommandable de l'éliminer, le Comité de la Chambre préférant que l'emprunt fût garanti par le Gouvernement Chinois ou, d'une façon internationale, par les Puissances.

Sir Ernest Satow. Cette idée ne me parait pas réalisable.

M. Hewett continue en disant qu'à défaut de garantie gouvernementale, une stipulation dans le genre du point 7 lui paraît indispensable. Autrement, un revenu suffisant pour l'intérêt et l'amortissement n'est pas assuré, et le doute est permis si l'emprunt, dans ce cas, serait un succès.

Une discussion s'engage à ce sujet à la suite de laquelle la Commission décide de maintenir l'idée contenue dans le point 7 du chapitre « possible sources of revenue. »

M. le Ministre d'Allemagne voudrait ne pas faire contribuer, dans une trop grande mesure, le Gouvernement Chinois aux dépenses. Il a constaté avec satisfaction que les chiffres fournis par M. Hewett, plus élevés que la Commission les croyait être, pourraient mener à une réduction de la partie demandée des droits de tonnage.

Sir Ernest Satow fait remarquer que les droits de tonnage mêmes constituent, comme revenus de l'Administration des Douanes, une garantie pour l'emprunt anglo-allemand.

M. Hewett. Un montant de Tls 181500 a été payé l'année dernière par les sept grandes Compagnies, qui font le service postal entre la Chine et l'Etranger. Pour elles Shanghai est le seul port de la Chine. D'autres Compagnies expédiant leurs navires aussi exclusivement (à très peu d'exceptions près) à Shanghai, ont payé comme droits de tonnage, en 1900, au moins une somme de Tls 100000. Ainsi, sur Tls 481000 perçus comme droits de tonnage à Shanghai pendant 1900, environ Tls 300000 ont été payés par des vapeurs, qui ne touchent que très rarement à d'autres ports chinois. Il semble donc que ce n'est pas trop vouloir si Shanghai demande que, pendant un nombre limité d'années, une somme égale à cette partie considérable des droits de tonnage (dans toute la Chine le revenu de ces droits était en 1900 Tls 725000) soit destiné à l'amélioration de sa rivière. Le Gouvernement Chinois a encaissé depuis 50 années une grande somme d'argent dans la forme de la taxe en question. Cette somme excède de beaucoup les dépenses faites pour le service des phares et pour l'amélioration des ports. Jusqu'il y a quelques années, les Chinois n'ont pas fait des grandes dépenses ni pour le service des phares ni pour celui de l'amélioration des voies navigables.

La Commission discute ensuite la question de l'amortissement de l'emprunt. M. le Ministre d'Allemagne suggère qu'on pourrait prendre peut-être une période de 30 ans au lieu de 20. M. Hewett craint qu'à Shanghai on trouverait trop onéreuses les conditions d'un emprunt, dont l'amortissement ne serait fini qu'en 30 ans.

Sir Ernest Satow objecte que les conditions d'un emprunt, ne deviennent plus onéreuses par un amortissement de 30 ans parce que l'amortissement ayant lieu dans une période plus longue, les sommes nécessaires pour la restitution du capital restent plus longtemps à la disposition des contribuables.

La Commission aborde alors les devoirs du Conseil fluvial. M. Hewett explique que, tout en reconnaissant la désirabilité de ce que les compétences du Conseil soient limitées autant que possible, il croit que les devoirs du Conseil, tels qu'ils sont stipulés sub 1 2 3 4 6 et 8 du projet de la Chambre, doivent être maintenus pour éviter une dualité préjudiciable d'administration.

Sur la demande de **M. de Mumm** : de quelle façon les intéressées à Shanghai se représentent la perception des taxes proposées, M. Hewett répond ainsi :

1. La taxe sur la propriété non chinoise : par les Municipalitées,
2. La taxe sur la propriété le long de la rivière : des non chinois : par les Consuls; des chinois : par le Taotai.
3. & 4. Les taxes sur la navigation et sur les marchandises : par la Douaue.

Ayant conseillé de mentionner ces différentes taxes dans la convention ad hoc, M. Hewett explique encore qu'en ce qui concerne les droits de tonnage, Shanghai se croit en droit de demander la moitié de ces droits, perçus de navires qui visitent ce port, indépendamment de la question si les navires ont payé ces droits dans un port autre que Shanghai. Si le Corps Diplomatique tient à fixer un montant précis de la contribution du Gouvernement Chinois, cette somme ne pourrait être moins que Tls 250000.

En ce qui concerne la composition du Conseil, la Commission après avoir entendu M. Hewett, maintient ses décisions antérieures sur la composition du Conseil. Elle admet en outre en principe que :

1° Les Membres ex officio rempliront leur mandat aussi longtemps qu'ils occupent le poste en vertu duquel ils font partie du Conseil.

2° Les Représentants des Conseils municipaux et de la Chambre de Commerce seront élus pour la période d'un an, ils sont immédiatement rééligibles. et,

3° Le mandat des autres Membres est de trois ans ; ils sont immédiatement rééligibles.

La Commission émet l'avis qu'à l'expiration d'un terme de trois ans après l'entré en fonctions du Conseil, il y aura lieu de soumettre au Corps Diplomatique la question si les dispositions prises maintenant méritent d'être revisées.

La prochaine réunion est fixée à samedi le 6 juillet à 9 heures du matin.

La séance est levée à 8 heures du soir.

Le Secrétaire, Le Président,
F. M. Knobel. A. von Mumm.

No. 145: Enclosure 4.

RIVER CONSERVANCY

AT

SHANGHAI.

PROJECTS.

CRITICISMS.

PROS.

CONS.

(Written by Rob. Bredon. Commissioner of Maritime Customs. Shanghai(?))

W.T.H.

SHANGHAI, 1901.

RIVER CONSERVANCY

AT

SHANGHAI.

AN error having been detected in this pamphlet as first printed, a new edition has been prepared with the necessary correction made in it. It is requested that the copy herewith sent be accepted instead of the one first forwarded, and that the latter be destroyed.

SHANGHAI, 1901.

River Conservancy at Shanghai:

A Résumé of its History and Requirements and Proposals concerning it.

When one looks at the above heading and tries to understand the subject, one finds questions quite naturally arising, answers to which are of prime importance. They are such as these :—

I. What is meant by the term Conservancy in this connection? What does it include? What are its objects? What area does it affect? What light does history cast on it, not to show a basis of recrimination for the past but a guide for the future?

II. What remedial measures are desirable? necessary? possible? What demandable as a matter of abstract right?

III. By whom should they be carried out, and why by that particular agent? Why is that one appropriate and why are others unsuitable?

IV. Whom will they benefit? Whom, if any one, will they injure?

V. Who should pay for them? How is the money to be got? How much will be wanted? Are the obligations of the Chinese Government in this respect fully understood and impartially represented? Are those of foreigners fully realised?

VI. What advantages are there in a scheme recently propounded by Mr. Hewett? what disadvantages? how far is it based on right principles? how far are his arguments logically deduced from sound and valid premises. Is his Board scheme workable? does it give promise of being sufficiently economical, competent, impartial, non-political and authoritative for the work it is proposed to put in its hands?

VII. Is there any better plan to propose, and what are the arguments in its favour?

The object of this paper is to state as tersely as possible the writer's views, acquired from commonplace sources of knowledge and from information contained in published papers within reach of the ordinary reader. The writer does not claim to be behind the scenes.

I. Conservancy at Shanghai and in its waters may be assumed to include *(a)* all matters which concern the navigation between the mouth of the Yangtze River and the present anchorage off the Settlements; *(b)* the possible facilities for, and the existing obstructions to, the easy approach of deep draught vessels to Shanghai; *(c)* the maintaining of sufficient and convenient anchorage space in the harbour; *(d)* the provision of adequate wharf accommodation; and *(e)* generally the safeguarding, while anticipating the increase, of the interests of the carrying trade and of the other and local ones in a place where a large trade exists, and much capital, Chinese and foreign, is invested. All this to be considered in the belief that the trade now here is likely to increase rather than diminish and that it is desirable to keep it where it now is rather than to allow it to be transferred elsewhere, with deterioration more probable than possible in course of transfer.

The area covered may be held generally as being that from the Outer Lightship up to the points on the Whangpoo and its tributaries where tidal inflow ceases to have any appreciable power. The difficulties in this district may be set down as *(a)* the shallows of the Flats in the Yangtze; *(b)* the Outer Bar at Woosung; *(c)* the inner obstruction ordinarily known as the Woosung Bar; *(d)* the shoaling and twisting of the channel between Woosung and Shanghai; and *(e)* the narrowing, shallowing and consequent diminution of area available for anchorage and movement in the Shanghai Harbour, both in the Whangpoo River and in its tributary known as the Soochow Creek.

The portion of the approach to Shanghai which lies between the Lightship and Woosung is in the Yangtze itself, and is, and probably always must be, at the mercy of that Giant's power. No effort made at any reasonable,—possibly not even at an unreasonable,—cost can ever be expected to succeed in harnessing that power or in securing its control at any point where it has full sway. We may assume that the Yangtze will always reach the ocean by a channel wide enough and deep enough to allow any vessels like those hitherto known in these waters to reach, let us say, Kiang Yin. There is a remote possibility perhaps that some day the Yangtze may choose to reach the sea by the North Channel only and, by deserting the southern outlet entirely, leave the present South Channel a creek and the Whangpoo River a ditch; but that emergency is too remote and indications of it are so entirely absent that it may be left out of present consideration.

The handling of the Outer Bar may be looked on as in a sense subsidiary to what will be done in connection with the Whangpoo River, the Inner Bar and the Shanghai Harbour. Whatever is done to benefit these latter will, and will be intended to, reflect beneficially on the former.

Now we come to the point where we may study history and enquire what was Shanghai and what were the possibilities of its approaches when China, not of her own motion but to meet a foreign request, said in so many words, probably not meaning more than they casually convey, "Shanghai is open to you foreigners: take it for what it is worth and make the best of it now and hereafter." The legitimate amount of respect for Chinese authority was of course implied: beyond that the bargain was a very open one on both sides.

There was an approach *viâ* Woosung with a Bar across it on which brigs and other moderate sized craft are known to have occasionally grounded; there was a channel to Shanghai presenting no more than ordinary difficulties to the type of vessel of the size in fashion at that period; and there was a river broad and deep enough to afford anchorage for 300 odd vessels near the Settlements.

Most of the present Public Garden, the Soochow Creek Garden, the German Consular site, the old American Consular site,—now occupied by the Japanese,—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's property, the Old Dock, the Hongkew Wharves and other well known public and private properties then formed part of the river bed. The tidal inflow lapped the eastern side of Broadway. The supports of one bridge only obstructed the tidal flows of the Soochow Creek. The river was half as broad again as it is to-day and all that area was covered by the flood tide. These are not records of possibly unveracious history; they are the memories of living men.

In course of time riparian proprietors began to see their way to improving their property at the river's expense. Conservancy principles being neither pressing nor pressed at the moment, they gave the Chinese authority, in whom Conservancy was vested, as little trouble as possible; no one was sufficiently interested or sufficiently foreseeing to take any.

The writer does not mean to say for a moment that the works referred to above were unnecessary, undesirable or deserving of the strong language he has heard applied to them by hypercritical people; he might even admit that some at least were commercially beneficial; but they were certainly carried out without any regard to Conservancy; they did give advantages of which private individuals and corporations mainly reaped the benefit, and the public Conservancy interests paid a price which till now has not been repaid and which Mr. Hewett honestly implies is still outstanding and is legitimately claimable.

Among all the authorities, self-constituted and others, there is unanimous opinion on one point—the essential element to provide Conservancy for Shanghai is to get as much flood tide in as is possible, and to make the ebb tide, in its ebbing, do as much channel scouring as can be got out of it. The tendency of encroachments has been to keep the flood tide out by contracting the area over which it could, within its level, spread itself. For this, encroachments on the old water line are largely responsible. Such encroachments have done harm not only directly but indirectly, with a progression in magnitude almost geometrical, and these encroachments have been in the majority of instances made by foreigners.

In 1878 an effort was made to secure a better Conservancy by placing the whole question in the hands of the Harbour Master. Its value was admitted in principle and the Legations and Yamên accepted it, but when it came to be put in force it was opposed at every turn; and though valid ever since, it is only within recent years that the Harbour Master has secured the necessary support in limiting the encroachments of bund and jetty builders and keeping them within a reasonable line. He has been able latterly to do so much; practically nothing more.

As to the Woosung Bar, its condition can hardly be better expressed than in the words of an old pilot, recently applied to it, as the writer believes with absolute truth:—"It is not very much better and certainly not very much worse than it was forty years ago; it is better or worse at some seasons than at others; and in some years than in others; it is not the Bar that has grown worse, it is the ships that have grown bigger."

To sum up the whole series of questions which came under heading I. at the commencement of this paper:—

The Shanghai Harbour is not, in its present form, giving the amount of anchorage and berthing accommodation required for the present and expected for the future; the Whangpoo River requires controlling and directing, and the Bar, if large steamers are to come to Shanghai,—which means if Shanghai is to remain the port,—must be deepened if possible; the measures the Harbour, River and Inner Bar demand will, alone or with some little help, settle the Outer Bar question; the Yangtze part of the navigation must be left to Nature.

That all this should be aimed at is not only reasonable but highly desirable from the point of view of public and general interest.

II. In assuming that remedial measures are possible, one is supported by the opinion of nearly every one who has given any on the subject, of technical value. That they are desirable if they give any reliable prospect of being effective is also a fair assumption. As to what is necessary, that is a matter of professional engineering opinion. Certain principles are accepted by nearly all engineers, but as to the extent to which work can be profitably carried on or must of necessity be done to secure sufficient results, that is a matter on which it would be desirable to have the opinion of the very best authority available, if such a large expenditure on one opinion is justifiable. It may be assumed that the root of the evil will have to be attacked by works at Woosung and in the channels between there and Shanghai; work of a character which may be described as secondary will probably have to go on in Shanghai at the same time.

Some ten years ago the condition of the Woosung Bar was very much pressed on the Chinese Government, a demand was made that it be dredged, and a dredger was accordingly bought. No proper steps were taken to discover in advance if dredging would accomplish any real even temporary benefit, or if dredging was the proper thing to do at all. The demand on the Chinese Authorities,—who found all the money, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million taels,—was for *dredging*, and they did that purely and simply. The dredger was obtained in a way which did not give much promise of getting a very useful one; she had not the necessary power, she was a bad type, she was always getting out of repair and her presence on the Bar was protested against, it being alleged to be an obstruction to navigation; and the whole work was done, though conscientiously, inefficiently and inadequately for reasons which the Chinese could not have been responsible for.

Still there was something to show for the work. At the end of the experiment the Bar had been deepened about two feet. The year following it all filled in again and was rather worse than usual. The result of it all was to justify the accuracy of the opinion that dredging alone could not keep the Bar clear, not even if kept up continuously, and that the presence of a sufficient dredging force on the Bar was itself an impediment to navigation. Many people, including the writer, thought that the dredging success was largely due to the lucky fact that it was done during a good year when there would probably have been a deep Bar any how, and that the dredging only made it a little deeper than it might have ordinarily been. One thing, however, is now shown,—dredging at Woosung is not enough.

The question has been put above,—What is demandable as a matter of strict right? Mr. Hewett does not tackle that question, but he gives what he thinks may "be reasonably claimed," his idea of reasonableness being that "if a port has once been opened under Treaty to Foreign trade it is incumbent upon the Chinese Government to maintain the water approaches to that port." The reasonableness would be more complete if he added some such words as "in as good condition as they were when the port was opened." There is no vessel which could have come to Shanghai in 1842 which could not get there just as easily in 1901.

What is the legal aspect of the case? Mr. Hewett speaks of the work as something which should be done by China as "the Sovereign Power and at its own expense." What it should do and what it will not, in its own country, do are attributes of *Sovereignty.* Sovereignty in China is limited by Treaties, but only in the directions and to the extent laid down in the Treaties. There is no Treaty limitation of China's absolutism as regards River or Harbour Conservancy, which therefore remains unrestricted. On the other hand, there is a limit when the question of expense comes up. China cannot do what other Powers would do,—provide a Chinese Conservancy Board and give it the power to levy the necessary local taxation on all comers till the necessary funds were found to do the local work. Mr. Hewett holds China sovereign when he thinks it desirable she should expend revenue; he knows her sovereignty is limited when it is a question of levying any. As a matter of fact there is no *legal* obligation to spend a cash on Conservancy. How far it is politic or how far it is against her best interests to refuse to take Conservancy measures and do what may be possible to find funds to meet the expense, if not in one way then in another, are points on which the writer and Mr. Hewett are probably at one.

III. Who should do the work? Mr. Hewett himself answers this question with strict propriety by saying—the Sovereign Power. But he goes on to argue that the work should not be left to the Sovereign Power to do, and he gives as his reason for its not being allowed to do it that, though being under no legal obligation to do anything, having no surplus of the funds he believes should be applied to this object,—shown by figures below,—and having no authority to raise any specially for it from those whom it most largely benefits, it has not so far put its hand into another pocket and provided funds from Chinese taxpayers to enable a certain number of foreign vessels of over twenty-two feet draught to reach and berth comfortably at Shanghai without lightering at Woosung. And all this although no well digested or practicable scheme, no working plan, no definite statement of probable cost, no project of financing, no offers of pecuniary assistance have ever been submitted to the Sovereign Power, by any responsible authority.

The proposal means, in short, that the possibility of accomplishing such work should be taken away from the hands of that administrative department of the Chinese Government which has hitherto done all that could be done for navigation in China in a manner admitted by the Press of the world to have been eminently capable and honest. It also insists on overriding, in doing the executive work, the tried and capable servants of that Government in Shanghai who alone possess and can supply all the valuable local knowledge and who have for years done all that has been placed in their hands effectively, impartially and economically as far as the powers given them admitted and opposition,—often factions,—allowed. To replace them it is proposed to upset pretty nearly every existing system and to modify the effect of every regulation now in force, all of which have been arrived at by prolonged negotiations with Consuls, Chambers of Commerce, Legations at Peking and

Chinese Authorities, and none of which can be changed unless by the same complicated procedure. To replace the existing service he proposes a Board which, from its very nature, must be composed largely of men inexperienced in official administrative work, with no capacity or power to deal with the Chinese questions which will arise in numbers, and with no knowledge,—or worse, with a little knowledge,—of what can and should be done in the questions of executive detail. For the carrying out of its work it has to find new men of a special class not easy to procure and in the appointment of whom by a Board such as is proposed political considerations and others equally objectionable which suggest themselves without being suggested will probably have an injurious amount of weight.

The Coast Inspector's and Engineer's section of the Chinese Marine Department are composed of men than whom none more capable can be found. Captain Bisbee is well known for his character and capacity in the best nautical circles in Europe and America and is in touch with, and commands the respect of, the highest authorities in his line there. His Deputy is Captain Tyler, whom as a marine surveyor and executive officer at any kind of sea or river work it would be hard to beat, though his reputation is so far only local. The Engineer-in-Chief is a man of high standing in his profession generally, a Member of the Institute and far above the average Engineer in general experience. The present Acting Engineer has been specially selected for his knowledge and experience in Harbour works. These men are on the spot.

No new Board has either an administrative or executive service at hand to do the work. It will have to find houses, secretaries, clerks and so on who, owing to the nature and insecurity of their employment, will have to be paid more than public service rates and for time when they will be unoccupied because there will be only one kind of work to employ them on. It also will have to pay for experience.

The writer heard some time since that an objection to putting the business in the Customs' hands was that the Government would probably try to tie those hands in connection with it. Is it by any means sure that the Government would not see a still greater necessity for tying, by unofficial means, the hands of an administration forced on it and forced expressly to have it free from its control? Which of the two systems is most likely to suffer from lack of sympathy of Chinese officials? What that amounts to,—or can be made to amount to,—every one can estimate for himself. To answer these queries very little knowledge of human nature in any garb,—not necessarily Chinese,—will suffice.

Does the experience of the Lights Service justify any such idea? Certainly not.

IV. Who will Conservancy work benefit? *First*, and most of all, it will benefit certain of the Mail Companies, for it will make it easier for them to use as cargo carriers their superannuated passenger steamers which, built for ocean navigation and for harbours like Bombay and Sydney, are no longer useable for their original purpose and cannot, as things now are, be made, with their small cargo capacity on a deep draught, as profitable in a shallow river as bigger and lighter draught vessels specially built for the Shanghai trade are. In their case it is a real benefit to have the Chinese Government make a river to suit their vessels, and especially their ill-paying vessels, instead of compelling them to build new ones to compete with rivals of more modern equipment. This benefit more especially applies to those lines of which Shanghai is a terminus; for in the case of those which only make Shanghai a port of call, transhipment at Woosung has an advantage in that it expedites their movement and shortens the period of their necessary stay here. A vessel with at most twenty-four hours to spend at Shanghai will always find a certain advantage in saving,—at a certain cost of course,—the three or four hours occupied in coming up to Shanghai, berthing at a wharf and so on, to say nothing of the very possible waste of time in waiting for the tide, for it may be assumed that, do what the Conservancy Board may, it is hardly likely to make Shanghai approachable by heavy draught ships at dead low water.

Second, it will benefit, in a similar but less degree, all owners of deep draught ships.

Third, the business of Wharf owners and their property will be at least maintained at its present value. If it is once decided, or people have made up their minds, that nothing can or will be done to improve the River and Harbour, there will be a tendency,—but the writer believes it will not for a long time grow to any extent,—to make Woosung the local port to the exclusion of Shanghai, and to store in Godowns to be built there goods which now occupy profitably the warehouses already here. A correspondent of the *Daily*

News, signing himself "Observer," who evidently knows the subject, recently wrote that failure to effect conservancy measures goes just as far towards killing Woosung as Shanghai and asserted that the former can never be looked on as an alternative port. They must stand or fall together.

Fourth, it will benefit riparian proprietors whose property is likely to become available for wharfage when a suitable Conservancy scheme has made it such, it not being so now from causes which the existing shallowing tendency produces.

Fifth, it will benefit Shanghai and neighbourhood by keeping in circulation there instead of elsewhere the considerable sums which the presence of large vessels causes the expenditure of.

Sixth, it will benefit landowners and house owners by holding in Shanghai the large population a big trade requires and, as a result of so keeping it, maintain the existing competition for houses and continue to give justification for the exorbitant rents now prevalent.

Seventh, it will benefit, or at least protect, the interests of the Dock Company whose plant cannot be moved, whose property is only profitable where it is and whose business is likely to grow with everything tending to increase the steamer traffic.

It may safely be assumed that the only shipping people who will be in favour of contributing funds are those who represent owners of large vessels; as to those of the smaller ones the present state of affairs fully meets the needs of their day. There is no greater desire in Shanghai than elsewhere to provide for the possible requirements of posterity.

There are also institutions here which must suffer loss the more Shanghai becomes self-contained in shipping matters. The Tug-boat Company, the Cargo-boat Companies, the hosts of handlers of cargo to whom the big steamers' difficulties come as opportunities, are not likely to view with gratification measures which mean their being reformed out of existence.

V. Now we may consider the question of payment and where the money should come from.

Mr. Hewett claims, in so many words, that the Chinese Government has been for many years collecting from the foreign trade considerable sums under the title of Tonnage Dues, that these Dues are in reality Light and Conservancy Dues, that they were so intended by the framers of the Treaty,—perhaps it would be better to say, by one of the parties to it,—that they were probably based on the principles of the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, that the Chinese Government taxes foreign vessels for a special object and has for years been misappropriating "probably into the pocket of the Empress Dowager"—an insinuation without any proof of probability—3/10ths of the receipts, amounting in 1898 to Tls. 185,000, of which Tls. 120,000, having been collected at Shanghai, should have been spent there.

All these claims can be controverted more or less. Let us consider the history of Tonnage Dues.

In ante-Treaty days, when foreign ships coming to China were not exterritorialised and were trading under no special Treaty stipulations but under the flexible tariff which the native Superintendents at the time levied duties under, they paid duties on the same principle as native vessels did, which is much the same as those do now. At each port there was a different system, but at all there was a dual one,—embracing a duty on cargo and a charge on the ship. The latter was levied on various systems and under various names, according to number of masts, breadth of beam, depth of hold, etc. The one way in which it was not levied was on net tonnage as we understand the words. The system did not serve the purpose foreigners wanted, in that it caused the incidence of ship dues to fall irregularly and unevenly. To cure this evil it was decided that the ship dues should be levied on the tonnage recorded in the ship's register, which the Consul reported from the papers in his hands. Ship dues became Tonnage Dues, a change of name not implying a change of character and not, as the Chinese understood it, intended to modify their fiscal system of lumping ship and cargo dues together into their consolidated fund as they had always done, but, to regularise in a manner suitable to foreigners the incidence of the tax. The framers of the Treaty did not stipulate that these Dues should be specially and fully devoted to any object. They only arranged that the Chinese should out of them meet the modest requirements of the ports in the matter of buoys and beacons. Even then it must have been seen that there would have been a balance left when all stipulated for had been done, and no restriction was imposed on the Government regarding it. There was no idea, and no evidence of any, that the lighting of the Coast and Harbours by the Chinese Government as they now are lighted was any more expected than that forty-foot streets would be required in the Shanghai

Settlements or that they would be called on to meet the wants of a quarter of a million of a Chinese carriage-driving community.

Not only were the Chinese not expected to spend all the Tonnage Dues, but at various times Tonnage Dues exemptions have been claimed and accorded on the grounds, amongst others, that the Government did not spend much on River and Harbour works. The concessions of the universal Four-months' Certificate, under which a vessel can now make two voyages from England or America on one payment instead of two, and, up to 1893, the Mail steamer privilege of only paying on one steamer out of every four, have had the effect of reducing the total of the Tonnage Dues paid since 1860 by probably 1/3rd or 1/4th as compared with what would have been collected had the strict letter of the Treaty law been followed closely.

As to the general loose assertion that the Government misappropriates 3/10ths of the Tonnage Dues foreigners pay, that can be made with some show of plausibility merely because the peculiarities of Chinese book-keeping admit of it. It is not a monetary fact. The Chinese Government does not for its own reasons publish its public accounts as a whole, but it publishes enough of the details, both of provincial finance and of foreign trade to show a good deal.

Let us see what the Chinese Government does do with the Tonnage Dues, and let us take for purposes of example the figures published for the year 1900 in Part I. of the Customs' Returns of Trade for that year. The total Tonnage Dues collected in that year (see page 13) was, in round numbers, Tls. 725,000. How much of it was on foreign and how much on Chinese vessels is not stated there, but the table on page 38 shows that the foreign tonnage (including many Chinese vessels under foreign flags) paid dues amounting to Tls. 680,276. To collect her revenue China pays, it is stated, a sum representing from 12 % to 14 %. Let us assume 12 %. To collect the foreign Dues therefore cost Tls. 81,633, leaving the net receipts from the Foreign Trade Tls. 598,643. To set off against that there is the 7/10ths of the gross Tonnage Dues on all shipping, Chinese and foreign, paid to the coast service, amounting to Tls. 207,402; that is, China has appropriated to purposes other than those the Chamber of Commerce thinks proper during the year when the largest Tonnage Dues collection was taken in, Tls. 91,241 instead of the Tls. 227,458 (3/10th of the gross Tonnage Dues), ordinarily put down as the figure of misappropriated dues. As a set-off for that, China has paid the annual cost of the administrative work of the Coast Service, has given the services of her Revenue vessels for useful surveying work and has done the necessary executive harbour work at all the smaller ports. The Chinese Government has spent on navigation aids more than all the Tonnage Dues foreigners have paid or have any claim to an accounting for.

The basis of Mr. Hewett's entire scheme is that something must be done by foreigners, whether the Chinese Government likes it or not, because it would be a waste of time to attempt to bring the Chinese Government to a proper appreciation of its responsibilities and obligations in this connection,—obligations which the remarks in this paper go some way to show are imposed by very little legal force, and responsibilities, the nature, extent and cost of which have never been urged on the lines likely to prove effective. Diplomacy may be staved off when its demands are based on obligations the grounds of whose legitimacy are unsubstantial, but there is a very wide limit to the field in which tactful diplomacy may work on the grounds of moral responsibility and material interest, the latter of which is no less a factor in China than elsewhere.

The admirable feature in Mr. Hewett's scheme is that it fairly and squarely admits that interests other than those of the Chinese Government are benefited by a Conservancy scheme and that those interests should contribute to their own upholding.

It must be borne in mind that the interest of China in the foreign trade is, as Sir Robert Hart has recently stated, not intrinsically a very keen one. The Government knows the trade will be done anyhow somewhere, and the revenue on it will be collected if not at one place, then at another. It knows the maintenance of trade at Shanghai, instead of allowing it to go elsewhere, is more a foreign interest than a Chinese one, that the Chinese interest is not imperative and that the foreign one is vital only to those who have their interests concentrated there. The trade of Shanghai could be moved any time at an insignificant loss to China and at none to the Government: to many of the foreigners such a move would mean the loss of their all.

Mr. Hewett evidently brings forward the idea that because so much Tonnage Dues is collected at Shanghai it should all be spent within the port area, without sufficient knowledge or sufficient consideration of the subject.

Tonnage Dues are an Imperial, not a local, tax. The bulk of the steamers do not pay because they are exclusive Shanghai traders but because they happen on a particular day to be about to clear the port, holding a Tonnage Dues Certificate more than four months' old. The Four-months' Certificate system brings in an element of accident into the collection of any port. Dues paid for one day at any port give four months' freedom all over China. Further, Shanghai being as it is the emporium of the whole of Northern, Central and much of Southern China, becomes the goal of every trading vessel serving those districts. The approaches to it begin at Hongkong, Japan, Corea, Siberia, Newchwang and Tientsin, and to the lighting and buoying of these approaches to Shanghai the Tonnage Dues paid there, as well as some of those paid elsewhere, have been applied. It is absurd to attempt to establish a local right because of local payment in such a case.

VI. What are the advantages of the scheme which the Chamber of Commerce proposes and Mr. Hewett stands forth as the advocate of?

As suggested above, its one great advantage is that it puts forward a series of moderate proposals for finding funds locally to meet the necessary expense, but it counts upon a large sum for Tonnage Dues, all of which, as has been shown in a former paragraph, would have to be paid from those leviable on Chinese vessels, the Dues on foreign having been already expended in full and not being available. On the other hand, how may one expect present conditions will be improved upon by a Board such as the Chamber of Commerce proposes, compared with those which are provided by the Marine Department of the Chinese Government's Service? Will the Board be more competent, more economical, more impartial, more authoritative or less political than the existing international service with its already recognised status, long local experience and sufficient capacity for prompt expansion to the extent required? If these questions cannot be answered affirmatively there is no good purpose such a Board can fulfil.

The Board proposed will be formed of nine men. Can there be found in the Community nine suitable men with the necessary interest in the subject and time to attend to it, of sufficient position to command respect, and fit to be entrusted with the expenditure of millions of taels? That there are some such men is a truism it would be insulting to deny: but are there enough, and are those who are suitable available? It may be said, of course, that the whole affairs of the Northern Settlements are managed by nine men picked out of the community, managed fairly well too, if somewhat extravagantly. But does any one profess that all the nine are always quite the men who would be on the Municipal Board if more volunteers for places on it could be found? There have been Municipal Councillors seated *faute de mieux*. It is admitted that many excellent, and sometimes the best, men refuse to serve on the Municipal Council because they cannot give the time: some for the same reason after a short experience decline re-election. If the Council takes so much of its members' time, it may be assumed none of them have any for sitting on another very exacting Board, and that all Municipal Councillors will exclude themselves from the obligations of a new Board, thus lessening the available men.

The Municipal Council hardly serves as a precedent for a Conservancy Board. No new institution to do one kind of work can be formed exactly on the lines of an old one doing another, whose strength lies in the facts that it came into the world peacefully, has grown with time, has produced traditions to live up to and to serve for its restraint. Can one depend that a non-political Conservancy Board can be established at this time of day when all of a dozen Powers are contesting for political influence in every and any direction where it can be obtained? Such was possible forty years ago when the interests of three Powers were supreme and the undertaking small: is it possible now? If all the nine men on the Board proposed could represent each a separate nationality, several Treaty Powers would still be unrepresented. How will it be arranged who they shall be? Will they be satisfied with the arrangement if it is made?

The Board is to elect its own Chairman—for what period?—and appoint and pay its own Secretary and Engineer. Unless it is very different from other such Committees it will practically come under the control of these three. They will lead and pull: the others will push, not with muscle but by weight, and probably with their backs to the object in view. Such positions can surely not be filled by men whom all those interested will long be satisfied with. Their appointments will be the subject of intrigue,—as indications already show.

The Board, to be respected, should be composed of thoroughly impartial men. Questions of Wharf extending, buoy laying, land improving, dock building, and dredging in this, that or the other locality will arise. Can these questions be expected to be impartially dealt with by men who direct wharves, control dock companies or own steamers? No doubt it will be answered, "Yes, they will control one another." On the other hand, they might combine against the outsider. Log-rolling and axe-grinding can be unconsciously effected by absolutely honest men, and even they are better out of the way of the risk of it. Any one must admit the desirability of having the Board composed of men whose personal interests can not be affected by its decisions, if such is possible.

It is altogether too large and unwieldy. The more men the more opinions and the less the chance of quickly reaching a good one. Will all those members who have Great Powers at their backs and who are not Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen be content to give these men place and take the "lower rooms" without shame?

As to the duties it is proposed to place on the Board:

1° *It is to issue regulations for the traffic*—not only for vessels trading with the Settlements but for all the native craft in all the waterways *within* the area of the Foreign Settlements, whatever that means. Hitherto the great waterway has been *without* the Foreign Settlements.

2° *Dredging and Bunding.*—It is simply to take over the power the Harbour Master now exercises.

3° *Removal of obstacles.* To have full power to remove and where necessary recover cost. Unless it is to administer a new International Code of Law it will have just as little power and as much trouble in recovering cost as there is now. There is only the law and the Consular Court of the offender's nationality to depend on for redress. Is it expected that the Board will be given power to assess the damages and itself enforce its judgment? If so, it would be an advantage to the public.

4° *Control of Lights.*—This means the maintaining of a separate Lights Staff,—Engineering and Tending—which, seeing the Customs' Staff is on the ground, will mean the keeping of two sets of men to do work now done by one.

It is understood a comprehensive scheme for lighting the approaches to Shanghai is now under weigh. It might be wise that its execution should be suspended till the Board's judgment on its suitability to its own scheme has been given.

5° *To receive a proportion of the Tonnage Dues.*—Remarks above show that this is proposed in ignorance of what Tonnage Dues are available. The proposal says sufficient is to be paid to cover cost of such work or duties as would be carried out by the Harbour authorities were the Board not in existence. Presumably that means such works and duties as the Harbour Master now discharges. It is hardly proposed that it should have the power of increasing both indefinitely and demanding a proportionate indefinite amount of Tonnage Dues to pay for the increase without regard to other obligations imposed on them.

6° *Control of Conservancy work.*—This is to extend to an undefined distance, "outside the proposed limit of their jurisdiction."

7° The Board is to have power to enforce payment of its legalised demands, presumably without Consular intervention, as Consular aid is only provided for "enforcing regulations." It has no doubt been recognised that to do its work effectively it must also have the power, if the Conservancy scheme requires it, to appropriate land, close waterways, etc., whether they are foreign or Chinese-owned.

8° *Police and Watchmen and Harbour Master.*—These being intended to be Board employés acting in connection with vessels afloat and yet independent of the Customs, is it proposed that they should function with or without regard to revenue considerations; and if in circumstances they and the Revenue preventive service have to act on different lines, how are their various positions, duties and interests to be reconciled?

9° *Control of Pilotage Service.*—This goes against the International Pilotage Regulations which confirm to the Chinese Government its natural right to issue Pilots' Licences in all the ports of China. Whether a local Board can give a better service than there is, can only be found by trial; but the Pilots can hardly be expected to accept as their judges a Board composed partly of, and surely likely to be largely influenced by, the very men with whom they are most likely to have difficulties—those representing the shipping interest.

The sum of these criticisms, each of which may appear in itself insignificant, simply comes to this:—It is proposed to take the control not only of Conservancy but of everything tangible within reach out of hands which have administered them with fair success,—which, with more support and less cavilling, might have been greater,—and putting it into new ones whose capacity to do better has yet to be demonstrated.

The reasons which have hitherto influenced the European Powers to move with less energy and rapidity in this matter than Shanghai desired is no doubt due to the facts:—

1° that they realise the weakness of their case if pressed on grounds that they have a legal and valid claim:

2° that allowing a foreign Board, with no national status, to undertake work which should be done, if done at all, by the Sovereign Power, means implicitly if not explicitly relieving that Power of all responsibility concerning it:

3° that for the doings of such a Board they themselves become responsible. The Board becomes the agent of the Powers: the Shanghai Community has not yet a status in the world justifying its taking national work in hand as its own:

4° the control of the Board by the Powers can only be effected, when such becomes seriously necessary, by the cumbrous and slow moving machinery of the International Concert, which cannot be set in motion unless unanimity exists in it:

5° the Court of three Consuls without any,—but possibly diplomatic,—appeal from it provided for, would hardly be considered by all the Powers a sufficient protection for their interests.

These grave considerations against its own scheme the Chamber of Commerce, if it sees them, does not offer any arguments to refute. It expects that its plan will be adopted in spite of them, and that of the antagonism, visible and invisible, active or passive, which the high-handed supercession of Chinese Sovereignty will naturally provoke, no thought whatever will be taken.

VII. The foregoing pages have been devoted to demolition and to clearing the ground: the writer may now proceed to offer suggestions for construction.

The first thing to be done is to arrive at a definite opinion as to what is wanted and how it is best to meet the want, at what cost it can be met, and whether what seems possible of accomplishment is sufficient to justify the outlay. In a word, a definite Conservancy plan has to be decided on, so that the Community can meet the question, Do you know what you want? with a decided affirmative answer.

Many schemes have been proposed, much information has been gathered, collated and registered: all those schemes have no doubt merits: none probably can be accepted as it stands as absolutely perfect or even the best possible.

How can that best be got at, and who is to decide what *best* is? The writer would suggest that that scheme be accepted which the highest engineering professional opinion obtainable approves. Who will be the Engineering consultant? The names of Sir Charles Hartley, of Mr. Matthews of Coode, Sons and Matthews, of various eminent American Engineers, of a gentleman at Bremen, have all been mentioned, and there is Mr. de Rijke of Japan who has himself put forward the only full scheme yet seen. If the community is satisfied with that—and the Chinese Government can be expected to put up money on it—let it be accepted. If not, an eminent engineer might be invited to come and see the *locale* and produce a new scheme or offer suggestions for amendment of some proposed one. The consultant might be selected through the British or United States,—or indeed any,—government whose men have had such experience of large rivers as can be best gained in N. or S. America, Egypt or India. It seems possible to the writer that it may not be absolutely necessary to require such a man to come to China. All the history, surveys and information necessary can be laid before him, and if needs be he could send out a trustworthy subordinate to verify it on the spot. His "opinion" could be taken, and the general plan of work considered by him the best laid down, the details to be carried out on his lines by other working engineers.

That done, the perfected scheme should be taken to the diplomatic Corps, which should be asked to submit it to the Chinese Government with some such introduction as this:—We wish this done; it is you who should do it; we want it undertaken without delay; it will cost so much; you can do it all, if you wish and as you wish and find all the money; but we are ready to find a certain proportion if you are prepared to find the rest and to allow us to have a supervision of the expenditure of it and to have as much say in the carrying out of the work as will secure its being done properly and thoroughly and without injury to our interests. This is a clear and specific proposal. The writer leaves it to diplomacy to find the arguments necessary for urging it and getting an answer to it. Whether the Chinese Government decides to do the whole work or to do it in company with a foreign representation of the foreign contribution, it will naturally, seeing that in either case it is carrying out an act of sovereignty in its own country, expect that its agents should take the lead, and those agents, seeing that only foreigners have the capacity to do such work, would naturally be its own foreign employés, the Marine Department of the Inspectorate-General of Customs.

The Chinese Government is pretty sure to ask in what form and to what extent foreign representation is desired and can be sanctioned. It probably will not answer the question itself but will leave it to some one to suggest something which it can, with a due regard to its own self-respect, approve: the writer will offer a suggestion.

The work of Conservancy should be put in the hands of a Committee or Board to be appointed by the Chinese Government and to act as its agent; this Committee to consist of five members:—

The Harbour Master at Shanghai;

The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, or some other nominee of the Inspector-General, to represent Revenue interests;

A Chinese of official rank who will speak the foreign language of the Committee, to be appointed by the Nanking Viceroy or the Governor of Kiangsu;

A foreign gentleman to represent the shipping interests of the port;

Another to represent other local interests generally.

The Secretary to be selected from the Customs, Consular or Municipal staffs, the accounts to be kept by a Customs' man, all to be subordinated to the Board and paid their salaries from its funds. The Harbour and Engineering staff of the Customs to be the professional controllers of the work (only to be paid expenses) and to have associated with them as many additional men as the Board considers necessary and chooses to pay, which men would probably be best supplied through the consulting Engineer and approved by him.

The accounts of the Board to be submitted to the Government, communicated to the Foreign Ministers and published annually.

The Chinese member is suggested for the services he can render when land and such questions come up, and generally as an intermediary in the many which will surely arise with local authorities.

The foreign representatives should hold office for two years and one should go out and be replaced every year. In this way, though it will be impossible to have every special interest and all nationalites represented all the time, there will be the opportunity of each securing a representation during some period of the Board's existence.

The Harbour Master will continue to exercise the functions now in his hands, somewhat strengthened by having such a Body behind him, and the composite Board could fairly be given all the new authority sought for by the Chamber of Commerce's proposed one. Its regulations, being Chinese-made and foreign-sanctioned,—as all regulations now are,—would have the force of law and could be supported by the Chinese Government. Made by the Chamber of Commerce Board as suggested they would receive from the Chinese Government about the same amount of approval and support as the Land Regulations have had.

This scheme upsets no existing authority, can be supported as of an international character, will go some way to secure foreign and Chinese collaboration and to get Chinese official sympathy, and it gives all foreign Powers an equal say, as any harm it may be alleged to have done as a Chinese institution can be appealed against to the Chinese Foreign Office by any Minister with or without the support of his colleagues.

The foreign representation can be easily made non-political and local by placing the nomination of the members either in the hands of the public generally (by election) or in those of public bodies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal Council, the Consular Body, the French Council and so on, or these bodies might be allowed to nominate in rotation to vacancies occurring.

There is nothing in this scheme overriding the sovereignty of the Chinese Government in its own waters. The principle of Conservancy works by the Imperial authority in national waterways is established as facts show. The Government tries to control the Yellow River; it occasionally dredges the Grand Canal and its approaches; and during the last ten years it has emptied and made efforts to deepen the Soochow Creek, the effect of which is no longer useful if it ever was.

There remains for consideration the question of Finance. This, as well as all questions of detail, cannot be satisfactorily dealt with till the definite scheme is approved. Mr. de Rijke estimated the cost of carrying out his plan B, which deals with the river only from The Point to the Yangtze and provides for the improvement of the Junk Channel and its substitution for the present ship channel (see page 49 of his report dated Tokio, 10th January, 1898) as not to exceed three millions (3,000,000) of taels. Another authority, whose opinion should carry weight, informs the writer that "He does not consider any scheme would be complete and comprehensive which did not include the whole river from the Kiangnan Arsenal outwards, and that for that it would be necessary to have not less than four million taels available at the outset in order that the work might be undertaken on a scale commensurate with its magnitude and calculated to insure its completion at the earliest practicable date with the minimum outlay of money. Such a work cannot be carried out piece meal. The thing to be done then is to provide for a loan of that amount and means for paying (1) interest, (2) sinking fund, (3) expenses of maintenance and such dredging or other work as would always be necessary to a greater or less degree in order to preserve the waterway."

In a recent telegram from Europe it was announced that a German engineer at Bremen also had a scheme estimated to cost four million taels. There are people who think a really complete scheme cannot be carried out for that sum, but for the present one may figure on it as being the highest so far suggested. If it can be cut down, so much the better. It is probable all that money will not be required at the very start, but a considerable sum will surely be wanted to pay the preliminary expenses of plant, dredgers, tugs, lighters, lumber, stone, compensation for land, Zinkstuks and such, and for carrying on the work of beginning. We may assume this sum to be Tls. 2,000,000. That must be raised by borrowing at once: a similar amount will be wanted later, but that can be borrowed in a lump or by degrees or provided annually as may be expedient. In which way it will be best to do it can only be decided when it is seen what pace is the quickest, and therefore the best, at which the work can be made to go. It is probable that the money can be got at 6 % and that Tls. 400,000 a year will be enough to provide interest and sinking fund on any loan made and to extinguish it in 12 years, at the same time providing enough for annual working expenses during the time of making the waterway and maintaining it in working order until the loan is paid off. By that time it will be seen how much should be annually spent on maintenance, for it is hardly to be expected that any scheme can be so perfect that work once done can be left to take care of itself; the question of expenditure to be provided for that purpose need not, however, be considered now.

All moneys for the service of the Conservancy Board should, if levied on ships or cargoes, be collected by the Customs as Tonnage and Wharfage Dues are, and all charges on land by the Municipalities. On the security of these payments and of the Chinese Government contribution, the Board could raise loans by the issue of Bonds to the extent required and authorised.

As to the means of raising the money to be contributed by the Community with the least unpopularity, the writer need not suggest anything new. It is sufficient to take what the Chamber of Commerce calls "Possible sources of revenue." From these the Chamber holds that Tls. 200,000 or thereabouts can on the Municipal figures of 1900 be raised from foreign sources. This figure is arrived at by subtracting, from a total of Tls. 334,500, Tls. 120,000 which it proposes to get from Tonnage Dues, but which as shown above quite clearly cannot be got from those paid by foreign vessels, wherever else it may be got from and also say $11,000 for the surtax of five candareens a ton it proposed to be levied on Chinese vessels, which is, if levied as suggested, properly to be put down as a Chinese contribution. It will be best to decide what amount the Community can pay towards a scheme big enough to give promise of thorough efficiency, and discuss on what heads of taxable commodities it can be made to fall. It seems as if Tl. 1 per 1,000 is a very small charge on property, much of which is able to pay 10 % and some more. Tls. 1.25 or Tls. 1.50 does not appear under the circumstances oppressive. It should be a tax on ownership of land and houses, not an occupiers' tax.

The Chamber proposes, and very properly proposes, a charge on water frontage property, but the tax on riparian settlement land should not be the same as on *hinterland* property, and all riparian property should not be taxed at the same rate. Between Kiangnan Arsenal and the mouth of the River there are probably 160,000 feet of frontage on the two sides of the River. Some is practically un-approachable owing to shoal water; some on the right bank in the bends is gradually disappearing. There should be a differential scale of payment,—riparian land owned as paddy fields and riparian land owned by people who make twenty per cent on their well-watered property, the basis of which cost almost nothing, should not be put quite on a par.

It is somewhat a question whether all vessels should be surtaxed on Tonnage Dues at the same rate, or whether something more should not be put on deep draught vessels, whose interests are most directly benefited, than on smaller ones whose benefits, if their owners admit any, are indirect. A surtax on Tonnage Dues is, however, a handy way of collecting the money and Tonnage capacity is likely the best standard of a ship's earning capability.

The Chamber wants Tls. 120,000 from the Chinese Government from the Tonnage Dues: it probably will not desist from wanting it from somewhere else because it is proved it cannot be got from that particular source,—and it can hardly be expected to. The Chinese Government, if ill advised, might say it was not legally called upon to pay anything and would pay nothing. The writer does not expect it to say that. It is more likely to see how much as a maximum it can give with acceptance and look around to see from what funds it could be paid, or where found. The devising of ways and means in the Chinese Government's business may be left to itself. It would be only right, however, that it should consent to the same surtax on Chinese vessels' Tonnage Dues as what the Chamber proposes on foreign ones; that may bring in, say, Tls. 11,000 a year: it might be also expected to pay something from the Tonnage Dues of Chinese steam vessels: a certain amount from the Taotai's collection on junks would not be unreasonable; they occupy a part of the harbour it is proposed to benefit, and they stick to it whether other parts contract or not: the local guilds, companies—other than steamer—and administrations might pay a contribution: a certain claim on the fund, whatever it is, which provides for such work as the digging out of the Soochow Creek might be admitted. For the rest, Chinese Government plans would be devised.

It should not be lost sight of that the Chinese vessels which frequent the port are all light draught ones, and that by such the injury the condition of the Bar does their business is not much felt so far.

In doing the work proposed it is almost certain some low-lying land will be bunded and raised by the spreading on it of the mud dug from the river bed, and the right to do so should be within the competence of the Conservancy authority. Some land would be "made," that is, recovered from the water, which should be looked on as an asset of the same authority, to be sold by auction or otherwise offered to the public as favourable occasion of doing so occurred. The proceeds would be useable in reduction of expenditure and would serve as a set off to land which would have to be purchased and removed.

All the above has been written in the belief that some form of River Conservancy and waterway protection is desirable and worthy of being attempted if even a considerable cost gives reasonable promise of a successful issue. Statements made and arguments used are intended to enlighten those who will have a say in the decision of what will be done and of how money will be raised, on points of which it appears they are now in ignorance or which they have not seen with all the light on them which could be brought to bear. All that the writer, for years interested in this subject, has now in view is to secure that the best results shall be accomplished in the way which offers the most impartial administration, the most economical execution, lays the incidence of taxation most near where the benefits fall, and promises the least friction among the numerous interests of so many kinds directly and indirectly involved.

June, 1901.

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REPORT

TO THE

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

ON THE

WATER APPROACHES,

TO

SHANGHAI,

BY

J. DE RIJKE.

DATED, TOKIO, 10TH JANUARY, 1898.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

REPORT

TO THE

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ON THE

WOOSUNG, OR THE HWANGPU RIVER

FROM

SHANGHAI DOWNWARD.

COMMISSION.

§ I.

My commission to report on the condition of the Woosung River is by virtue of a letter from the Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. F. Alford, dated Shanghai the 30th March, 1897.

This letter instructs me:—

"……………to make a report of the Bar and River, as set forth in the Memorandum you enclose, based upon a new survey and investigation of the condition of the river, and showing what course it would be necessary to take to improve the water approaches to Shanghai by increasing the depth of the water on the Bars and in the River."

MEMORANDUM.

§ II.

In the Memorandum above referred to and dated Tokyo, March the 10th, 1897, I say:—

No body can, or will deny, that the Settlement of Shanghai, with all its property, trade and industry, depends on its connection with the sea. It depends, wholly depends I should say, on the fairway through the Hwangpu including the mouth of this river.

Gradually but surely the Hwangpu "verloopt," *i.e.* its power—the tide—is shrinking steadily year by year.

Left to nature, and worse, and allowing corrosion of the shores one of the main causes of deterioration—to go on uninterruptedly, as at present, there must come a time when improvements of the stream, sufficient for deep sea craft, will be no longer practicable.

From all I heard and saw during my short visit especially in Captain Bisbee's office, I fear that such a time is not far distant, and that by postponing improvements, for say another dozen years, or more, the execution of a work plan would be much more expensive—it would entail a great deal more dredging—and be only effective to a through depth sufficient for the passage of ships of a limited draught.

That the river "verloopt" and that its present condition is threatening the very existence of Shanghai in the future is sure enough, but during my short visit—20-27 February—I got the impression that this is not at all obvious to a great many of those interested, for, how else can one account for the fact that all kinds of business are still increasing, that the value of property is still rising, that various kinds of industry are still growing, and that shares are going up, just as if nothing was to be apprehended.

Even some of the prominent merchants who have a great interest in the shipping are taking notice only of the depth of the water on the "Woosung Bar," that is the place called the Inner Bar below Gough Island; when this depth is not much less than it was four or five years ago, no apprehension, they think, need be felt for the future. Evidently they do not see the effect of that split-reach of the river on the other parts, viz:—below at the Outer Bar (here another split has set in) and in various places river-upward.

In order to excite into action every one of those most interested in the future of Shanghai, I consider it necessary for all to know the real state of the river, how the tidal power is shrinking away steadily, and how this must go on at an increased rate if left alone.

To say this may appear as somewhat in my own interest, nevertheless, and considering what is at stake, I declare it expedient in the present stage to show the urgency of the matter more clearly than has been done hitherto.

This can be done by making a *preliminary report* based on a new survey and investigations, so that the "verloopt" or process of wearing out of the tidal power, is shown and duly proved in figures as well as in statements; or in other words the report must contain,

(a) the present condition, and,
(b) the prospects in the future.

A new waterway to the sea, or to the Yangtse, outside the river, as suggested by others, I will not discuss now except to say that it does not seem practicable.

Since my last investigation and having become much more intimate with the river, the opinion I expressed above is now in the main unaltered.

DATA FOR THIS REPORT.

§ III.

A. Previous Reports.

1st.—A report upon the Woosung Bar by Mr. G. A. Escher * and myself in 1876.

2nd.—A report upon the same by the Coast Inspector of the Customs at Shanghai, Captain Bisbee, dated Shanghai, 1894.

With the latter report the first has been republished as an appendix.

3rd.—A report on Woosung Bar dredging operations in 1890, by the Commissioner of Customs of Shanghai, Mr. R. E. Bredon.

The Coast Inspector, Captain Bisbee, is certainly more familiar than any other person with the Lower Hwangpu, or Woosung River and therefore every statement made in his report must be considered to be most reliable.

In the first report of Mr. Escher and myself there is much information still useful which need not be repeated now.

* Now "Hoofd Ingenieur van den Waterstaat" for the Provinces, Friesland and Groningen in the Netherlands.

§ IV.

B. Charts and Maps.

4th.—The English Admiralty Chart of the Woosung River up to Shanghai, No. 1,601, scale $\frac{1}{14700}$, dated 1858, with corrections up to 1872.

5th.—The same on a scale of $\frac{1}{19400}$, dated 1889, with corrections up to 1895.

6th.—A copy on cloth of the Military Plan of the country around Shanghai from surveys made in 1862-65 by Lieut. Col Gordon, scale measured on the tracing, $\frac{1}{101380}$, and received from the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in August last.

7th.—A Plan of the Woosung Inner Bar, ship and junk channels, with soundings and cross sections made in 1873 by Messrs. Hjousbery, Ruschenberger and Seabery, scale $\frac{1}{3648}$.

8th.—Surveys, etc., kindly supplied to me by Coast Inspector, Captain Bisbee, for the Chamber of Commerce.

I.—A tracing on cloth, evidently taken directly from the original drawings on paper of a plan of the Woosung River from the mouth up to Black Point, scale $\frac{1}{8000}$, with soundings made by Captain Bisbee and staff in 1893.

II.—A tracing on cloth, evidently taken directly from the original drawings on paper of plan of the Shanghai Harbour, scale $\frac{1}{2400}$, with soundings made by Captain Bisbee and staff in 1893.

III.—A tracing on cloth, evidently taken directly from the original drawings on paper of the Woosung River from Pheasant Point up to the old Barmarks below Gough Island, scale $\frac{1}{5000}$, with new soundings made by the same in May 1897.

IV.—A tracing on cloth, evidently taken directly from the original drawings on paper of new soundings made by the same in May 1897 from Woosung Outer Bar up to Pheasant Point, scale $\frac{1}{8000}$.

V.—A tracing on cloth of a triangulation net of the Woosung River from the mouth up to Black Point, scale $\frac{1}{8000}$, and dated May 1887, with annexed tables of distances and angles.

VI.—A tracing on cloth of the South Channel of the Yangtse Estuary from Paoshan Point to Kiutoan Lightship, survey 1896/97, scale 3 to 1 sea-mile.

VII.—Tide records of May–July 1897 taken along the Lower River.

VIII.—And further received from Captain Bisbee's office on the 8th of November last, two mounted tracings of Captain Bisbee's survey of the river in 1887, from the mouth to above the Kiangnan Arsenal, scale $\frac{1}{8000}$. The scale of these have much suffered by shrinkage caused by the mounting.

LATEST CHANGES APPREHENSIVE.

§ V.

On examining the new soundings made in May last at Woosung (III & IV), and comparing them with those of older surveys, I found that the changes during the last few years are considerable, and with the exception of the passage, i.e. the depth of that passage, over the Inner Bar, all for the worse.

On the survey map of 1887, Captain Bisbee remarks in a note:—"The Woosung Inner Bar silts up during certain months of the year, and cuts away during others with considerable regularity. It is generally at its lowest level during the months of February, March, April and May, and the deposit of silt causes it to rise from early in May until September, when it begins to cut away."

The last soundings over the Inner Bar are made from the 1st to the 15th of May last. Evidently it was then about the end of the cutting away season and the Bar at its lowest level of the year.

REASONS FOR POSTPONEMENT.

§ VI.

The River below the old Barmarks including the mouth, having grown much worse during the last few years* I became more apprehensive also for the River higher up, and knowing Captain Bisbee's intention to continue the work of sounding up to a distance above Black Point, I determined, in the interest of the case in hand, to wait and not to finish this report until I had seen all the sounding maps. (See my letter to the chairman dated October the 16th last).

* Found out after making different surveys drawn on different maps.

CAPTAIN BISBEE'S SURVEYS.

§ VII.

As to Captain Bisbee's surveys of the Woosung River, which are by far the most valuable for comparison, I may refer to his report of 1894, page 3. It is evident that these surveys are quite reliable.

What I appreciate most is the triangulation mentioned under V. Section 4; it is really a key to all other surveys. For instance, by the use of this triangulation I enlarged the sounding maps of 1873 from the scale of $\frac{1}{3840}$ to $\frac{1}{2400}$, and this will be found more correct than the tracing—shrunk out of scale—from which I took it.

MY OWN OBSERVATIONS.

§ VIII.

Further data for this report are my own observations—surveys in another sense—and the making myself more intimate with the river during my stay at Shanghai from May the 25th to July the 10th in this year.

I had been enabled to do this having a two months' leave of absence kindly granted to me for this purpose by the Minister of the Home Department of Japan.

Of these two months, 14 days I had to spend on the voyage from Tokyo and back, 9 days I spent in inspecting the river and some of the subsidiary creeks, with a part of the Grand Canal, above Shanghai, 18 days I occupied in surveying in boats along the river below Shanghai, and 19, including some very windy days I passed in the city of Shanghai.

A longer time, say four or five months instead of two months only, would have been much better for examining and making myself familiarised with a tidal river and basin like this; however for this preliminary report, which of course cannot include detailed plans of improvement, it may for the present answer the purpose.

TIDE ACTION.

RISING AND FALLING.

§ IX.

The Hwangpu as a navigable river owes its very existence to the rising and falling of the water-level at its mouth; without this it would be merely a draincourse of rainwater from the lagoons and surrounding district, perhaps of not much more than from 200 to 300 feet wide with a through depth of some 3 or 4 feet.

Compared with many other places elsewhere the tides are generally very regular twice a day.

A great many years ago the vertical rising and falling of the stream at the river's mouth must have been considerably greater than found now, and never smaller; it seems to me however that since the mouth as in its present situation at Woosung the periodical decrease cannot amount to much, probably not more than a small fraction of an inch in a dozen years.*

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* Much to my regret I have failed thus far in finding any old geographical records concerning the river, but it appears to me that the present site of the mouth at Woosung is not of recent date, it may have been there since centuries. The inflow and outflow of the water to and from the Hwangpu district may have been once much lower than the Yangtse Estuary and gradually have shifted upwards by wave action to the present comparatively sheltered situation. In that case, and supposing one mouth only, it is apparent that this mouth would have shifted further upward, but that this was prevented by some shoreworks commenced long ago at Woosung, probably in the interest of Shanghai and Soochow.

Pheasant Point may be called the tail end of the Pootung Peninsula, which all the way from Hangchow, at least from Yangtse cape, looks like an old "nehrung" enclosing a once great "haff." The tendency of this tail to extend farther and farther out and the shore opposite to recede, is one of the striking features of the Lower River, and of great importance in the present report.

The process of the tide growing smaller in course of time is much more felt river-upward, and gradually more at a greater distance from the mouth.

There has been a time when the daily rise of the tide, say in the "Ta" or great lagoon, which once extended from the hills to Shanghai must have been on an average of more than six feet; at present the tide in the nearest, or Sitai lagoon, is not very perceptible, even during spring tides, and I have reason to think is in course of dying out altogether.

The decrease of the tide in places river-upward is mainly caused by a ***natural process*** of land making with silt coming down the Yangtse Kiang. The always very muddy and silt-laden stream running up and down the Hwangpu is Yangtse water. Compared with river water generally, that drained by the Hwangpu itself and from the lagoons is exceptionally clear; to some degree it is the scavenger of the Shanghai Harbour.

Besides by this natural process, the people living along the Hwangpu and its tributary creeks have done much in aiding nature to kill tidal action. This has not only been done by Chinese country people in the upper parts, but, what is far worse, in the Lower—or Woosung river at and below Shanghai, where neglect to preserve the section, 14 miles long, is a matter of life and death to the great and mighty emporium of trade, Shanghai.

Not lake as found in foreign maps.

RISE OF TIDE AT WOOSUNG.

§ X.

In Captain Bisbee's Report, I find:—

Mean Annual of extreme high Springs 10.03 feet range.
Mean Annual of extreme low Neaps 4.15 feet range.
Mean of all tides during six years 7.18 feet range.

This is at Signal Station 2 miles above the mouth.
At the mouth the mean range of all tides is stated as 7.53 feet.

DIMINUTION OF THE RANGE FROM THE MOUTH UPWARD.

§ XI.

From simultaneous readings taken in daytime at every 10 minutes from May the 25th to July the 10th of this year, I find the range diminishing as follows:—

From the mouth (Lighthouse) to Signal (2 miles), 0.10.5 feet.
" " " " Taiking (4 ") 0.30 "
" " " " Kajow (5½ ") 0.36 "

The Inner—or Ship Channel Bar—is between Signal and Taiking.

At *Shanghai*, 14 miles from the mouth, the mean range, all of day-tides (Captain Bisbee's Report) is 6.08 feet or 1.45 feet less than at the mouth.

At *Minghong*, 37 miles from the mouth, I observed a rise of tide of 3.20 feet whilst on that day—13th June—the rise at the mouth was 6.50 feet or about twice as much..

At *Tucksing*, 46 miles from the mouth, the rise on the same day was 2.90 feet or 3.6 feet less.

At a little distance above *Cheeking*, say 67 miles from Woosung, the rise of tide on 12th June, 1.26 feet, or 5.24 feet less than at the mouth. This was in a creek of about 300 feet width. At the same distance from Woosung as Cheeking, but in another direction and in a larger course leading to Sitai lagoon, the rise of tide must have been more, perhaps much over, 2 feet on that day.

At *Kashing*, 99 miles from Woosung, I was told by a customs officer stationed there, that Spring tides are sometimes felt in the Grand Canal near the town.

During some more of such observations, I made in other places above Shanghai, there was then too much wind to render them worth recording.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME OF HIGH TIDE.

§ XII.

Captain Bisbee observed that the time of high water is about 50 minutes later at Shanghai than at Woosung.

Higher river-upward, I found 12/13 June 1897:

At Minghong 1h.—30m. later than at Woosung.
At Tucksing 2h.—30m. " " "
At Cheeking 3h.—40m. " " "

DURATION OF THE RISING AND FALLING.

§ XIII.

In the records of the gauge at Woosung Signal Station from May the 25th to the 10th July last—all daytime readings—I find as the average of 42 tides:

That the rising of the water from low to high tide took 3 hours and 40 minutes, and the falling from high to low water took 6 hours and 50 minutes.

That the low water level lasted on an average about 30 minutes and the high water level about 35 minutes*; during Neaps the H. W. level sometimes lasts more than an hour.

As a fair example of a Spring tide may be mentioned that of the 16th of June when there was but little wind, and which shows:—

From 9.40 to 10 a.m. lowest level 2.80 feet + zero, 20 minutes.

From 10 a.m. to 1.10 p.m. rising to 10.50 feet + zero, 3 hours 10 minutes.

From 1.10 to 1.30 p.m. highest level 10.50 feet + zero, 20 minutes.

From 10.40 to 11.50 a.m. the water rose from 4.3 to 8.5 feet + zero, or 4.2 feet in 70 minutes. During the following ebb tide that afternoon the greatest fall was 2.0 feet from 3.50 to 5 p.m. also in 70 minutes.

I observed that usually the greatest rise per hour is below half tide, whilst the greatest fall of the water is above and below half tide.

On the 25th of May last, there was a Neap Tide with hardly any wind. Of this the Signal Station gauge readings give:—

From 7 to 7.40 a.m. highest level 9.0 feet + zero.
From 3.10 to 3.50 p.m. lowest level 3.5 feet + zero.
Falling in 7 hours and 30 minutes 5.5 feet.
Greatest fall 1.1 feet in one hour.
Greatest rise 1.7 feet in one hour.

All the time from 6 to 8.20 that morning the variation in height of the water level was only 0.4 feet, and I observed almost no current.

FLOWING AND EBBING AT WOOSUNG.

§ XIV.

The rising and falling of the water causes a flowing and ebbing, that is flood and ebb currents.

Restraining the latter in any way causes a decrease in the former, and the result is silting.

In the Survey Map of 1887, I find a note of Captain Bisbee's which says:—

"The tides are much influenced by the wind; the flood making sooner, rising higher, and running longer than usual with the wind fresh between N.E. and E., whilst with the wind strong from N. to N.W. and W. the opposite is the case in each of these respects, the ebb running longer and the water falling lower.

"During Spring Tides, the Ebb begins to run at Woosung from an hour and a half to two hours after high water, and during Neap Tides from an hour and three quarters to two hours and a half after high water. The flood commences to run during Springs from twenty to forty minutes after low water, and during Neaps from an hour to an hour and a half after low water. The tides set up, and down, along both banks of the river respectively, before the flood or ebb begins to run in mid-channel."

From my own observations of last Summer, and those compared with the gauge readings at Woosung, I find as averages:

That the time of still water, both at high and low tide, is very short, say from 5 to 15 minutes.

That always the ebb currents are still running on when the rise of the tide has already commenced, and flood currents still running on after the water-level has commenced falling.

That ebb currents commence to flow about one hour later than the falling of the water-level, the fall then being about 0.6 feet.

That flood currents commence to flow 50 minutes later than the rising of the water, the rise then being about 1.0 feet.

That slow currents, of say 2 feet p.s. and less, slack water included, last at high tide about 2 hours and 20 minutes, and at low tide 1 hour and 20 minutes.

For a tidal river like the Hwangpu,† with a basin almost entirely of very level alluvial plains and discharging but little water from its own sources, it is quite natural that flood and ebb currents commence flowing so long after the lowest and highest water-levels. To explain this further is not necessary, as it does not bear particularly on the question under report.

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* The average time of a full tide is 12h.—25m.—15s; the night tides thus must have lasted longer than the day tides.

† More than a river in the usual sense, it is a system of creeks, Yangtse Delta creeks, coursing through their own deposits.

FLOWING & EBBING RIVER UPWATER.

§ XV.

At Minghong.—13th June 1897.

8.47 a.m.	Lowest Water;	ebb still running full strength	Hardly any Wind.
9.00 a.m.	Rise 0.04 ft.	„ „ „	
9.10 a.m.	Rise 0.24 ft.	„ „ „	
9.20 a.m.	Rise 0.45 ft.	„ „ „	
9.30 a.m.	Rise 0.89 ft.	Ebb current slower	
9.32 a.m.	Rise 1.00 ft.	Ebb current very slow	
9.38 a.m.	Rise 1.30 ft.	No current	
9.40 a.m.	Rise 1.40 ft.	„ „	
9.46 a.m.	Rise 1.57 ft.	Flood current sets in	
9.56 a.m.	Rise 2.00 ft.	Flood current getting stronger.	
10.11 a.m.	Rise 2.50 ft.	Flood current full strength.	

A Little Wind erom S.

10.45 a.m.	Rise 3.00 ft.	Flood current full strength.

Rainy, and the Wind becoming fresh from S.

11.00 a.m.	Rise 3.10 ft.	Flood current full strength.
11.30 a.m.	Rise 3.30 ft.	„ „ „ „

Water-level at its highest.

12 noon	Fall 0.05 ft.	Up-current not any weaker.
12.30 p.m.	Fall 0.15 ft.	„ „ „

Less Wind.

12.45 p.m.	Fall 0.20 ft.	„ „ „
1.00 p.m.	Fall 0.35 ft.	Up-current slower.

Very Little Wind.

1.30 p.m.	Fall 0.52 ft.	Up-current very slow.

About 5 minutes later ebbing commenced slowly.

Thus at *Minghong*, where the stream is wide and from 3 to 6 fathoms deep, and in a most excellent condition, the rising of the water lasted two hours and three quarters (3½ at Woosung that day), whilst the current upwards, commencing an hour later, lasted three hours and three quarters.

At *Tucksing*, where the stream is also wide and deep, I observed during the night of 12th to 13th June, the wind being fresh river-upward, a flood tide by which the water rose 2.90 ft. in three hours and a half (from 9.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.).

The current upward began soon after low water, ran strong for about an hour, after that slower, and lasted a little longer than three hours.

At *Cheeking*. 12th June.

The watercourse here is contracted to a creek some 300 feet wide.

At 10.10 a.m., whilst the stream was still ebbing slowly (from 0.5 to 0.6 feet vel. p.s.) all of a sudden I met on the way down with a flood tide coming up racing as if it were a little mascaret or bore.

This was a sure indication that a little distance farther down there must be a much wider course which I found to be the main course of the Hwangpu leading to the "Si Tai."

Some minutes later after the ripple upward had passed the rise of the water was 0.4 feet; at 11.00 a.m. the rise was 1.0 feet and the flood current still from 2 to 2.5 feet p.s.; at 11.55 the flood current decreased to 1.9 feet p.s.; at 12.50 p.m. the rise was 1.26 feet, at 1.00 p.m. there was no further rise and no stream.

These observations taken on my way downward from the Grand Canal, few and imperfect as they are, give at least some idea of the tide action river-upward; and as the tide action there must affect that in the Lower River, it is of the greatest importance to Shanghai; therefore, I recommend the making of more extended observations (at the same time measuring the velocity of the currents) as far as the tide runs up along the different courses. At Minghong, Tucksing, and at two or three places higher up, tide gauges can not be placed too soon.

SELF-REGISTERING TIDE GAUGES.

§ XVI.

At Woosung and also at Shanghai, there ought to be placed self-registering tide gauges, such as there are in many streams of Europe, at least in Holland. Once a day a sheet of paper is taken out of the instrument having on it a record marked for every minute of the 24 hours.

THE ADOPTED L. W. OF THE LOWER RIVER.

§ XVII.

Low Water Level.

The water-level in reality an incline to which the soundings of the Lower River are reduced, is taken very low.

The zero of the gauges at Woosung and Shanghai, and now and again the temporary ones between, are all set to the same level.

Captain Bisbee says—in his Report page 4—that "it is the lowest level to which the tide had been seen to fall;" this may mean during many years.

When at Woosung, the Harbour Master, Mr. Gardelin, told me that in his time--he had been there 16 months last June—the lowest ebb observed at Signal Station was three inches zero; this was on the 26th December, 1896, two days after full moon, with a wind from W. N. W. of a force of five and six

Captain Bisbee gives for a period of six years, 1888-93:—

Mean low water of all tides, signal gauge 2.76 feet zero.
Mean low water of Springs, signal gauge 1.87 feet + zero.
Extreme lowest Springs signal gauge 0.90 feet + zero.

Usually there is thus a depth of at least 2 feet more water than indicated on the charts.

I believe the soundings in all the charts mentioned in §4 are reduced to this level.

THE L.W. TAKEN VERY LOW.

§ XVIII.

Such an extremely low L.W. as adopted has the advantage that navigators consulting the charts are never disappointed, on the other hand a water surface of say some 3 feet higher as reference for taking soundings, sections, etc., would be more convenient and also better, more convenient because this level is seen daily, and better because longitudinally the water line at 3 feet zero must be much more regular as being so much further away from the many irregularities of the bottom.

LEVELINGS AND BENCH MARKS.

§ XIX.

A leveling has been made between the gauge at Woosung and Shanghai. The zero of the Shanghai gauge is stated as $1^{\cdot 556}$ feet higher than that at the Signal Station gauge. At every intermediate point—not to speak of the river above Shanghai—where temporary gauges are placed at times for sounding, such as at Taiking, at Kaojow, etc., there ought to be fixed permanent bench marks some distance away from the shore.

The leveling should be further extended, with bench marks here and there, to the gauges to be placed river-upward.

INTER-DEPENDENCE.

INTER-DEPENDENCE BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER STREAMS.

§ XX.

In a system of water courses like this where tide is almost the only factor of motion, *inter-dependence* upward and downward is considerable and far reaching.

From the want of any observations ever made for this purpose—which would take a couple of years to make—it is impossible at present to show in figures the extent of this inter-dependence.

From what I saw during my investigation I am of opinion that not only does the state of the Lower River depend on that of the Upper River, and vice versa, but also that every section of the whole net of tidal courses, *i.e.* main course and creeks, has more or less an effect on each of the other sections.

And further, that every inch rise of the tide still remaining in any of the creeks, or even in irrigation courses, is precious for the Lower River and thus for Shanghai and its trade.

As far as I know nobody has ever taken any notice of the tidal streams above Shanghai, or of what has been done or may now be doing there to help to curtail or kill tidal action.

IMAGINARY DAM.

§ XXI.

Supposing the Hwangpu, say near Soong Kong, over 40 miles above Shanghai, were suddenly dammed up so that the tide could not run up any higher, the result would be about as follows:—

I.—The channel would silt up entirely from the dam to a considerable distance below it, and meanwhile tide would cease to act in that section.

II.—By "energy of motion" the tidal power, lost in the closed main course would be transferred to other directions, and render the tide in the branch creeks, entering on both sides, below Soong Kong, stronger; but not the whole of the lost power would be transferred; a percentage would only be saved and the greater part lost for ever.

III.—Ultimately, after some time, the decrease in the rise of the tide below Soongkong and consequently in the currents maintaining the channel, would be felt all the way down to Woosung.

The effect of a *partial* closing, or narrowing, or restraining the course, or any section of it, would be the same, but, of course, proportionately smaller. In the same way obstructions in the channel of the Lower River, such as the far noted Woosung Bar, have the effect of decreasing tide a long way upward.

ANOTHER KIND OF INTER-DEPENDENCE.

§ XXII.

In rivers generally there is another kind of inter-dependence which is not meant here. Mountainous streams, for instance, as those of Japan in which tide action is little felt, the fall great and the discharge of masses of sand and silt, and even stones, continually raising the river-bed below. In such rivers there is no inter-dependence upward, only downward, and the condition of the lower parts, including the plains, depend mainly if not entirely on the condition of the mountains and what is going on there.

KILLING TIDE.

BY BRIDGING.

§ XXIII.

A.—In the River above Shanghai and in the Creeks.

Every bridge I examined in Shanghai more or less curtails the tide.

The worst of all is a stone bridge over the Soochow Creek half a mile or so from the river. Those who built the bridge near the Astor House have sanctioned, or more than that, the building of the older stone bridge.

On my way up country I passed several other Chinese stone bridges over creeks and canals, some of them of indeed beautiful appearance, but all seemed old, some very old, and the harm they most probably once did in restraining the tide was done long ago.

Along some of the creeks there enter small creeks which may be a few miles in length and used for irrigation. I observed at some of the junctions with the main creek a foot passage over the small one, about half of this being over planks and beams on supports and the other half simply over a dam of clay. Referring to the imaginary dam at Soongkong (§ 21), I need not say more.

BY WATER PLANTATIONS.

§ XXIV.

In the neighbourhood of Kashing and lower down in the creeks where the tide runs up, I passed extensive plantations in the water, which I understood to be of a kind of water nut called "Laolin."

In many places these plantations formed green fields on the water surface and covered from half to two thirds and even more of the breadth of the creek; only a track on one side being left clear for boat traffic. This cannot but impede the tide considerably.

BY FISHING SCREENS.

§ XXV.

Fishing screens, very lightly made of bamboo, piles and reeds, are built right across water courses; a narrow opening just sufficient for a boat to pass is left in the middle, but even in the opening I felt the bottom of the boat I was in moving over bamboos underneath.

Many of such screens I observed also in the tidal region, and the effect of them there is quite obvious.

It seems to me that both the Laolin plantations and the Fishing screens can not have been there many years, otherwise there would be no tide left to kill.

BY ENCROACHMENTS ALONG THE SHORES.

§ XXVI.

Narrowing water courses by building out the shores for some purpose or other, or by landing stages or steps, and even by piles on which to build sheds attached to houses on shore, and such other encroachments, I saw in several places.

There are many villages along the creeks; through most of them the water course is but half as wide as above and below the village.

BY THROWING DEBRIS INTO THE WATER COURSE.

§ XXVII.

In a course through the castle town of Kazai (72 miles above Shanghai), which in some places was narrowed to less than 50 feet, I sounded in the middle only 5 feet of water and a hard stony bottom; by a closer examination I found the whole perimeter to be of broken bricks and tiles, which may be of a thickness of 2 or 3 feet. Perhaps this filling dates from the rebellion some 30 years ago. Stony matter I also found in other places where the banks are lined with houses.

About 3 miles below Kazai I saw on one side of the water course quite a great mound of débris recently thrown into the water; evidently all from old tombs cleared from an adjacent field.

In other places I found sweepings of the streets and all sorts of house refuse, garbage, ashes, etc., thrown into the water course, which obviously is everybody's property, but nobody's to care for.

SUPERVISION A NECESSITY.

§ XXVIII.

All these arbitrary actions may be considered by some in Shanghai as trifles, or of not so much importance, because out of sight and so far away, but I have some hope that there are others who will go and see for themselves, and who will then feel as I do that a regular supervision of the whole tidal basin has become a crying necessity.

If, after regular inspection and reports, action could be taken and these excesses stopped, it would be greatly in the interest of the inland trade and boat traffic, which is already very large and growing fast.

It should be remembered that all these canals are the highways of the country, and such highways cost to maintain much less than the poorest roads.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

§ XXIX.

Since a few years steam launches run inland in various directions. Their number is already considerable and is yearly increasing. They are chiefly used as a kind of water-locomotives pulling a train of large boats filled with cargo and passengers.

To the main river, which for many miles up is wide and deep, and in excellent condition, I do not think these steamers do any harm, but in running always at full speed through the creeks and canals, they cause the borders to fall away in many places, especially in the concaves of sharp bends. Nobody thinks of repairing the harm done, which is decreasing the cross section, although some sort of defence work made in time would not cost much as the borders generally are of strong clay.

Also, this is a source of killing tide action, and, as such steam traffic is vastly increasing, not at all a small one.

As it is by the wash of steamers only and not other craft that these waterways are threatened, and as the maintenance of them would be quite in the interest of all water traffic, I would suggest a special tax laid on these steamers, and the use of this fund for repairs.

BY EXTENDING THE POOTUNG CONVEX.

§ XXX.

B. Along the Lower River at and below Shanghai.

I say in § XXVIII :—"All this. . . . may be considered as trifles," now, compared with what is done, and still being done in the Lower River, the abuses mentioned would not be much more than trifles if not so numerous.

In a tidal river so sensitive as this, and where every bit of tide is so precious, it is *always dangerous to touch a convex* or to allow anything to be done along it, except with a dredging machine or an excavator; especially is this the case in such a sharp bend as the Pootung Point.

For a number of years past, foreign firms have been incomprehensibly and heedlessly allowed to build out landing stages, piers, and floating wharves,* and these just on the most delicate side of the convex, that is to say, on the down-stream side from where the silt-laden flood tide runs up.†

Gauge readings simultaneously taken just below and just above the convex, and a levelling between the gauges, would show how much of the tidal power has been killed already in this one place.

Were it not for the most excellent condition of the river for many miles above Shanghai, the consequences would be far worse. However the effect of the bad and unaccountable treatment of Pootung convex point, just referred to, is already apparent also here and there above the Town.

BY EROSION OF SHORES IN THE LOWER PARTS OF THE RIVER.

§ XXXI.

In this section are the "Woosung Bar," that is the inner or ship-channel bar, and the Junk-channel bar, with Gough Island between. Gough Island with the shoal all around it is still in course of extending; by this time this middle ground within the limit of 6-feet-L.W. has already an area of about one and a half square miles. The bars and shoal together form a "barrier," obliquely across the river on which is in the deepest place—the inner passage—only 12 feet of water (at L.W.) and sometime less. Every sea-going ship to and from Shanghai has to cross this.

The effect of the barrier in impeding, or rather killing, the tide is very considerable downward, where the mouth is, as well as all the way upward.

The barrier, together with the Pootung Point—two obstructions which most certainly always affect each other—threaten to ruin the whole of the fairway.

The *first* cause of this barrier is *Erosion* of the shores, and its rapid extension during the last 30 years is not only caused by erosion, or undermining by the currents, but also by the wash of steamers, mainly along the Pootung shores of the Ship-channel.

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* Floating Wharves here, on a shallow and convex shore, are just as bad as Piers.

† It seems to me that the growth of the shore must have been always on the down-stream side.

During the last few years, that is since the ebb currents along the Ship-channel have grown much weaker,[*] the wash caused by the numerous steamers daily passing, and always at full speed quite close along the receding shore, causes as much, if not more, erosion than the currents. No kind of protection, or dressing of the shore whatever, has yet been made here, and most likely no Harbour regulations have ever been made, or even proposed by those interested,[†] to restrain at all the speed of big steamers when passing.[‡]

Several times when on the spot this summer I watched the fearful lashing caused when a big ocean steamer passed, and wondered how it was that the naked steep shore of clay did not drop down in lumps as big as any business office in Shanghai.

A comparatively weak shore of earth, or of sandy clay, when in course of undermining, shows cracks and seams at the top, sometimes to 30 or 40 feet from the edge; I did not see any here, and found all along the shore of very tough and hard clay, almost resembling tuff when wave-beaten.[§] From this I conclude that if ever the river's course here was farther on the Pootung side, it must have been a long time ago.

Though the receding is very great—see further on—and the consequences bad enough, yet I daresay that with less strong shores, the situation now would be altogether different, and certainly the river would not be accessible to big sea vessels even during Spring tides.

COMPARING SURVEYS.

NEW MAPS ON A LARGER SCALE.

§ XXXII.

Comparing surveys by charts drawn on small and different scales, is difficult and troublesome. Therefore, although it gave me much work, I decided, for the facility of the Chamber of Commerce and others interested, to enlarge most of the various surveys mentioned in § IV to a scale of 1=2400.

For the sake of comparison, and also to illustrate clearly the present condition and all I have to say, a somewhat smaller scale would have been sufficient, but it is supposed that plans of improvement will have to follow soon and for this purpose a scale smaller than 1=2400 would not be practicable.

THE WOOSUNG BARRIER.

HOW IT GREW.

§ XXXIII.

I may repeat here what has been said concerning the Gough Island Reach in the old report of Mr. Escher and myself of 1875, viz :—

"In tidal rivers as the Hwangpu it often happens that one shore is attacked by the ebb stream whilst the opposite one is being washed away by the flood current. In this way the river at that point, of course, becomes broader and broader, and the sectional area remaining the same—or, at least, not growing larger—it must follow that a reduction in the mean depth will result. Along both the concave shores thus undermining, deep channels are always found close beside them, *which recede as they recede*, and consequently there is a rising of the bed between the channels (see sketch)."

"The depth of each channel is maintained only as far as the shore is concave and from the comparatively large breadth both the channels gradually *shallow off* and *keep separate*."

"The difficulty for the navigation then is to come over from one channel into the other, and a higher raising of such a passage, or so-called bar, is governed by the more or less gradual receding of the adjacent shores."

At that time—25 years ago—the shores on both sides were still in course of receding. Afterwards the left shore above Signal Station and all along the Junk-channel, where no defences were made, was greatly relieved by the much stronger caving of the right shore along Ship-channel, together with the receding on the right side, the Ship-channel, and with this the growing middle ground, gradually shifted in the same direction, that is farther and farther away from the left shore which since shallowed and has even grown out in several places.

It is but too evident that meanwhile the whole stream of the river has grown less powerful; both the flood and ebb currents are now markedly less strong than at the time of Mr. Escher's and my first visit in 1875, and there is every reason to fear that what is said in the memorandum (Section II), this consumption of power, if left alone, will go on the usual way, that is at a gradually increasing rate.

It is a general fact in such rivers that when there is a decrease, this decrease itself causes, or engenders, further decrease.

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[*] Since ship-channel is ship-channel, the flood currents along it could not have been strong.

[†] That is by those who have been in authority in Shanghai, which town has to suffer the consequences.

[‡] Throughout the whole of Europe there is certainly no example of such an utter neglect of a fairway of such importance as the Woosung River.

[§] Deep under low water the soil might be much less strong.

In consequence of the general decrease of the stream, its abraiding action on the shores—the first cause of the river's deterioration—is now notably less than it was some years ago, and thus also displacements of matter from the shores less on to the barrier*; but the steadily growing larger of the latter has gone on as before, because the silt from the muddy Yangtse water settles so much the easier, the weaker the currents grow.

Map B. shows plainly in lines of different colours the gradual extension of the shoal all round Gough Island down to a depth of six feet, Low Water.

The following table refers to that map, and includes all the shallow water from the line "Kajow Storm" downward to the end of the Spit:—

Time.	Length.	Greatest breadth.	Shifted towards Ship-channel.	Superficial Area in	
				Acres.	Hectare.
year.	feet.	feet.	feet. ‡		
1862-69†	14,630	2,360	...	461·68	186·92
1873...............	15,310	2,510	220	515·56	208·73
1887...............	15,820	3,700	540	683·80	276·84
1893...............	18,470	3,840	1,130	836·62	338·71
1897...............	18,800	?	?	?	?

For the lower end or spit of the shoal, from the line "Bar"—"Lt. Beacon Station," I find:—

1869†	1,810	610	... §	15·60	6·32
1873...............	2,310	1,020	105	41·07	16·63
1887...............	2,820	950	220	44·06	17·84
1893...............	5,470	1,230	230	67·92	27·50
1897...............	5,800	1,970	840	146·17	59·18

Measuring again from the line "Bar"—"Lt. Beacon Station," I find the lower end, or spit of the shoal at the level of Low Water as follows:—

In 1869 ....1,130 ft. above that line.
In 1873 .... 210 „ „ or 920 ft. lengthened.
In 1887 .... 110 „ below that line, or 1,240 „
In 1893 .... 950 „ „ or 2,080 „
In May, 1897 ....4,020 „ „ or 5,150 „

And the superficial area of the tail end above the level of Low Water and downward from the "Bar" line:—

In 1887 .... 0.60 acres.
In 1893 .... 6.20 „
In May, 1897 ....70.00 „

The tail end, besides growing downward, also extended much more to the right, thus narrowing the Ship-channel. Measuring from the end of the Spit (at Low Water) as it was in 1893, the bank was in May 1897, 930 feet further extended to the right. These figures, which at any time can be verified in Captain Bisbee's office, speak for themselves.

During the last thirty years the Ship-channel along Gough Island has shifted almost its whole breadth, so that in some places its right shore has become its left one. In this way the course has become about 770 yards longer than the Junk-channel.

WHAT CAPTAIN ROBERTS OBSERVED.

§ XXXIV.

About the earlier growth of the Barrier, it is worth mentioning here what I heard from Captain J. P. Roberts, one of the very oldest residents of Shanghai, as to his own experience when fifty-one years ago, in April 1846, he for the first time entered the Woosung River as one of the crew of the *Panama*, an American sailing ship drawing seventeen or eighteen feet. He says:—

"After rounding Pheasant Point on the way to Shanghai, the *Panama* got aground on a sandbank." "This sandbank," he says, "was in about the same place as the present Gough Island, but it was then not "visible, not even at dead low water." (Thus about in the same stadium as is now the middle ground which since the last twelve years has been growing in the mouth of the river).

"The fairway was on the right side of the river, the same as it was later on when called the "Ship-channel."

"The *Panama* stuck on that side of the sandbank. The stream in the river was then far more "powerful than at present and the currents in the Ship-channel so strong that it was quite a difficult task "to row across it and to bring over hawsers from the ship to the right shore." He remembers this so well, he says, because he "was one of the men who had to carry over the hawsers, by which the vessel, a couple of days later, was brought off the bank."

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* Erosion caused by "wash" from the passing steamers (Section XXXI) has however much increased.

† Admiralty Chart, see 4th, Section IV.

‡ In the line "Salient—Taiking."

§ Measured from the end of the spit of 1869.

SHIP-CHANNEL DECREASING.

§ XXXV.

The Ship-channel, through which every sea vessel has still to pass, is decreasing very perceptibly, as can be seen from the cross sections—drawing No. 2—taken from the different surveys above-mentioned.

The left shore of Ship-channel, i.e. the Gough Island shoal, having grown out more than the right shore has receded, has become generally narrower. By the shifting to the right its course having grown so much longer than the other—Junk-channel—and its lower end, and its junction with the main channel, there much more obstructed by the rapidly growing spit and more overlapped by Pheasant Point, both flood and ebb currents have grown much weaker, by which a general shallowing up is now evident all along it.

Being convinced of the fact that there is a general decrease in the whole stream of the river, but that in this section the decrease along the Ship-channel is greater than the whole decrease, a part of it must be in course of going over into Junk-channel, I was very anxious to get evidence with regard to this. Unfortunately when on the spot and ready to make measurements in order to prove this important fact, the wind was almost always too strong; however on two occasions, when there was but little wind, I observed the following:—

On June the 17th, I watched an ebb tide at the upper end of Gough Island from 6 to 8.20 a.m. when ebb tide was running full strength as it was low water at 10.10 that morning.

Further upward the main channel is on the right side.

I found that below Black Point a portion of the stream turned to the left; this portion is growing larger and larger downward, and from half way between Black Point and Kajow creek the bulk of the stream is directed towards Junk-channel. The currents still setting for Ship-channel become perceptibly slower after passing Kajow creek, and of the smaller portion which actually enters Ship-channel, a part eddies back, rounds Gough Island, where I stood watching, and makes also for Junk-channel. Along the upper end of Gough Island the stream close along the shore from Ship to Junk-channel had a velocity of three feet per second. As the shore here is falling away, the velocity of the ebb current must at times be greater than this.

On the 29th of June I observed at Taiking, at 9.40 a.m. a flood tide beginning to run very slowly, whilst about half an hour before I had noticed numbers of sailing vessels running up along Junk-channel with a speed indicating a pretty strong current. It had been low water at Signal Station at 8.10, and at Taiking at 8.20 that morning.*

THE LOWER END OF SHIP-CHANNEL AND THE INNER BAR.

§ XXXVI.

It is plain that the Ship-channel at its upper end has everything in its favour for the ebb currents to enter it, but that by the increasing deposits in its lower end the ebb cannot make its way through. During ebb it is mainly by matter from the falling shores; now and then lumps of grass-covered clay are found on the shallows of the Bar.

During every flood tide matter from the Yangtse, and during strong flood tides matter scooped out from the Pheasant Point-pool, settle all along this course, and, for reasons already mentioned in §XXXIII, at an increasing rate.

Referring to map *A* No. 2, below the old Bar marks there are three cross-sections indicated, V, VI, and VII. Drawing *F* No. 2 shows these in shape. *No. V* is 6,300 feet below Bar point and crosses the Inner Bar passage which is at the end of Ship-channel. Here I find for Ship-channel at the level of L.W. a sectional area as follows:—

In 1887	16,040 sq. ft.
In 1893	12,570 sq. ft.
In 1897	14,130 sq. ft.

From this it would seem as if the Bar had really improved during the last four years, but as the last sounding was done in the first half of May of this year, the Bar must have been at its very lowest level (§ V); another sounding taken say in September or October † would have given a much smaller cross-section.

No. VI.—4520 feet below Bar Point. There I find a sectional area:—

In 1887	24,400 sq. ft.
In 1893	19,150 sq. ft.
In 1897	16,590 sq. ft.

No. VII.—1760 feet below Bar Point:—

In 1887	25,060 sq. ft.
In 1893	22,080 sq. ft.
In 1897	15,930 sq. ft.

At the worst point, No. V, that is at the end where the Inner Bar is, the passage for Ships is kept open by the ebb currents, and not by those coming down along Ship-channel alone.

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* As soon as I have received the latest soundings made by the Customs Coast Inspector, I will refer to this again.

† See appendix H of Captain Bisbee's Report.

The greater quantity of ebb water flows down along the much wider and more capacious Junk-channel,* and when this is on its way downward passes the lower spit of Gough Island, the stream; then spreading out more or less causes lateral currents to the right and across over the spit; this lateral stream joins the other from Ship-channel before the latter passes the Bar. This, and the continual churning of the bottom by the powerful screws of the big steamers daily passing over it, is the reason that the Inner Bar passage is, on the whole, not much worse than it was several years ago.

The passage might still be kept open for another period but it should be borne in mind that all the while the general deterioration of the river is going on at an increased rate, and that the Ship-channel is steadily losing in depth and width and in power to maintain itself.

So much is now perfectly clear that in case this section of the river has to be improved by regulating works, by which to form one uniform channel instead of the two, *that channel must be the Junk-channel*, and not the other, the Ship-channel.

THE POOLS.

HARM DONE BY POOLS.

§ XXXVII.

The Pools found in the Woosung River are also doing such harm in wasting power that they must be mentioned.

That the Pheasant Point-convex and the still so much sharper Pootung Point-convex terminate in deep pools is quite natural, as also the so well-known "Chau Chau," or chopping water, seen in both. The former has the greatest depth of 50 feet and the latter as much as 96 feet.

There is another smaller one at the mouth of Telegraph creek which is over 30 feet deep, with but half as much depth of water around it. Apparently this pool is caused by concentrated ebb currents partly from Junk-channel, running down an incline, the end of the much extended spit, and on to the right shore at Telegraph creek. Here I measured an ebb current of 6.3 feet per second. Each of these pools do more or less harm to the river. Every time the stream is slackening, or during slow neap tides, they fill up quickly, but when the tide runs very strongly, as it often does in such places, matter from them is scooped up in such quantities as cannot be carried in suspension very far. A certain distance further on where the stream cannot possibly be so swift, often less than half, a great deal of the matter just stirred up must settle down.

The principal excavator in the Pheasant Point-pool is the flood tide during springs, and the principal place of deposit the barrier from Pheasant Point upward.

The effect of the Pootung Point-pool is felt up to above the Native City of Shanghai; the matter scooped up has settled mainly along the shores on both sides of the river, rendering the Harbour space smaller and smaller.

Some time ago when investigating the Urado Harbour in Sikoku, in Japan, I met with the same kind of pools in a tidal course. In the Report on that Harbour I say:—

> "How the bars obstruct the passage need not be explained; but what to most people is not "so evident is that the deep pools. . . . . are in themselves not small causes of obstruction."
>
> "The powers available for scouring, viz:—the tidal currents, are concentrated and "accumulated. . . . . . ; the power spent in eddying round, when passing, or rather whirling "through a pool, and just beyond the stream slacks accordingly; hence are found growing "sandbanks in the vicinity of each pool."
>
> "When currents pass through a deep pool, the velocities causing the pool are the greatest in "the track; these maximum velocities take up in suspension a maximum of matter, and a great "part of this matter must drop as soon as the velocities beyond the pool abate."

THE WOOSUNG RIVER MOUTH.

NEW MAPS OF THE MOUTH.

§ XXXVIII.

From the different surveys mentioned in § IV, I have made new maps all on the same scale of 1 in 2,400. *A.* No. 1 shows the depth-curves of 1893 and of May 1897; *B.* shows those of 1887; and *D.* No. 1 those of 1869.

In each of these are shown the same triangulation points mentioned under V. § IV.

All are made on tracing cloth, so that by laying one over another the changes are clearly seen.

Drawing *F.* No. 1 contains cross sections and longitudinal sections over the mouth, all showing the depths in the different years above mentioned.

These drawings together with the diagrams of the velocities of the currents taken, show the condition of the mouth, past and present, far better than could be done by any description.

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* During flood tides a much greater portion of the whole goes up along Junk-channel.

DECREASE IN THE STREAM THROUGH THE MOUTH BY THE BARRIER.

§ XXXIX.

That the steadily growing barrier, including Pheasant Point,* is restraining much the inflow and the outflow of the water is all evident.

That by the annual growth of the barrier the restraining of the tide must increase accordingly is also manifest, and

That if no radical measures are taken, the stream will go on to grow gradually weaker is without doubt.

A restraining of the tide means, of course, that the quantity flowing in is made smaller, and that portion of the tide which does not flow in cannot flow out.

It is further perfectly clear that if the flood and ebb tides have grown, and are growing weaker by the barrier above Pheasant Point, the same must be the case below there and in the mouth near by, as well as river-upward.

§ XL.

How the present channel outside† came to be in the place it is, and this since a long time I believe, does not matter much at present, it is enough to say that it is on the left side and quite in the direction of the channel inside the Lighthouse.

The Woosung or left shore of the river down to the mouth, is all a concave, and as a matter of course the ebb as well as the flood currents move close along it, more or less concavely on the left side continues to over half a mile below the Lighthouse, that is to the end of the spit, dry at low tide.

After flowing down so far along the concave shore, it was and is still quite natural for the ebb tide to proceed further to deep water in the Yangtse straight on along the main channel, the shortest way. Therefore I hold that the main channel has been maintained mainly by the ebb currents, and that most of the flood water until recent years used to run up the same channel.

If there were no channel at all at the mouth, the ebb, by *energy of motion*, would still tend to flow out in the same direction; the flood however would flow in anywhere according to the situation outside and prevailing winds.

Although during the last twenty years or so, the rise of tide at the mouth, the source of motion in the river, cannot have decreased in any degree (§ IX), yet it is certain that the currents either way through the mouth have become perceptibly weaker.

Each tide the ebb lasts about twice as long as the flood but the latter often runs twice as strong.

If both the ebb and flood tides in course of time should have lost say 20% of their power, such a decrease, with regard to scour, is far more felt by the smaller power, the ebb, than by the stronger one; and if the same ebb was once able to maintain one uniform channel on the left side, it is quite possible that it has lost that capacity.

From a glance at the sections (drawing *F.* No. 1) it is perfectly evident that the channel, where the "Outer Bar" is, has lost in depth and breadth during every period between the various surveys, and that by this marked decrease in capacity it has lost very much of its *facility for attracting* the flood tides to run up along it.

THE CHANNEL SPLITTING.

§ XLI.

In the old Report of 1875 it is said that "as a rule *channel splitting* is the first noticeable symptom in the decadence of a stream, either preceded. . . . by loss of water or, as at Woosung Bar, by too great a breadth."

In the Memorandum, § II, I have already directed the attention to the splitting noticed for a few years past in the mouth; a second channel, which I will call the *Pootung Channel*, is now steadily growing on the left side, and I apprehend greatly that the more this opens up the more the flood tide will be engaged in using its power in opening it further and up into the main channel inside the Lighthouse.

In this case the splitting was preceded by both "loss of water" (or a general decrease in the stream) and by "too great a breadth," that is by a widening of the mouth.

There again I find that it was "erosion" which caused this widening.

Since the first survey mentioned in this present Report (that of 1869), the shores outside the mouth have evidently been attacked much by waves and by Yangtse currents; the latter must have increased markedly on the Woosung side by the extension of sandbanks and islands on the opposite side of the South Channel of the Yangtse Estuary.

On the left side of the mouth, where the fort is, and no doubt only because of this fort, extensive pile and other works have been made and are still maintained to ward off the attack and to keep the shore.

On the right, or Pootung side of the mouth, I noticed that the dyke there had been raised and strengthened, as also walls of stones protected by piles, made along the foreshore near the dyke, but it is evident that this has been done comparatively at a recent date, and not until a broad strip of the foreshore had been washed away.

The receding of the foreshore from 1869 to 1893, I measure as follows:—

Outside at "Crooked Tree"	820 ft.
At "Dyke Curve"	440 ft.
and opposite the Lighthouse	420 ft.

The water line receded even much more.

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* Not to speak now of the Pootung Convex higher up.

† Which now should be called the main channel as another one is now growing on the Pootung side.

On the old chart there is on the right side a kind of bastion called fort B, which must have been built on ground more than 15 feet above low water; on the spot where this fort existed, there the sounding showed in May, 1897.—3 feet, low water.

In the absence of any one permanently charged with the *preservation* of the river[*], I must take it as a matter of course that none of the shore works have been made, or *even asked for*, from any regard for the Woosung river as the fairway to Shanghai, but merely to save, on one side the fortifications, and on the other side, the paddy-fields of Pootung.

THE GROWING POOTUNG CHANNEL.

§ XLII.

The mouth having grown so much wider on the right side—and it is from the right hand side that the flood tide runs up in the Yangtse—a much broader field, over which to run into the Woosung river, was afforded to the flood tides; and considering the smaller attraction to the main channel, it is but natural that this stream began to concentrate on the Pootung side. Concentration of the stream in one direction always means a slackening at some distance away from that line of concentration; therefore it is again but natural that the bottom commenced to rise in the middle of the mouth.

How this has been growing into an extensive middle ground, and how the Pootung Channel beginning from the outside has furrowed out further and further river-ward, is clearly seen in the drawings annexed to this Report.

During the night of 17/18 June last[†], my boat was anchored in the Pootung Channel, so that I could watch and measure a flood tide along it. (See sheet No. 1 of velocities).

I found the flood currents at this time almost as strong as in mid-river above the Woosung village, where I also measured the velocity of the stream the same night, finding it very much stronger than in the main channel of the mouth.

It is more than probable that the Pootung Channel has gone on growing steadily since the last soundings were made in May this year, and that it will soon cut its way further and join the main channel inside the Lighthouse. This way being opened to a certain depth, there must follow also a diversion along it of the ebb currents.

Before deciding on a plan of improvement, which would be quite necessary in case this mouth has to be maintained, a re-sounding of it will be required first. The scale of this survey should be 1 in 2,400.

Considering all the facts above mentioned, I cannot but feel very apprehensive as to the future of the present fairway and the passage over the "Outer Bar."

CURRENTS MEASURED.

THE CURRENT METER.

§ XLIII.

The instrument that I used to measure the velocity of the currents, when investigating the river, was "Woltmann's Mill." With this the stream can be measured easily and quickly from the surface down to 6 or 7 feet under water. For a deeper gauging it is not so easily handled in strong currents. Compared with any kind of floats, the "Woltmann's Mill" has the great advantage that it can be used on dark nights equally as well as in the daytime.

COMMENTS ON THE VELOCITIES MEASURED IN THE RIVER AND IN THE MOUTH.

§ XLIV.

The different gaugings I took, and at the same time the rising and falling of the water at the nearest tide gauge, are shown in diagrams in the velocity sheets Nos. 1 to 5.

Sheet No. 1 shows a flood tide during the night of 17/18 June 1897 at Point *P.* in the Pootung Channel of the mouth.

The wind was from the S. E., that is with the flood tide. There was but very little wind and smooth water from the beginning of the flood tide at 11.20 p.m. up to a little past midnight when it freshened. At 1.10 a.m., when the flood current had increased to 5.15 ft. p.s., the wind rising to a breeze and the water getting choppy, the measuring had to be stopped (see the note in Sheet No. 1).

The direction of the stream was from *P* towards the main channel, or to the left shore about 3 cables above the Lighthouse. The bottom of *P* is of soft, sandy silt and very mobile.

One hour later, at 2.10 a.m on the 18th, the gauging of the same flood tide was resumed inside the river at *S*, which is near the left shore between the Woosung creek and the Woosung Hotel, where the depth of the water is over 6 fathoms, L.W.

The breeze from S.E. continued, but was much less felt so far inside the river. For about half an hour the velocity here was from 5.26 to 5.43 feet, per second, but I was convinced that, whilst drifting river-upward very swiftly from *P* to *S* (see maps *A Nos. 1 & 2*), the current in both places had been considerably stronger.

Sheet No. 2 shows a flood tide during the night of 18/19 June 1897, at point *Q* in the left or main channel of the mouth. The wind was from S.E. with a little breeze and the sea choppy. The direction of the stream was from point *Q* towards the Lighthouse. A portion of the stream coming up towards point *Q* did not enter the main channel, but came over the middle ground from the Pootung Channel. The maximum velocity of the flood tide at *Q* was 3.0 feet p.s., or but a little more than half the velocity measured the preceding night in the Pootung Channel.

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[*] Only the use of the Lower river is somewhat under the management of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, who make and publish sounding maps from time to time to show the way to navigators.

There had been too much wind for such work the preceding day.

Sheet No. 3 shows an ebb tide measured 21st June 1897 in fair weather with an easterly wind and but little breeze, and with smooth sea in the mouth. This was taken alternately in the main channel at *Q* and in the Pootung Channel of the mouth at *P*; the direction of the currents at both places was straight out to the Yangtse.

As seen in the diagrams, the ebb currents were strongest in the old, or main channel, being about 3 feet per second, when they were but 2 feet in the Pootung Channel.

The same afternoon again measuring a flood tide, although a very weak one, I found the following:—

Along the main channel from 1.3 to 1.5 ft. p.s.
Along the Pootung Channel from 1.6 to 1.95 ft. p.s.
and over the middle-ground from 1.6 to 1.8 ft. p.s.

Part of the stream measured at *Q* in the main channel was also coming over the middle-ground and from the entrance of the Pootung Channel. Thus only a small part of the flood tides runs up along the passage over the "Outer Bar," which but too clearly points to a further decrease in depth there.

That the top of the middle ground in 1893 was dry at lowest Spring tides and in May 1897 about a foot lower, does not mean at all any improvement in the condition of the mouth; it means simply that now the entrance of the Pootung Channel has much opened during these four years, and that this causes the flood tides to run across over the bank with greater velocity than before.

On July the 2nd an ebb stream was measured at *R* outside the mouth, a little beyond the place where all the largest steamers now anchor. The velocity here was then from 6.03 to 6.31 ft. per second.

Further out in the Yangtse the ebb currents were found to be stronger.

Sheet No. 4 shows an ebb tide measured on the 22nd June 1897 at *T* in the Junk-channel near Limit Beacon. The wind was due east, with a light breeze, and the stream straight downward towards Signal Station.

And also a flood tide measured at *X* on the 4th July 1897, on the Junk-channel side of a cross channel through Gough Island where the bottom was 7 ft. above L.W. Only during the first part of an ebb tide and the latter part of a flood tide is this cross channel now open. It was formerly deeper.

At nearly high water time the flood current from Junk to Ship-channel, running against a light breeze, was measured 0.75 ft. p.s. I had already observed how ebb currents which used to run the other way along this course have now almost died out.

The bottom at *X* I found to be of soft, sandy silt.

Sheet No. 5 shows an ebb tide at 3 ft. L.W. off Pheasant Point on July the 1st 1897, when there was hardly any wind, and in mid-channel opposite Pheasant Point near *S*; velocities as shown.

I observed that during flood tides the stream near the shore all around Pheasant Point is very slow, as I expected. This convex shore, as well as the one opposite the Soochow creek at Shanghai, is extending more or less further out during each flood tide (Section XXX), and if, say in the course of a month, they do not extend further, it is by the action of the ebb tides which clear away the layer of silt brought on by the flood tides.

Further, an ebb tide on July the 5th 1897 in the river above Gough Island, about in the line "Kajow"—"Storm," when the wind was fresh from the South. The velocities are taken alternately at points *U*, *V* and *W*. See plan *A* No. 3.

U is on the left side of the river above the Junk-channel; here the depth was 7.5 ft. L.W.; *V* is in the middle above Gough Island at a depth of 7.0 ft. L.W.; and *W* in the middle of the main channel above the Ship-channel, where the depth was 14.0 ft. L.W.

At first about half tide, I found:—

At *U*, a velocity of from 1.7 to 1.8 ft. p.s., all towards Junk-channel.

At *V*, a velocity of from 1.9 to 2.0 ft. p.s., all towards Junk-channel.

At *W*, a velocity of from 2.4 to 2.5 ft. p.s., partly directed to the Junk-channel and partly to the Ship-channel.

Later on, when nearly low water, I found:—

At *U*, a velocity of from 2.5 to 2.54 ft. p.s.;
At *V*, a velocity of from 3.36 to 3.51 ft. p.s.;
At *W*, a velocity of from 3.04 to 3.26 ft. p.s.;

The stream at *U* and at *V* entirely, and a part of the ebb stream at *W*, near Kajow creek, was again directed to the Junk-channel. This confirms all I say in § XXXV and § XXXVI.

SHIP-CHANNEL BECOMING IMPASSABLE.

KAJOW BAR.

§ XLV.

After having proceeded thus far in my Report, I received the further soundings made in the river up to "Point Hotel" by the Coast Inspector's staff during last Autumn.*

These soundings give additional evidence of the fact that before long the Ship-channel—the present fairway—must become entirely impassable for the deeper craft still calling at Shanghai.

Owing to the increased diversion of the stream from the main channel above Gough Island to the Junk-channel, a new bar is making itself more and more conspicuous just in front of the Kajow creek. The map *A* No. 3 indicates this place as the *Kajow Bar*.

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* On June the 15th last I requested Captain Bisbee if possible to extend the Customs soundings of 1897 then commenced, as far as "Point Hotel," that is including the Tungkow reach, because I had some fear of a future channel splitting there.

On February the 24th last, Mr. E. A. Hewett, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent, at Shanghai, feeling much concerned as to the condition of the river, kindly accompanied me with two of the Company's Pilots on a steamboat to show me the river down to Woosung. The first place that we stopped at, and where some soundings were taken, was on this Kajow Bar. It may be taken as certain that this Bar has come to stay and, no doubt, to grow higher. The distance between this and the old "Inner Bar," at the other end of the Ship-channel, is three and a third miles. The first owes its existence to the influence of the latter, and this being the case, there is no doubt that on the other hand the Inner Bar will feel more and more the influence of the new one.

According to the last soundings of 1897 the depth of water in the track of the ships at Kajow is now less than 14 feet L.W.; it was 19.8 feet in 1893 and 22.1 in 1887.

ADVANTAGE OF THE KAJOW BAR.

§ XLVI.

Although the swallowing up of the Ship-channel and the formation of a new bar at the upper entrance is attended with a general decrease in the power of the river, yet the bar at Kajow has one great advantage, viz:—that it diverts the main stream during ebb tides to the much more desired direction, that is, to the Junk-channel.

If the river is to be improved by "Regulation" (see the end of § XXXVI), a series of works, forming a new concave shore on the right side would have to be made, by which to shift over to the left the main channel from a distance above Kajow.

The forcing over of the main stream of a river like this, without causing new impediments, and without much interrupting navigation is often found to be a very difficult task, even when using numbers of men skilled in such work. It becomes all the easier when, as is now the case, the whole of the stream tends to flow that way.

JUNK-CHANNEL OPENING UP.

§ XLVII.

How the Junk channel is at present opening up is clearly shown in maps *A* No. 3, *E*, and in the sectional drawing *F* No. 2. The following table refers to the latter drawing:—

In comparing the cross sections and the figures in the above table, the most reliable are certainly those of 1887, 1893 and 1897, all taken from soundings made by Captain Bisbee and his staff. In these we find as the averages of cross-sections V to X:—

	1887.	1893.	1897.
Junk-channel	25,130 ft.	24,500 ft.	26,300 ft.
Ship-channel	**24,100 ft.**	**21,360 ft.**	**17,390 ft.**
Whole river	49,230 ft.	45,860 ft.	43,690 ft.
Whole river Sections V-XII	48,870 ft.	44,980 ft.	43,040 ft.

These figures show a decrease of over 12% in ten years over the whole breadth of the river, and during the last four years an increase of Junk-channel of 7.3%.

This increase is entirely in the upper or shallowest part of the Junk-channel; cross sections VIII, IX and X alone give an average increase during the last four years of nearly 40%.

The decrease of the room along Ship-channel during the last ten years is 28%, and during the last four years 18.6%.

It is moreover a fact that of late the velocity of the currents has much increased in the Junk-channel and much decreased in the Ship-channel, so that the actual increase of the stream in the former and the decrease in the latter must be considerably greater than indicated by the figures above mentioned.

More recently, perhaps, since only a year or so ago, a new course from the main to the Junk-channel has been opened close along the upper end of Gough Island. Where the bottom in 1893 was raised to 5 and 9 feet *above* the L.W. level, in October last a depth of from 6 to over 12 feet *below* the level was sounded.

This also shows the mobility of the bottom.

UPPER END OF GOUGH ISLAND.

§ XLVIII.

How the upper end of Gough Island has fallen away since June the 16th last, when I took an off-set there, is shown in map *A No. 3* and in-shore section *No. 16* drawing *F, No. 4*.

The great masses of matter recently removed in this locality have caused a sand bank, dry at ordinary low tide, near by and in the middle of the Junk-channel; in map *A* No. 3 this is shown as the Junk channel bank.

With regard to the plan of improvement, I would propose if charged with this work, I think it would be a pity and disastrous to allow Gough Island to fall away to any considerable distance further downward, as seems to me quite probable; the consequence no doubt could be that the Junk-channel bank would grow greatly in height and extent.

I need not explain further that, if the river is left to its fate for another period, the Gough Island reach with *three* channels in it would cause much more deterioration than thus far with *two* channels.

What is going on here is one of the urgent reasons why the river improvement should be taken in hand as soon as possible.

I think that with a sum, say, 100,000 taels at the outset, the preservation from the undermining of shores along the Lower river, which are desirable to keep, could be at once defended and well secured for the future.

THE RIVER ABOVE KAJOW.

GENERAL DECREASE OF THE STREAM.

§ XLIX.

By what has been going on below Kajow and upward at the Pootung Point, it would be a wonder if the stream between had not suffered decrease.

The soundings made by the Customs' Surveyors last Autumn are extended up to Point Hotel, 3½ miles above the Kajow creek, and the survey of 1893 only up to below Black Point (1½ miles), so that any alterations in the river bed since the survey of 1887, which extends to above the Town of Shanghai, can not be seen higher than Point Hotel.

However, from a few soundings which I took here and there, I was convinced that no other "bars" are growing as yet above Kajow, although the general decrease of the stream is apparent more or less all the way up to above Shanghai.

AT AND BELOW BLACK POINT.

§ L.

The distance across the river between the triangulation points being known, I am able to show in drawing *F.* No. 3, fairly correctly, the river bed in cross sections XIII and XIV one below and one just above Black Point.

Here I find in the line "Black creek" to "Temporary" at the level of L.-W.:—

Sectional area in 1887	42,640 ft.
Sectional area in 1893	39,750 ft.
Sectional area in 1897	38,710 ft.

And in the line "Longflat" to "Halfway":—

Sectional area in 1887	41,040 ft.
Sectional area in 1893	41,400 ft.
Sectional area in 1897	39,510 ft.

The shore at Black Point though very strong has receded 120 ft. since 1893, and is still in course of falling away.

Here also erosion should be stopped at once.

THE TUNGKOW REACH.

§ LI.

The Tungkow reach is very much wider than it ought to be; from the H.W. shore at the Tungkow creek to the opposite H.W. shore the distance is 4,700 ft., whilst below Black Point the width of the river is 2,060 ft., and upward at Collyer's Dock only 1,440 ft. from shore to shore.

The channel in the Tungkow reach is on the right side; in the middle are shallows less than 3 ft. L.W. deep, and on the right side is a depth of from 6 to nearly 8 ft.—L.W.

The cross section No. XV shows the river bed with the perimeters of 1887 and 1897. The sectional area at L.W. I find to be:—

In 1887	40,370 ft.	Breadth	4,350 ft.
In 1897	37,010 ft.	Breadth	3,920 ft.
Decrease	3,360 ft. or 9%.		

The main channel to the shallowest place in the middle:—

In 1887	31,235 ft.	Breadth	2,250 ft.
In 1897	24,935 ft.	Breadth	1,690 ft.
Decrease	6,300 ft. or 20%.		

Over the shoals in the middle and on the left side:...

In 1887	9,135 ft.	Breadth	2,100 ft.
In 1897	12,075 ft.	Breadth	1,680 ft.
Increase	8,940 ft. or 32%.		

The decrease in breadth is an improvement, but a decrease of the whole section, and what is still much worse, the increase on the left side, at the cost of the main channel to the right, is really very bad. If left alone I fear that a future channel splitting would follow.

SHORE SECTIONS.

DRAWING F. No. 4.

§ LII.

With regard to the plan of improvements to be made, I took shore sections in 16 places between the Woosung Lighthouse and Kajow. These are shown in a scale of $\frac{1}{100}/\frac{1}{100}$ in Drawing *F. No. 4.*

In the same drawing are shown three cross sections of creeks above Shanghai.

NATURE OF THE BOTTOM.

THE BOTTOM HARD AND MOBILE.

§ LIII.

In the Gough Island reach, where much more regulating work would have to be done, I here and there again tested the bottom, and found it to be of the same nature as stated in the old Report of 1875.

Generally at a depth of 6 ft. and more below L.W. the bottom is of fine sand, muddy and slightly cohesive by reason of clay particles.

The lower tail end of Gough Island shoal, of which the "Inner Bar" is the continuation, is about of the same stuff.

In the Customs' Report of 1890, page 2, Mr. Bredon speaks of the Woosung Bar as of hard sand difficult to dredge with the bucket. This is quite true: I found that it was not at all easy to push a bamboo into the bottom, unless by drilling and forcing it down.

I was at the tail end near to the bar at dead low water during a Spring tide; the sand bank appeared hard, but when one of my assistants tried to walk over it, he had to hurry back to the boat to prevent himself from sinking. It is like quick sand, hard to scoop up, but not difficult to wash away.

In the mouth I found the bottom of the same matter, but still more mobile.

THE SOOCHOW CREEK AND THE WOOSUNG CREEK.

CONVEXES OPPOSITE CREEKS.

§ LIV.

Both the Soochow creek and the Woosung creek must have had great influence on the river's course.

The Pootung Point convex opposite the former and the Pheasant Point convex opposite the latter, are the natural sequence. The Pootung Point is much the sharper, which means that the tide running up into the Soochow creek at one time must have been very much stronger than that running into the Woosung creek.

Probably by extensive reclamations and by obstructions made formerly in the creeks, the tide in both has been reduced, so that now there remains but a little stream in each. The effect of this can not have been otherwise than that the capacity of the Lower river, and of the stream passing the mouth must have been reduced accordingly. One advantage however is that the attractive power of the creek entrances on the convexes opposite is now but very small. At Pheasant Point, for instance, it would be much easier to maintain an increased width after excavating the convex than it would have been 30 years and more ago.

THE WHANGPU ABOVE SHANGHAI.

THE UPPER PARTS.

§ LV.

In June last year I went up the Soochow creek to Soochow, then to the Tahu, and from there to the Grand Canal southward to Kashing, returning along one of the creeks to the main Whangpu river.

As there had been no rain of late, the water at the time was pretty low, but all along the Grand Canal and at every point in the creeks above the tidal region there was a slow current setting eastward, that is toward the main river.

I observed here and there many evidences of neglect, other than those mentioned in §§XXIII—XXIX, which it would be of importance for the preservation of the water highways to point out, but these need not be recorded here as they do not bear so directly on the Lower river under report.

THE MAIN UPPER RIVER.

§ LVI.

Up to some distance below Choeking, say 50 miles above Shanghai, where several creeks unite, may be called the main river.

From here all the way down to a few miles above Shanghai this river, as a tidal course, is, I should say, one of the finest I have ever seen.

The variation of the high tide level in different seasons of the year is but little, hence there are no floods, or at least there should be no flooding with such very extensive rain-regulators, or reservoirs, as the lagoons, above it.*

There are no embankments, or natural banks; the shores on both sides, from 3 feet to 5 feet elevated above the high tide level, have the same height as the level plains. These shores, although quite steep here and there in concaves, are of clay exceptionally strong and do not fall away. Some of the concaves however showed that there must have been erosion formerly, but now I did not find a single caving worth mentioning. There is thus no shifting of the river going on at present.

The bottom I found in many places of the same nature as the shores, that is of hard clay, without a single sand bank, or shoal whatever.

When still above the Junction with the main course leading to the "Sitai" lagoon,† where the river is about 900 feet wide, I sounded 4 fathoms in midchannel and 3 fathoms off a convex.

Lower down and above Soongkong, over 40 miles from Shanghai, where the river is about 1,500 feet wide, I sounded on the right side at 120 feet from the shore, and found no bottom at 10 fathoms. About half a mile lower where the width of the stream is about 1,800 feet a depth of 7 fathoms was sounded in the middle. Between 2 and 3 miles above Tucksing the bottom was again found to be over 10 fathoms deep. At Minghong, 23 miles above Shanghai, soundings across the river from left to right were made and the depths found as follows:—5, 6½, 7, 7¼, 7½, 7⅙, 8, 7, 8, 8½, 8, 8½ 8, 6½, 5 and 2 fathoms; when sounding here the water level was 2.5 feet higher than ordinary L.W.

At Sakong, 18 miles from Shanghai, the depths found across were:—5½, 4½, 6, and 8½ fathoms. Further downward the river is not so deep, but on the whole, say, down to the Pagoda, in a better state than the best parts at and below Shanghai.

The fact that the Whangpu river upwards, over a length of more than 50 miles, is as yet in such a fine condition, and retains almost intact its full capacity to draw in, or inhale the incoming tide left, is of the uttermost importance with regard to the Lower river.

HOW THE UPPER RIVER HAS PROBABLY GROWN LARGER.

§ LVII.

That the Whangpu river upward has a clean perimeter of such a depth, all of hard clay with no natural banks raised on the shores, but is just a clean cut in the level plain, must have a reason. It shows that the great "haff" of old was here quite deep and free from currents.

It shows, further, that the cross section of the river in these upper parts‡ was never larger, but must have once been a great deal smaller; I think also that this cross section was, until not many years ago, still in course of growing.

There has been a time, it is said, that the main way for the tide to flow up into the lagoons was below the town of Shanghai. Most probably the Soochow creek was then the main course, and the river above Shanghai only a creek or drain of much less than half its present capacity, even when supposing then a greater rise of tide.

The main or Soochow river of that time having silted up, especially where it entered the reservoir and becoming obstructed in various ways, must have decreased gradually, but the tide water shut out along this route tended to reach the nearest lagoon, then very much larger than the present Sitai, by another way, i.e., along the present river then a creek. This route had the advantage that it entered the lagoon on the other side, then free from deltas. This transfer of course was attended by scour and a considerable loss of power, perhaps the Lower river was then twice as capacious as it is now, but it explains fully how the present Upper river can have grown, formerly, from a mere creek to what it is now.

It is a pity that I cannot now show in cross section and figures the river at and above Minghong; of the two months of my leave of absence last summer I had no time left to take more measurements.

For the present, however, it is sufficient to have shown the importance of the Upper river to Shanghai.

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* In the higher regions, however, floods sometimes occur. The Rev. Mr. Lyon who for several years has been living a few miles beyond Soochow, not far from the Tahu, tells me that in 1892 after forty days rain the water level of the great Lagoon had much risen, and that thereby large tracts of rice fields all around this and the other lagoons had been submerged 2 and 3 feet deep for several days, and that this had caused a very great loss of crops. The day after he told me this, viz: the 9th of June 1897, water marks were shown me on a stone bridge over the Grand Canal near the Customs' Station of Soochow. According to these marks the highest known water there, which must have been that of 1892, was 5.5 feet above the ordinary water level, and 8.5 feet above the very lowest water known. From all I heard I was convinced that during the flood of 1892 no water could have come from the Yangtse, but all must have come from the Whangpu's own basin. The Grand Canal is open in many places to the lagoons on either sides, so that the highest rise in the Tahu cannot have been much more than 5.5 feet above the ordinary levet. By raising small banks and by repairing the much interrupted drainage down to the main river, which would also be in the interest of the Lower river, floods could be easily averted.

† I was sorry I had no time left to go up and see this course and the lagoon,

‡ Not including the creeks higher up.

WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

RIVER REGULATION THE BEST WAY.

§ LVIII.

In §I it is said: "To make a report……and showing what course it would be necessary to take to improve the water approaches to Shanghai by increasing the depth of water on the Bars and in the river."

"In the river" means the Lower or Woosung river.

There are more ways of improvement than one, but after a careful study of the case, and after mature consideration, my opinion is not to give up the present Lower river, but to regulate its course to one uniform channel down to deep water in the Yangtse, and so that flood tides are forced to run up along the same track as the ebb tides do downward, and *vice versa*.

This regulation would include the rectifying of such bends as are too sharp, as those at Woosung and at Shanghai.

In this way the powers still available in the Lower river could be utilised to their full extent instead of only in part; flood and ebb tides be made to act harmoniously instead of against each other, as I observe they do, *i.e.*, in the Gough Island reach and in the mouth.

Moreover, looking at the fine state of the Upper river, I believe that the tidal power available in the Lower river could not only be fully utilised, but increased. If it were not for what I explained in §LVI and §LVII in this Report I would have very much hesitated to propose the improvement of the Lower river.

OTHER WAYS.

§ LIX.

Instead of making use of the present Lower river and improving it by regulating works and by rectifying its course, a new waterway to the Yangtse could be made.

Such a plan was mentioned when I was at Shanghai, and some of those interested in the future of the Port, may still be in favour of this.

My decided opinion, however, is that, especially with regard to future maintenance, the risk of failure in making a new way to the Yangtse would be incomparably greater than in improving the old track; and further that such a work would prove to be much more expensive.

Probably the lower strata of the alluviums, which would have to be crossed by a new route through the peninsula, are more sandy and mobile to the east of Woosung, at least near the Yangtse, and this means a great deal of trouble in a new course before it gets "in train."

The plan of a canal with locks, also mentioned to me, and to leave the river, including the section known as the Shanghai Harbour, to dwindle away, is altogether objectionable, and need not be discussed further.

SPEEDY EXECUTION RECOMMENDED.

§ LX.

I have now indicated in this Preliminary Report the method which I consider it best to follow in dealing with the improvement of the Lower river, in accordance with my instructions.

In case this plan should be adopted, there are strong and urgent reasons why it should be carried out quickly, and why the river and its tidal basin should be at once brought under proper control and protection by administration.

The very first step in the direction of its execution would be the drawing out of work plans and making an estimate of the works, including the cost of future maintenance.

To make this plan and estimate another, and at some points a much closer, investigation than made for this Preliminary Report would be required, as also a re-sounding of the river, here and there.

There are places within the foreign region which would require a special study on the spot, although the technical difficulties in the manner of improvement I would propose, which should be lasting, do not seem to me to be either very great or very costly.

As in this work soundings would be also required all the time during the execution, I would advise the engagement of a competent surveyor from the outset, that is as soon as further action has been decided upon. He could at once begin with a careful levelling and triangulation all along the river up to the lagoons, see §XIX.

It would further be a great convenience if all the triangulation points fixed by Captain Bisbee and used in the survey of 1897, could be preserved.

POSSIBLE COST OF THE IMPROVEMENTS.

§ LXI.

It has often occurred that works of improvement of this nature have been much underrated in a first estimate, and that this has caused subsequent disappointment and embarrassment or even postponement and abandonment. I need not quote examples as there are so many, Therefore a proper investigation for an estimate can only be made after the plans have been drawn out. These not having yet been made; I hesitate to commit myself in stating a fixed sum as the probable cost. The state of the Lower river, especially that of the mouth, where it is often very rough and where the number of working off-days would be consequently many, I found to be really much worse on my second visit than I thought it could possibly be, when I was there for a week in February last year.

This much I venture to say now, that the maximum cost of the whole work might amount to *three million Taels*, or perhaps a little exceeding this sum, but, of course, very much depends on the proper management of the execution of a work of this nature.

STONE.

§ LXII.

One of the greatest items of expense would be for stone or rubble. Thousands of tons of stone would be required; it could be rough and unshaped, large and small in size and of different kinds, but all should have a specific gravity of at least 2.4.

The ballast stone and rubble used in the neighbourhood of Shanghai all come, I believe, by sea from Ningpo in junks.

Supposing the quality of the stone equally and sufficiently good, my idea is that it would be far better, and much more economical, to get most of the stone required from the quarries near Soochow.

The administration of the work should have to own boats for conveying the stone, say, of 300 or 400 tons each, and tugs, and its own quarries, and thus be quite independent of all stone merchants and of junks as well.

I have heard of a recent case at Tsungming, the capital of the island of that name, where, by Yangtse erosion, a shore, and perhaps a piece of the town, was falling away rapidly; in order to ward off the attack, great quantities of stone were used, which all came from Ningpo. For bringing this, all the available sea junks were pressed by the Local Government, and it was hard, for a time, to get ballast for ships in Shanghai. If such a thing should occur when the river work is in full operation, it would cause great perplexity and a loss of time and money.

THE RIVER UNDER RULE AND CONTROL.

THE GREAT NEED.

§ LXIII.

I cannot possibly close this Preliminary Report and leave the gravest of the questions connected with the River and Shanghai quite undiscussed.

Down the river, right and left and upward all round I could not help being pained at seeing so much neglect and evidences of not exactly misrule, but the absence of any rule, or government, or administration whatever. In fact, nobody, at least outside the Foreign Settlement, seems to care at all for the River and smaller waterways, or how they may deteriorate.

Under these circumstances, it would be wholly unwarrantable to recommend the improvement of the stream at such a possible expense as I have stated. Supposing that either the Chinese Government, or the City of Shanghai, together with the shipping and trade, should bear the expense, this would not alter the case.

The Whangpu river requires in the very *first* place an authority to rule it and take good care of it, and in the *second* place improvements. The latter cannot be commenced too soon, but the former is a supreme necessity of the moment.

CONSERVATORY BOARD.

§ LXIV.

In regard to this now so urgent work, a Conservatory Board, such as exists for the River Thames, was repeatedly spoken about to me by several prominent men whom I met in Shanghai.

In the Netherlands there are dozens of such Boards; mostly called "Waterschappen," some having a constitution of four, five or more, centuries old.*

Supposing even that such a Board were constituted in a proper way, with full power and the means to improve the fairway from Shanghai down to the Yangtse, and to maintain that fairway for an unlimited time, but with its jurisdiction limited to that fairway only, that is up to Shanghai, this would not be at all sufficient.

Such a Conservatory Board, necessarily bureaucratic here, should have its authority extended up the Whangpu and its creeks, as far as the tide acts or could be made to act, say, to or including, the Grand Canal between Kashing and Soochow, or to as far as may be found desirable by a special investigation.

Not Shanghai only, but all the towns and villages in the Whangpu district, and all the irrigated land as well, would most certainly be benefited by the preservation of the water courses; therefore a special small tax could reasonably be levied to cover the annual cost of administration, small works, superintendence and police; that is, to pay for everything except the cost of improving the Lower River.

(Sd.) J. de RIJKE,
Engineer to the Home Department, Japan.

Tokio, 10th January, 1898.

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* One of the oldest "Waterschappen," and at the same time the largest, is that part of Holland called "Rynland" (Rhineland), which has an area of 105,722 Hect. or 408.20 square miles, of which 77,237 Hect. is low Polder land. This waterschapp, with regard to its drainage, protection from the sea and navigation, has always had a democratic constitution, it is said, from the time of Count William II (1253) downward.

No. of Cross Section.	CROSS SECTIONS AT L. W. GOUGH ISLAND REACH.														
	1869 or before.			1873.			1887.			1893.			1897.		
	Junk Channel.	Ship Channel.	Whole River.	Junk Channel.	Ship Channel.	Whole River.	Junk Channel.	Ship Channel.	Whole River.	Junk Channel.	Ship Channel.	Whole River.	Junk Channel.	Ship Channel.	Whole River.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
IV.	...	...	60,190	...	...	44,380	...	...	42,430	...	...	45,160	...	...	44,790
V.	...	...	61,220	42,280	11,820	54,100	37,140	16,040	53,180	38,540	12,570	51,110	36,370	14,150	50,520
VI.	33,830	18,490	52,320	36,270	19,870	56,140	35,180	24,400	59,580	34,540	19,150	53,690	31,910	16,590	48,500
VII.	25,610	26,130	51,740	36,250	23,040	59,290	28,130	25,060	53,190	28,600	22,080	50,680	26,270	15,930	42,200
VIII.	22,320	26,140	48,460	25,820	27,100	52,920	22,480	27,560	50,040	18,190	25,050	43,240	21,050	18,270	39,320
IX.	21,380	18,060	39,440	24,670	23,400	48,070	15,820	26,660	42,480	14,900	23,580	38,480	21,490	18,180	39,670
X.	13,670	26,650	40,320	19,660	25,670	45,330	12,040	24,870	36,910	12,200	25,720	37,920	20,690	21,190	41,880
XI.	...	...	45,510	...	...	55,910	...	...	46,720	...	...	42,650	...	...	41,230
XII.	...	...	41,340	...	...	57,410	...	...	48,870	...	...	42,070	...	...	41,000

See Maps A. No. 2 and A. No. 3, and Drawing F. No. 2.

SCHEMES A AND B
AND
DETAILS OF PLAN A.

TWO SCHEMES (A. AND B.)

AND

DETAILS OF PLAN A.,

BY J. DE RIJKE.

Tokio, 16th April, 1898.

Extract from a paper of which the draft is just now finished.

PLAN OF IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOWER PARTS OF THE HWANGPU RIVER.

EXTENT OF THE PLAN.

From the narrow reach above the Point Hotel (point "soft" a triang.-point on the right side, 800 yards below Collyer's Dock) down to the Yangtse.

DISTANCES ALONG THE PRESENT FAIRWAY.

From "Soft" down to Black Point	4,700 yards.
„ Black Point to Kajow Creek	3,600 „
„ Kajow Creek to Taiking Creek	3,400 „
„ Taiking Creek to Inner Bar	3,750 „
„ Inner Bar to Woosung Creek	2,000 „
„ Woosung Creek to Lighthouse	1,900 „
„ Lighthouse over the Outer Bar	2,150 „
	21,500 yards.
or 10.6 Sea Miles.	

DISTANCE ALONG THE PROPOSED NEW ROUTE.

From "Soft" down to Taiking Creek the old fairway is followed in the plan, only to be improved. Lengths above	11,700 yards.
From Taiking to the Yangtse, new mouth	4,230 „
Distance—new route	15,930 yards.

or 21,500—15,930=5,570 yards=2¾ Sea Miles shorter.

The new entrance is two miles lower down the Yangtse than the old one, the way to Shanghai from the sea is thus shortened *4¾ sea miles.*

A cutting nearer to the old mouth could not be directed so well, and as the peninsula grows rapidly wider eastward, the cost of a cutting farther away from Woosung would be accordingly greater; besides an entrance much farther east probably would alter the quality of the Shanghai drinkwater.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS PLAN.

(1). The shorter way; this not only for the shipping but what is of far greater importance, the shorter way for the tide up and down the Hwangpu and from a point in the Yangtse where deep water is near to the shore and the rise of tide greater than at Woosung. From the moment this so much more direct way were opened, the rise of tide and its volume running up the river would increase much, also at and above Shanghai.

(2). The annual decrease of the capacity of Shanghai river my previous Report shows plainly, also that improvements cannot be commenced too soon. However, a delay of, say, two years, which for financial and other reasons seems highly probable, would not render *this plan* impracticable.

(3). Execution of this plan need not for a day interfere with the present navigation, and what is much more, the passage along Ship-channel including Kajow Bar and Inner Bar, can be improved soon after commencing operations. (See further on). This improvement would be but temporary, that is until the new way be opened, still it is a great advantage and would not cost anything extra.

(4). The jetty at the new entrance is an example of coast defence against such currents as are running in the Yangtse.

FASCINE WORK.

Fascine work to be applied in the regulation of this river and in the defence of shores. The mattresses or "zinkstuks," already described in the old Report of 1876, is a construction in use since centuries in the tidal streams and sea-arms of the Scheld.

The quantity of fascines in this plan are considerable and therefore of the greatest importance to learn what would be the average cost, say, per square yard.

"Zinkstuks" are adopted in Japan and much used in various rivers.

Examples of cost in Japan where always hillwood is used. Species of willows used, Netherland, such as the Salix Alba, L. & S. Amyzdalina, L. & S. Viminalis L.

For the Hwangpu visits to the wooded hills, &c., necessary. For the present estimate taken for "Zinkstuks" made, floated and sunk, but without the ballast material *Tls. 0.70 per square yard.*

This is over 20% more than the example stated for Japan.

STONE.

Another large item in the estimate of this plan is the rubble-stone to be used as ballast on the Z.S. and otherwise to cover and to strengthen the works.

Weight of the rubble on an average 25 cubic feet one ton.

The sinking of the mattresses will have to be done quick at the turn of the tide. Therefore small rubble is used, such as is easily handled; larger stones along the edges.

RATE OF STONE BALLAST.

Clay as well as stone to be used as ballast. Any amount of clay, which I found to be of most excellent quality, is near at hand, therefore a *minimum of stone* to be used in the sinking. This is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a ton per square yard of Z.S.

The clay plastic and tough and cut into cubes can be forked and thrown all over a sinking piece even easier than hand rubble. Per square yard of Z.S. *0.500 cubic yard of clay.*

To provide against extra strong storm floods, a quantity of larger rubble is afterwards thrown over such layers of Z.S. as are not or not soon to be covered by other layers.

COST OF RUBBLE.

See Report 62. Suppose granted free quarrying in rocky hills such as beyond Soochow and near to a waterway, the cost of the rubble would only be for quarrying and transport. The distance from the Soochow Hills is not more than 120 stat. miles, and by deepening a little the waterway—which would be in the interest of navigation generally—stone boats say drawing 5 feet could always be used.

Example: Osaka harbour-works in which much larger quantities of rubble are required——— The quarries are in islands, Inland Sea, near Okayama, distant 200 sea miles. In the harbour works' estimates I find for this rubble *1,025 Yen per Cub. Ken* or 216 cubic feet.

This price includes quarrying, loading and unloading, and sea transport, but not the cost of landing stages, small rail-tracks and trucks, planking, tackle, tools, &c., which together cannot amount to more than *One Yen*, or in all say 0.93 Yen per ton of 25 cubic feet.

Considering that in the case of Osaka the work and the stone transport is far more exposed to the weather than it would be in the Hwangpu, I believe it safe to estimate the rubble here at an average price of *One Yen* or *Tls. 0.80 per ton* which is still 7% more.

DESCRIPTION, ESTIMATE AND REMARKS ON THE EXECUTION.

The works in this plan may be divided into three sections, as

(1). The regulation of the river from the point "Soft" down to the cutting at Taiking.

(2). The cutting through the Peninsula.

(3). The jetty and other works in the new entrance.

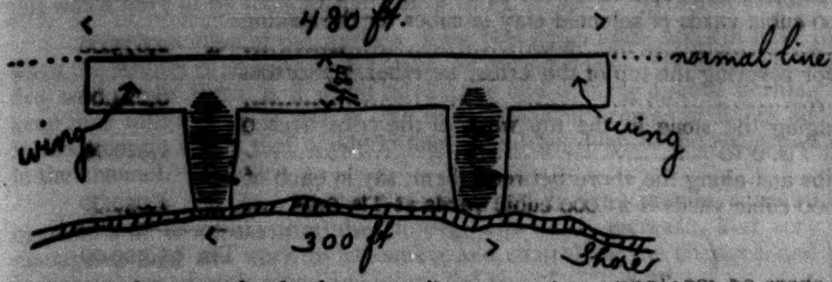
The execution of the whole of these works should be in *one* hand, because it will often occur that by stress of weather, or the tide running too strong, the work in one section has to be suspended for some days, whilst in another section the workmen with a part of the plant engaged in the former can always be employed in the latter.

SECTION I.

REGULATING WORKS IN THE RIVER.

In the annexed plan the river bed is shown in the condition as it was when the last soundings were made during the autumn of 1897. It might take another two years' time, or perhaps more before actual work in the river can be commenced, and meanwhile other changes are certain to take place. In consequence of these changes the plan will then require to be modified accordingly.

a.—Shore works on the right side from "Soft" to a little below "Fisherman's Cross," a length of shore of about *five* sea miles. The normal line to which the works are extended in the plan is drawn more or less closely along the shore. Except at Black Point and to some distance down from there the shore is at present but very little attacked by the stream. It is, however, certain that by making the regulating works opposite, more or less receding would set in all along the line if not defended previously, The works proposed here are double cribs connected with a parallel mattress; in the plan they are numbered from No. 1 to No. 21.



A "Zinkstuk" on an average 480 feet long and 48 feet wide is sunk inside along the normal line. In two places on an average 300 feet apart, the parallel "Zinkstuk" is connected with others running across to the shore. The latter have a width from 48 to 24 feet. These Z.S. form the bottom layer, and only the two cribs, are to be raised higher when needed, and above low water, levelled up with fenced tiers of fascines, clay and stone, and so that the top line inclines shoreward to some 6 or 7 feet + L.W. at the connections. The width of the topwork may be on an average 24 or a little less, and for the sake of convenient estimation may be taken also as a "Zinkstuk" but only half as wide, of on an average 12 feet.

The works indicated in the annexed small map of 1 = 15,000, have been drawn first on the large maps of 1 = 2,400. Measuring on the latter I find,

No.	1		3,050	square yards of Z.S.
„	2		4,850	„ „
„	3		5,250	„ „
„	4		5,570	„ „
„	5		4,160	„ „
„	6		3,880	„ „
„	7		4,510	„ „
„	8		3,900	„ „
„	9		4,090	„ „
„	10	According to the plan there is no room for work, but as the shore was falling away, a defence will be necessary, say, with a double crib as No. 9	4,090	„ „
„	11	do do.	4,090	„ „
„	12		3,880	„ „
„	13		4,100	„ „
„	14		4,100	„ „
„	15		4,170	„ „
„	16		4,920	„ „
„	17		6,260	„ „
„	18		4,170	„ „
„	19		3,300	„ „
„	20.	No space for a crib but the shore is falling away, say as No. 19	3,300	„ „
„	21	do. do.	3,300	„ „
			88,940	square yards of Z.S.
		Together for 21 double cribs provision for intermediate works or some at a smaller distance apart than shown, which may be found necessary say about 20% or	18,060	„ „

Total "Zinkstuks"... 107,000 square yards.

with a ballast at the time of sinking, or placing, of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a ton of rubble and ½ a cubic yard of selected clay per square yard.

Another quantity of rubble of a larger size is required after the sinking, mainly for covering the tops of the cribs and as extra ballast on the two wings of each work.

Measured from the shore down to about half-way the parallel Z.S. the aggregate length of all the cribs in the 21 works is 2,400 yards, with an average top width of 8 yards is 19,200 square yards. The extra stone covering may be about 0.8 feet thick, or say at the rate of 0.3 tons per square yard is 5.760 tons rubble.

The two wings of each work have together an area of 640 square yards, is for 21 works 13,440 square yards. As after ballast 0.4 feet thick, or at the rate of 0.15 tons per square yard, say 2,020 tons of rubble.

APPROXIMATE COST OF FIXING THE RIGHT SHORE.

107,000 square yards of "Zinkstuk" at Tls. 0.70	Tls. 74,900.00
107,000 × 0.1 tons=10,700 tons of rubble for the sinking at Tls. 0.80	„ 8,560.00
107,000 × 0.5=53,500 cubic yards of selected clay in cubes for the sinking at Tls. 0.05	„ 2,675.00
As after-ballast, &c., for covering the top of the cribs, together 7,780 tons at Tls. 0.80	„ 6,224.00
Extra labour in arranging the stone in the top work of the cribs, 19,200 square yards at Tls. 0.10	„ 1,920.00
Extra clay in the cribs and along the shore between them, say in each of these works 1,000 cubic yards is 21,000 cubic yards at Tls. 0.05	„ 1,050.00
	Tls. 95,329.00

or say together for the right shore *95,400 Taels.*

The clay is supposed to come from the excavation of the cutting in the estimate of which the above quantities are already included. Tls. 0.05 per cubic yard is thus only for *extra* labour and transport.

B.—REGULATING FASCINE WORKS ALONG THE LEFT SIDE OF THE CHANNEL.

This includes the Tungkow Reach and the next one from Black Point to above Gough Island.

The Tungkow Reach does not require regulating works because the fairway here is not deep enough, but only to prevent a channel, splitting by which the Main Channel is straightened (see Report 51). The improvement of this reach if delayed some years, would certainly cost a great deal more.

NORMAL LINES AND THEIR DISTANCE APART.

The normal line along the left side of the channel is drawn in the plan at a distance apart from the other of 2,100 feet at the Point Hotel, and this distance is gradually increasing, as does the tide, to 2,200 feet at Gough Island.

These lines mean that all currents of some velocity must be gradually made to move between them regularly.

The distance apart, or the width of the new or improved channel, as above, may remain subject to modification until more investigations have been made on the spot. For the present I regard this width as the minimum. With a greater width the regulating works would be accordingly less expensive so that with regard to the cost of the works the safe side is kept.

A much wider channel, however, would not answer so well because in the next reach upward there are places where the stream is much narrower.

From "Soft" up to the Yangking Creek, a distance of 1½ miles, the river *from shore to shore* is everywhere less than 2,100 feet over 4,000 ft. length the width at H. W. *has been narrowed to 1450 feet!* Still higher up between the shore at the waterworks on the left and the front works of another dock on the right, the distance across is but 1,670 feet.

Normal lines to be drawn in such places, or at least one must run on shore, and fixed with the idea of allowing any future erosion to proceed thus far.

I need not explain further that no landing stages, or piers, or what is called "bunding," or any other works of this kind can be allowed in reaches too narrow.

THE CRIBWORKS.

By the works on the left side large tracts of water outside the main channel have to be shallowed up; here existing little by-channels must be restrained and finally closed, and the formation of any new ones, with corresponding middle grounds prevented.

From Point Hotel down to opposite Kajow, nearly four miles, only five works,—Nos. 22 to 26 are proposed, two of these are in the Tungkow Reach, one opposite Black Point, and two, one of which is very extensive, there below.

All these works are to be made of "zinkstuks" and need not be raised higher than about low tide, or a little higher near the shore and a little lower near the normal line.

In each there is in the plan a paralled z.s. along the normal line and cross-works, or cribs, running across from there to the shore. Generally only the latter must be raised, in layers of about three feet thick, to the level stated above.

Each layer will intercept and retard the muddy tide passing over this and over a similar layer of the next crib a little further on; this will cause a gradual silting up of the whole field to a distance above and below each of the works, and a corresponding stronger stream and deepening in the fairway. The largest work No. 26, has three cribs to act one upon the other.

Generally the bottom layer of the whole of each work would be made first and after that a gradual levelling up with other layers commencing in the deepest places in the line of each crib.

The regulating sinkwork on this side is not at all easy and must be carried out very cautiously, both for the sake of economy and to prevent any marked restraint in the flow of the tide generally. The works in progress and the effect must be watched all the time until, layer after layer, they are buried into their own silting by which also all the fascines are preserved.

During the execution it will often occur that the stream of higher tides in passing over will concentrate here and there and cause layers of sinkwork to wash in to a depth which in some cases may be several feet. Little channels thus formed must be marked at once and levelled up in time and before this would have to be done at the cost of three or more layers and extra works not indicated in the plan.

The execution of the works at least No. 23 and No. 26, will have to be done in calm seasons and when the stream is comparatively slack, as during neaps. It may take many months to complete these five works, but there is a great advantage and nothing against working here very gradually and thus keep time with the effect, that is with the consequent process of silting and of scour in the main channel. In this way, no harm, that is tide-killing, would be done to the river, and no necessity for any dredging in the channel.

That in this part of the river the bed is very mobile, is shown in my pr. report. During the operations it is cerain that the shifting will much increase, and very much will depend on a skilful management of the work in foreseeing and controlling the changes, and thus save what otherwise may cost thousands of taels more and injure the river.

It is on account of the mobility of the bottom that the making of an estimate of these works on the left side, based as they are now on a survey of 1897, is a problematic question, therefore the following figures may may be regarded as very approximate.

Work No. 22.—Bottom Z.S. of the parallel work and of the two cribs together 925 yards long and on an average 16 yards wide is	14,800	sq. yds.	
Levelling up the two cribs	5,000	„	sq. yards.
			19,800.
No. 23.—Bottom Z.S. parallel 700 × 16	11,200	sq. yds.	
Bottom layer of two cribs from low water out, 800 × 16	12,800	„	
Do. from the shore to L.W. 380 × 8	3,040	„	
Second layer in the cribs 800 × 12	9,600	„	
Levelling up the cribs, say	6,000	„	
			42,640.
No. 24.—Bottom Z.S. parallel 220 × 12	2,640	sq. yds.	
Do. of two cribs 210 × 8	1,680	„	
Levelling up the cribs, say	840	„	
			5,160.
No. 25.—Bottom Z.S. parallel, 940 yards long & on an average 16 yards wide, is	15,040	sq. yds.	
Extra at the ends of the ends of the par. work, say	3,000	„	
Bottom layer of three cribs, 1,640 × 16	26,240	„	
2nd layer Do. 1,640 × 12	19,680	„	
Levelling work, say	9,000	„	
			72,960.
			149,580.
Allowance for possible additional works not indicated, & for damages by storm, say			15,420.
		Together	165,000.

square yards of zinkstuks.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE REGULATING WORK ON THE LEFT SIDE.

165,000 square yards of "Zinkstuks" at Tls. 0.70		Tls.	115,500.00
Extra for labour of half the quantity at Tls. 0.20 is 82,500 × 0.20		„	16,500.00
RUBBLE.—165,000 × 0.1 ton for sinking	16,500 tons.		
As afterballast, say on an average 0.3 tons of rubble per square yard over the whole length and breadth of the works, or 95,000 square yards × 0.3	28,500 tons.		
	45,000 tons.		
of rubble at Tls. 0.80, is		Tls.	36,000.00
CLAY.—Selected clay in cubes for the sinking 165,000 × 0.5=82,500 cubic yards at Tls. 0.05		Tls.	4,125.00
Clay to be deposited during high tide on either side along the cribs, say 25 cubic yards per yard length, is for 11,000 yards length—275,000 cubic yards. This clay, from the cutting, or from the excavation of Gough Island need not be so selected as that used for the sinkwork, and Tls. 0.03 may be sufficient for the greater distance of transport, 275,000 × 0.03		Tls.	8,250.00
		Tls.	180,375.00

or say together Tls. 180,400.

C.—TRAINING WORK, OR DYKE AT THE UPPER END OF GOUGH ISLAND.

According to the plan, also shown in the annexed tracing on a scale of 1 : 2,400, this dyke, a very important part of the works, starts from the upper end of Gough Island as is directed stream upward.

In the new condition it will form the left shore of the channel, which shore is slightly convex and 675 yards long.

From the tail end of the dyke up to the next work, No. 26, the distance is nearly 800 yards, all shallow water.

After the new mouth has been opened for traffic, the river will have two outlets to the Yangtse, one daily *increasing* in capacity by scour and the other, the old one *decreasing* about at the same rate. The way for the stream to and from the old mouth is to be along the large space left open above the training dyke. But ultimately the river must have but one entrance, the new one, and if after some years the old one has not closed itself naturally, some damworks should be made to effect this.

The above mentioned open space is further required for the flow of the tide to and from the Woosung creek system. The direction of the stream along the present Junk-channel then would be reversed.

Although in the present condition (Report 47) the Ship-channel is decreasing much in capacity whilst that of the Junk-channel is increasing*, still it seems to me very probable that if nothing be done to interfere, the former will remain for a few years longer the only fairway for the foreign ships.

In case of carrying out this plan, say commencing within two or three years, the old fairway over the Inner Bar must be of course left open until the time when the new way through the cutting can be used instead.

As seen in the plan the training dyke would block up much of the way to the Junk-channel; it would stop and even *reverse* the present transfer of the stream, described in § 35 of the report, and the new bar at Kajow would soon disappear; therefore one of the first works to be carried out should be this dyke. (§ 3, page 2.)

CONSTRUCTION AND QUANTITIES.

The construction, as shown in cross-sections 1 and 2, is again of Zinkstuks and rubble, with earth filling in the middle and rows of piles on the outer slope as a protection against the wash by passing steamers.

Cross-section No. 1. Length 300 yards and the dyke to be raised to an average height of 8 feet —L.W. (after settling).

Zinkstuks, three layers on the outside, four on the inside and one over the top of the base.

The bottom layers on the outside and at the tailends is very broad, not less than 36 yards, and this because of the stream expected to run strongly along the work.

One of the main qualities of such mattresses is their flexibility and that they adapt themselves so well to a loose and easily shifting bottom. If afterwards the currents striking along the works should begin to undermine it, the edges of the sinkwork, over a certain breadth will sink as the bottom outside deepens, and this without the least damage to the construction if properly made; the latter means that projecting parts, especially of such bottom layers, are made stronger, of better wood and with much more care than those covered by other layers.

The Zinkstuks in No. 1 amount to an average of 133 square yards per
yard length of dyke, or for 300 yards ....39,900 square yards.
Rubble for the sinking $\frac{1}{10}$ ton per square yard of Z.S. is 39,900 × 0. 1... 3,990 tons.
Extra stone ballast on the slopes together with a covering on the top,
say 1,050 cubic feet or 42 tons per yard length, is 300 × 42.......12,600 „

Together rubble.........16,590 Tons.

Clay Clods or selected clay cut into cubes for the sinking at the rate
of ½ cubic yard per square yard of Z.S., or 39,900 × 0. 5. ......19,950 cubic yards.
Earth Filling in the middle with an allowance for settling and loss,
say 110 cubic yards per y. l. is 300 × 110 ....33,000 „
Dredging. Before sinking the outer Zinkstuk some dredging will be
required along the outside as shown, say on an average 40 cubic
yards per yard length, is 300 × 40 ....12,000 „

Here, and for the same purpose elsewhere in shorework, dredging to a depth of 18 feet—L.W. is considered sufficient.

Piling to protect the dyke, especially its rubble covering, against the waves caused by passing steamers, three rows of piles are to be driven in on the outside all at a distance apart of not more than 2.5 feet, or 12 piles in 10 yards length.

The length of the piles, as indicated, is for two rows 18 feet and 15 feet for the lowest; the longer ones should have a diameter in the middle of at least 6 inches and the shorter ones 5 inches. All the piles are to be driven through mattresses, which is an easy work and will give them a position more secure than much longer piles driven into the ground, or in earthwork.

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* Not at the same rate but only so much of the stream is going over as the general decrease of the river is less than that of the Ship-channel.

The number required for 300 yards length of dyke, including those for the end of the tail is;

of the longer ones 800 piles
„ shorter „ 400 „

Without piling a closely set stone pitching would be required, and as such a dyke must settle, often unequally, the pitching which below half tide is a very tedious work would have to be done over again afterwards.

Now, according to the plan, the rubble covering, from the low tide level upward, must have a surface roughly paved with the largest of the stones which may have a size of about a cubic foot each.

Cross-section No. 2. Length 360 yards, and a top height after settling, of 15 feet+L.W.; top width 30 feet.

At the side of the cross-section the map of 1897 shows a depth of water of 13 feet, and at the land end of the dyke dry at low tide. But as the upper end of Gough Island was in course of falling away and the stream on that side (Junk-channel side) deepening, I will assume a depth as drawn in the cross-section for the whole length of this part of the dyke.

Then we have:—

Zinkstuks, three layers on the outside and five do. on the inside together 110 square yards per yard length of dyke is 360 × 110..	39,600 square yards.
Rubble for the sinking, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a ton per square yards of Z.S., is 39,600 × 0.1.	3,960 tons.
Extra rubble ballast on the slopes and edges under water and a quantity to form the slopes above water, together say 1,200 cubic feet or 48 tons per yard length, is 360 × 48	17,280 tons.
Together rubble......	21,240 „
Clay Clods for the sinking of 39,600 square yards of Z.S., at 0.5 cubic yards is..	19,800 cubic yards.
Earth Filling in the middle including for settling and loss, 160 cubic yards per yard 1 is 360 × 160..............................	57,600 cubic yards.

For this sandy soil, as the heaviest, is preferable.

Dredging required on the outside previous to the sinking, say on an average 120 cubic yards per yard length is 360 × 120, or...	43,200 cubic yards.

Piling as in cross-section 1, is for for 360 yards length:—
of the longer ones 864 pieces.
„ shorter „ 432 „

CRIB.

The dyke terminates into a crib running out into the Junk-channel (2) to some distance (1). This crib is designed for the purpose of securing permanently the connection of the dyke with what would remain of Gough Island, and to ward of from it the current on that side, so that quantities of excavated and dredged matter from the other side of the island can be deposited here.

At present the whole of Gough Island, including the surrounding shoals, is gradually drifting, so to say, on to the peninsula, and this must be reversed as soon as possible.

The length of the crib in the plan is 300 feet, but with regard to deposits, and as this would be easy to work, it may be found economical to make it more than twice as long.

The following quantities are for a length of but 300 feet:—

8,000 square yards of zinkstuks,—
2,000 tons of rubble ballast,
4,000 cubic yards of clay cubes.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE DYKEWORK AT THE UPPER END OF GOUGH ISLAND.

Zinkstuks for dyke and crib together 87,500 square yards at Tls. 0.70, is......	61,250	Taels.
Rubble, in all 39,830 tons at Tls. 0.80 is, say..............................	31,860	„
Selected Clay in cubes, in all 43,750 cubic yards at Tls. 0.05	2,190	„
Extra for labour in arranging the rubble stones and in roughly paving above low water, say 35,000 square yards at Tls. 0.08	2,800	„
Earthfilling together 90,600 cubic yards. Also this means depositing sand and clay from the excavations and accounted for under that item, but for extra labour say extra at Tls. 0.50 is	4,530	„
	102,630	Taels.
Dredging necessary for the sinkwork, together 55,200 cubic yards at Tls. 0.15 is..	8,280	„
Piles, in all say 2,500, driven in say at an average cost of Tls. 1.20, is........	3,000	„
Is together..............	113,910	Taels.

In the cost of dredging for sinkwork, only small quantities, "plant" is not included, as it is supposed to use for awhile a machine from the cutting.

D.—SHORE AND DAMWORK IN THE SHIP-CHANNEL.

For a distance 3,200 feet from the training dyke, the left shore of improved waterway is directed over the middle of Gough Island. It is almost a straight line and as a slip of land can be left here as foreshore, no immediate works for defending this shore are considered necessary. However, with regard to maintenance afterwards, the annual cost of which must be as small as possible, some provision against a possible erosion should be made in the estimate.

For this, say:—10,000 square yards of zinkstuks and 2,500 tons of rubble.

From here further downward for a distance of 2,640 feet or 880 yards, the new shore obliquely crosses the Ship-channel to Taiking, closing this channel entirely and thus connecting Gough Island with the Pootung peninsula.

(See my letter of February the 18th, 1898, page 3).

As a matter of course, the final closing or damwork, can not be made until the new mouth has been opened; only the shorework on the Gough Island side (with a little on the Taiking side to stop present erosion), about half the length can be made previously.

The construction is shown in cross-sections Nos. 3 & 4.

Cross-section No. 3. 550 yards long. This is only a dressing of the shore with sinkwork, and so much dredging along it as required to form the slope, about as shown, to a depth of 18 feet—L.W.

The dressing is to be made of zinkstuks extended from the L.W. line to 32 yards outward and in pieces lengthways 20 yards, thus 640 square yards each. The space left between each piece, decreasing as the degree of concavity increases, may be on an average so long that 12 such zinkstuks, forming a line of cribs are used for the whole length of 550 yards.

Another Z.S. 14 yards in breadth, covers the upper parts of the first and is sunk all along the shore; its lower edge reaching to a depth of 5 or 6 feet—L.W., must be strong, strongly fenced to hold the ballast, and—as all exposed edges—bound up with wire.

Further three rows of piles, the same as in cross-section 1, and a covering with rubble on the slope higher up to 15 ft. + L.W.

QUANTITIES.

Zinkstuks, 12 pieces of 640 yards, each, is	7,680	sq. yards.
Continuous Z.S. 550 × 14, is	7,700	„
Together—zinkstuks	15,380	sq. yards.
Rubble for the sinking, $\frac{1}{10}$ of a ton per sq. yd. of Z.S., is 15,380 × 0.1, or say	1,540	tons.
As afterballast, an average of 0.12 ton of rubble, is 15,380 × 0.12, or say	1,850	„
Rubble covering above low water at the rate of 2 tons per yard length, is 550 × 2	1,100	„
Together	4,490	tons.
Earthfilling, or raising the shore. This amounts to an average of 180 cub. yds. per yd. length, or 550 × 180	99,000	cubic yards.
Dredging the outer slope before the sinkwork, say on an average 150 cub. yds. per yard length, is 550 × 150	82,500	„
Clay Clods 15,380 × 0.5	7,690	„
Piling, as in cross-section No. 1, is for 550 yards length:—		
Of the larger ones	1,320	piles.
„ shorter „	660	„
Together	1,980	piles.

Cross-section No. 4.—300 yards long and crossing the channel when this has a depth of nearly 50 feet.

At the time of carrying out this damwork, that is immediately after the stream runs the other way, the flow to and from Woosung will be very slow and it will be easy to shallow up the channel first with deposits to an average depth of say some 27 feet, as indicated.

It is a dam of earth fortified in its front with layers of zinkstuks, each of which projects a distance of from 5 to 10 yards outside the other covering it.

QUANTITIES.

Zinkstuks, seven layers which together have a width of 99 yards, or for a length of 300 yards	29,700 square yards.
Rubble for the sinking $\frac{1}{10}$ of a ton per square yard of Z.S., is 29,700 × 0.1	2,970 tons.
After ballast on layers not covered by others, 13,800 square yards at 0.12 ton of rubble, is say	1,660 „
Rubble covering above low water, as before 300 yards length at 2 tons	600 „
Together rubble	5,230 Tons.
Clay Clods for the sinking of 29,700 square yards of Z.S. at 0.5 cubic yards is	19,850 cubic yards.

Earth-filling. After sinking each of the layers of Z.S. the bottom behind it is to be raised, about as indicated, with dredged or excavated material, and as long as this can be dumped from scows it costs nothing extra.

By leaving for a while a small opening in the upper two layers of Z.S., the depositing can go on until the dam is raised to the level of about half tide.

The remainder for raising the dam to a height of 18 to 20 feet+L.W. and to width of 40 or 50 yards, or say a quantity of 350,000 cubic yards, all from the excavation of the cutting, can have been deposited previously in a ridge along the Taiking shore and throwing the matter from there into the damwork would cost but a trifle. .

As already mentioned, the damwork closing the ship-channel must be postponed until the cutting has been opened.

The effect of opening the so much shorter way for the stream to and from the Yangtse* will at once be felt quite as much along the old way, so much that I would not wonder if the Ship-channel became almost stagnant during Neap tides. Thus with regard to the currents to and from Woosung I do not apprehend any difficulty in building this dam. It is, however, a concave and eventually the stream will run strongly along it, hence the fortified front in the plan, but by leaving for a while unexcavated a space of land at Taiking included in the cutting just below the dam, the latter can be completed before the currents can cause any serious trouble.

Piling as in Cross-section No. 1.

So for 300 yards length:—

Of the Longer ones	720 piles.
„ Shorter „	360 „
Together	1,080 piles.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE WORKS ACROSS THE SHIP-CHANNEL.

	Taels.
Zinkstuks together 55,080 square yards at Tls. 0.70 is, say	38,560
Rubble 12,220 tons at Tls. 0.80, is say	9,780
Clay Cubes 27,540 cubic yards at Tls. 0.05, is say	1,380
Earth-filling 99,000 cubic yards in Cr. sect. 3 at Tls. 0.05	4,950
350,000 „ „ 4 „ 0.02	7,000
Dredging necessary for the sinkwork: 82,500 cubic yards at Tls. 0.15, say	12,380
Piles together 3,060 at Tls. 1.20, say	3,670
Extra labour in arranging the rubble stones above low water to a regular slope and smooth surface, 850 yards long and a breadth of 14 yards, is 11,900 square yards at Tls. 0.08, say	950
Together	Taels 78,670

Thus for *SECTION I, River-works* over a length of $5\frac{3}{4}$ sea miles.

Sub-division *A*	95,400 Taels.
„ *B*	180,400 „
„ *C*	113,910 „
„ *D*	78,670 „
Total	468,380 Taels.

Tokio, 19th April, 1898.

SECTION II.

22nd April, 1898.

THE CUTTING.

Cross-sectional area of the cutting before opening it to the Stream.

According to this plan the cutting, when including some removals from Gough Island, may be taken at nearly two miles, or say 12,000 feet long, and on an average 2,400 feet wide at L.W.

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* See Page 20. But the cutting first made not less wide and deep than proposed.

When some years after the diversion, the old course was shallowed up, the mouth at Woosung closed and the improved river with its new mouth well in train, we may take it as certain that the cross-sectional area of the new mouth, say about in the middle of the cutting, would be larger than it is now at the Woosung lighthouse.

Confined to one uniform channel, the stream at the level of L.W. may have a cross-section of .... 42,000 sq. feet.
The average height of the land at the site of the cutting taken at 10 feet + L.W. and the average width of the cutting about 2,400 feet is in cross-section above L.W. .... 24,000 „

Future cross-section of the cutting about .... 66,000 sq. feet.

The total amount of matter removed—by natural scour included—over a length of 12,000 feet thus would be about 29⅓ millions of cubic yards.

The great question to be determined beforehand is to what depth, or to what cross-sectional area must this new mouth be excavated and dredged before opening it to the stream of the river and to navigation.

There is to be regarded on the one hand the cost of the work and on the other hand the future condition of the Hwangpu.

The cost increases with the quantity of soil artificially removed, and beyond a certain quantity, the more is left to natural scour, the greater would be the danger of injuring the river by displacement, upwards.

At the time when the ship-channel is just closed, two ways would be left open for the stream of the river between Kajow and the Yangtse, viz:—the new route and the old one along the Junk-channel.

The average cross-section of the latter was, in 1897, 26,300 square feet (see Report § 47) and in course of increasing.

The proposed regulating works opposite Kajow being low and a large space of water left open, the stream to and from Junk-channel could not be obstructed very much; besides this could be averted by postponing for a while some parts of work No. 26, say until the further opening of the cutting by scour had made sufficient progress.

The capacity of the Junk-channel being in course of increasing, its cross-section at the time of commencing the works may have grown to about..30,000 square feet.

But the training dyke designed to reverse this increase in favour of the fairway along the Ship-channel (then still required for a time), would again reduce it probably to less than found in 1897.

Now I believe not to be far wrong when for the present supposing: that at the moment of allowing the diversion of the stream along the cutting, the old way along the Junk-channel would have, or easily could be made to have, a capacity conforming to an average cross-section of ....25,530 square feet—L.W.
And taking the ultimate cross-section of the cutting at an average of...42,000 „ „

Remains...............................16,470 square feet—L.W.

as the average cross-section of the cutting previous to its opening.

With this taken as the average *minimum* and the cross-section having the shape as shown in this plan, I do not foresee or fear any restraint in the general motion of the tide to and from Shanghai.

The difference in length being so great, we may take it as certain that the cross-sections along the two ways soon would be equal, the smaller one daily increasing and the other increasing.

PERIMETER OR SHAPE OF THE CUTTING.

Depth of Water at the time of Opening.

According to this plan the shipping would at once find along the new way a depth of water of 18 feet—L.W. or of 20' 9" at mean low tide, over a breadth of 240 feet, and a depth of 12 feet—L.W. from the concave shore to 900 feet away from it. All the rest of the future channel, 1,500 feet in breadth, is to be excavated to an average depth of 3 feet—L.W. (from ÷ 6 feet to L.W.) as shown in the drawing.

This amounts to a cross-sectional area of 16,470 square feet at the level of low water as mentioned above.

THE CUTTING ABOVE L.W.

In the plan the average cross-sectional area of the cutting above the level of L.W. is 24,500 square feet.

Over a length of 12,600 feet this amounts to nearly eleven million cubic yards of excavation.

It might be contended by some, perhaps by many, that a very considerable reduction could be made in this excavation, and this even without reducing the cross-section below L.W. By making for instance, the right side on an average 9 feet instead of 3 feet—L.W. deep, the breadth, of the cutting could be 1,000 feet less and the excavation above L.W. reduced by over 4 millions of cubic yards.

Why not?

Without going into elaborate calculations, for which also the proper data are not here at hand the following will make it plain that in this case a narrow, or narrowed cutting would be impracticable.

Firstly.—The cross-section of the stream has to be considered at a higher level than low water, say at about 6 feet+L.W. when the currents are the strongest.

At that level comparing it with the stream above Kajow, and with the Junk-channel downwards I find that a narrower cutting would restrain the general inflow and outflow of the tide, and regarding the silt-laden water, this could not be allowed even temporarily.

Secondly.—In the cutting as proposed the mean depth at a level of 6 feet+L.W. would be 12.7 feet; narrowed 1,000 feet, and the same cross-section at L.W., this would be 17 feet.

The greater mean depth would mean the much stronger currents rendering so much more troublesome the passage of steamers and other sea vessels entering.

Supposing for a moment an open canal having an inclination of say 0.0003, then from known hydraulics I find that:

with a mean depth of 12.7 feet a mean velocity of 5.80 feet P.S.
and „ „ 17.0 „ „ 6.93 „ „

The velocity near the surface and along the deepest track, of course, much greater.

Thirdly.—I have no doubt that a narrower cutting, or even a furrow of say but 300 feet wide, would not in time open up further by natural scour, and grow wider and wider from the moment of admitting the stream along this so much shorter way. But a widening out by the stream, which means erosion, *cannot be permitted here.* At least one of the shores would be constantly plowed away causing large masses of matter to be set in motion and settle in very undesirable places river upward where the currents could not possibly have the velocity and keep so much matter in suspension, as in the cutting. A great portion of these masses would go up the Hwangpu *never to return.*

The case would be different if the ebb currents were the strongest, but although of much shorter duration the floods often run up with twice as much velocity.

I should add further that a natural widening of a narrow cutting would be attended by much irregularity in the stream and in the fairway.

The above I hope and trust will be sufficiently convincing not to entertain the idea, an old one, that merely by setting the stream agoing along a kind of canal, the rest could be safely left to nature.

QUANTITIES TO BE REMOVED.

According to the cross-section the quantities to be excavated and dredged are per foot length of the cutting:—

Above L.W. 2,450 × 10 .... 24,500 cubic feet.
From L.W. to a depth of 6 feet—L.W. .... 9,810 „

Down to the level of 6 feet—L.W. .... 34,310 cubic feet.

which I believe could be removed by excavation without much difficulty, or much pumping.

From 6 to 18 feet—L.W. .... 6,660 cubic feet.

which likely would have to be dredged.

Then for a length of 12,000 feet we find:—

To be excavated $\dfrac{34{,}310 \times 12{,}000}{27}$ say 15,250,000 cubic yards.
To be dredged $\dfrac{6{,}660 \times 12{,}000}{27}$ „ 2,960,000 „

Together................18,210,000 cubic yards.

As measured in cross-section, that is the soil in a compact state, in order to remove it the matter must be loosed, and in that state the quantities would be about 25% larger.

The work done must, of course, be measured by taking soundings across the cutting, when no notice is taken of any place dredged too deep, as often occurs.

Besides this a certain portion of the lower stratum would have to be dredged more than once because some settling must take place, especially in and near the entrance, before the stream of the Hwangpu can be admitted.

For all this I think another 30% for the quantity to be dredged a reasonable allowance.

Then we find for the matter to be removed and in a loose state:—

15,250,000 × 1.25 .... 19,062,500 cubic yards excavation.
2,960,000 × 1.55 .... 4,588,000 „ dredging.

Total..............23,650,500 cubic yards.

DEPOSITS.

EXCAVATED MATTER.

Some portion of the excavated clay is to be used in the works and also quantities between and behind the riverworks.

The bulk of the matter must be deposited along the shores of the cutting, which in any case would have to be raised some 12 feet or more.

In the situation as proposed the new mouth between the Yangtse and Gough Island would have on the left side a busy, afterwards perhaps a very busy shore, and on the right side a quiet shore such as opposite Woosung. To the latter shore is applicable what I say in § 30 of the Report.

After completing the work, the land when raised would have much greater value on the left side than the other shore, the difference might be as much as 20 to 1. Therefore the greater portion of the excavated soil should be deposited on the left side as indicated in the plan.

This concave shore, from the entrance to Gough Island about 4,250 yards long, would be a suitable site for numbers of landing stages and wharves.

Some time after the opening of the new mouth it would not be difficult to cross the Junk-channel, partly with a dam and partly with a bridge, and thus connect the shipping here with a future railway system of the country. Gough Island and shoals around being connected with the peninsula a spacious tract some acres in extent could be reserved for the railway establishment on the south side of Taiking.

If what I found, and what I say in the Report § 42 and § 44, be true, and the deterioration of the old mouth going on say for another two or three years after the last survey of May, 1897, the building of wharves, &c., for railway connection with ocean steamers inside that mouth at Woosung, could not have any prospect of success for the future.

METHODS OF EXCAVATION AND TRANSPORT.

Manual labour being cheap in China, I believe it not advisable to use any machines called excavators.

As to the transport of the excavated clay, scows can be used for a limited quantity; but for the main masses, that is several millions of cubic yards, transport by rail seems to me the most economical way.

If it were in Europe rail-tracks of about $\overset{\text{m}}{0}.90$ gauge would be used (in most cases old rails from railways) and trains of cars pulled by locomotives, and though labour being cheap and coal perhaps not, I believe that where the quantities are so great, the use of locomotives also here to be in the main more economical than smaller rail-tracks and trucks pulled by men. However, the latter being so much more easy to lay and to shift the use of both may be found the best. On Gough Island, for instance, which on one side must be excavated (at least lowered) and the islands with the shoals on the other side raised, only the small rail system, besides boats, could be used.

At least a dozen trained men, assisted by a number of coolies, would be required all the time for shifting and the keeping the rail-tracks in working order.

METHODS OF DREDGING.

That outside in the Yangtse millions and millions of tons of sediment are moving up and down with the tide is all evident. Therefore I do not see the objection against the discharge of dredged matter there; the quantity that could be conveyed out daily would not have any effect for the worse on the big stream, especially not when discharging only in places where the depth at low water is more than seven fathoms. Very fortunately such a depth is found at a distance of but little more than half a mile out from the new entrance.

This being granted, no matter need be raised higher than into the tank of a self-discharging dredger, or ditto hopper.

Two kinds of dredgers then can be used, *viz.*, the suction pump dredger and the ordinary bucket dredger; each of these may fill itself and steam out to discharge, but for the latter it may save much time to discharge into hopper barges.

As was done in the large work of cutting a new mouth for the river Moos at Rotterdam, no dredgers, rail or other plant should be bought by the Board, but everything provided for, selected and owned by competent contractors; they have the men and the means to use the plant in the most economical way, and the taking care of the machines and keeping them in working order is always best done when used by the owners themselves.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE CUTTING.

Although this earthwork is the most simple of the whole, yet on account of the large quantities it is the most important part.

For a proper estimate the nature of the bottom must be first ascertained by diggings and borings, and with regard to plant and labour, coal, &c., various other enquiries have to be made.

As to the cost of dredgers, rail and other plants, this *per cubic yard of work* is always much less for large quantities than for small ones.

On the other hand, when the quantities run into the millions the cost of the plant per cubic yard of work increases by shortening the time of execution.

When including:—

All plant, implements and tools; pumping, trenching and draining; planking and other wood of which always lots are used in such works; offices; stores; repairing shops, hulks, dwellings for workmen and sheds; surveys, superintendence and administration on account of the contractor, &c.

I for the present believe not to be very wide of the mark when taking as the average cost per cubic yard of matter deposited and measured in a loose state:—

For the whole of the excavation	0.105 Taels.
„ „ dredging	0.15 „

This would amount to:—

19,062,500 cubic yards × 0.105	say		2,001,600 Taels.
4,588,000 „ × 5.15	„		688,200 „
		Total	2,689,800 Taels.

This sum does not include interest on capital, profit of contractors and what they may require for possible risk.

A very important point in this earthwork is the time to be granted for its execution.

From the time sufficient plant had arrived to commence operations until the opening of the cutting, I believe *three years* to be the least. Only by paying large premiums it may be possible to carry out the work in a shorter time.

DRESSING THE CONCAVE SHORE OF THE CUTTING.

To prevent any receding of the concave shore in the future a dressing work of zinkstuks, piles and rubble stone is to be made all along it.

The length of this shore from the Ship-channel to the coast line is 3,420 yards.

A type of construction about as shown in cross-section No. 3 may be applied here as well.

QUANTITIES.

Zinkstuks 50 pieces extending from L.W. to 32 yards out and lengthways 20 yards each is 50 × 32 × 20	32,000 square yards.
Continuous Zinkstuks 3,420 × 14	47,880 „
Together Z.S.	79,880 square yards.
Rubble on the zinkstuks on an average 0.25 tons per square yard is 79,880 × 0.25	19,970 tons.
Rubble covering above the sinkwork at the rate of 2 tons per yard length is 3,420 × 2	6,840 „
Together	26,810 Tons.
Clay 79,880 × 0.5	39,940 cubic yards.
Piling Three rows as before:—	
Of the larger ones, say	8,200
„ shorter „	4,100
	12,300 piles.

Dredging. This may be included in that of the cutting.

Approximate Cost of the dressing work.

Zinkstuks	79,880 square yards at Tls. 0.70	55,916 Taels.
Rubble	26,810 Tons at „ 0.80	21,448 „
Clay	39,940 cubic yards at „ 0.05	1,997 „
Piles	12,300 at Tls. 1.20	14,760 „
Labour	in arranging the rubble stones above low water, 3,420 yards long and 14 yards wide, is 47,880 square yards at Tls. 0.08 is	3,830 „
	Together say	97,950 Taels.

CONVEX SIDE OF THE CUTTING.

For the convex or right side of the cutting no works are designed, but it is certain that some small defence works against the currents would be required here and there; say as a provision for this	12,050 „
Together for the shore defences	110,000 Taels.
The earthwork of the cutting	2,689,800
Total for Section No. 2	2,799,800 Taels.

SECTION No. 3

WORKS AT THE ENTRANCE.

A. The Jetty on the Left Side.

In the annexed drawing the jetty is shown in plan on a scale of 1: 1000, and its construction in 6 types, cross-section No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, scale 1: 200.

DIMENSIONS.

During my investigations last year it was apparent that deep water of the Yangtse was nearing the shore.

Near Crooked Tree, a triang-point on the east side of the old mouth, the L. W. line ran close along the shore, whilst according to the survey of 1896 the same depth was then some 1,500 feet from the shore. If not again strengthened with pile and other works, the shore itself with the dyke may have washed away by this time.

The site of the proposed new entrance is but 1,800 yards further East, and no doubt also here deep water must be much nearer to the shore now than shown by the latest survey of 1896.

In the plan above mentioned the depth curves are only assumed and thus also the length of the jetty; this length in the plan is:—

From the shore to the end of the top	1,830	feet.
" " " at low water	1,905	"
" " " of the bottom z.s.	2,000	"

This length is a great deal less than it would have to be if the depth and the height of the beach had not changed since 1896, but on the other hand when the coast is receding, as supposed, the jetty must be made so much the stronger in order to ward off the more powerful currents of the Yangtse.

The jetty has the form of a dyke, and the bottom supposed to be very loose and mobile, it has a broad base of from 200 to 260 feet in width.

The top of the dyke is 24 feet wide, which I regard as a minimum, and in the middle the top is 20 feet + L. W., or nearly 10 feet above ordinary high tide.

At the sea end or head the top is twice as wide; here a beacon could be placed.

With gentle slopes on either side and broad bermes at about half-tide the breadth of the dyke at L.W. is 150 feet.

L.W., so frequently mentioned in this paper, is the same level, or plane of reference, as in the Report § 17.

The body of the dyke, as shown, is made up of fascines and rubble with a filling of sand and earth in the middle. On the bermes are rows of piles driven into the fascine sinkwork; these piles are to protect the rubble work and serve as wave breakers.

A jetty raised higher above the water (than 20 feet + L.W. which must be regarded as the minimum) may be found desirable, but every foot added to the top height would increase the breadth by several feet.

EXECUTION.

To run out a jetty into the stream of the Yangtse, and in a situation like this, is quite an important and by no means an easy work, therefore I think it necessary to give some further description and details of the construction.

In order to join the stream of the Yangtse in the desired direction the jetty in the plan runs out obliquely to the coast line,* and only the outside of the work in execution would be exposed to currents and waves. After opening the cutting the stream of the Hwangpu may run strongly along the inside, hence the sinkwork there, but by that time the jetty must be completely finished at least to above the bermes.

With a few expert sink-workers and picked men from Chinese sailors, and proceeding with the work only when the weather in favourable and the stream not strong, I do not apprehend any very serious difficulties in carrying out a construction as in this plan.

With due precautions against changes in the weather, the work could be stopped at any time when it becomes rough.

Commencing from the shore the outside of the dyke, including the outer berme is to be built first; this goes on to the end whilst the rest of the work may follow at a distance of say at least 100 yards.

The outer berme in the plan is raised to about half-tide, but this is its ultimate height and after due settling. As soon as the piles are driven in, masses of rubble are thrown between them forming a ridge to above highest tide. The greater part of this rubble, stones of a cubic foot and more in size, is afterwards to be used in pitching the slopes. The stone ridge, itself protected against the waves and currents by the piles, would shelter almost completely the work to follow in the middle and on the inside; most times the men, having to stop on the outside, could find work here.

The building of the land end of the jetty to over half its length, running over the beach and in shallow water, would be easy enough, the main difficulties to be overcome are in the other half and the sea end where often strong currents are running.

WORK HARBOUR.

Whilst the land end is being made, some small part of the cutting on the concave side, close by, must be made open to the Yangtse to a depth of say 10 or 12 feet—L.W., and to be used as a harbour. Besides for vessels and boats, pile-drivers, &c., this harbour would be very useful for making numbers of zinkstuks in advance, which are floated out and sunk whenever the weather is favourable. The greater part of the material for the sea end could be stored up here.

GUIDE PILES.

As shown in the cross-sections 7 to 10, the greater part of the zinkstuks on the outside are sunk along a row of piles from 33 to 50 feet long. These are called guide piles and are to be driven in, at a distance apart of 5 feet, through one or two layers of z.s. previously sunk. The most difficult parts of the work and only possible during fine weather, are these bottom layers and the pile-screen, but this done the rest becomes much easier.

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* The exact angle of deflection to be determined afterwards on the spot.

That piles driven in through such a crust can stand pretty much sea, I know by experience in places far more exposed, besides soon after other layers follow and the filling on the inside by which the screen could stand storm waves.

The preceding bottom layers of z.s. can be sunk at low water of Neaps and in small pieces of say from 25 to 30 yards long and a breadth, as indicated, of from 12 to 16 yards; only quite at the end they are longer.

Only the lowest of those layers to sink outside when moored along the screen (the 3rd layer of 7 to 10) have a breadth of from 20 to 40 yards. The edges of these, made strong and flexible, will sink deeper afterwards by the currents striking along the works.

Where the sinkwork is finished rows of shorter piles are driven into it, the berme raised with stones as already mentioned and rubble deposited on the outer slope under water as indicated.

The work on the inside of the dyke is to be commenced by dredging a slope for the bottom Zinkstuk as indicated. Probably the nature of the soil will allow this being done with a hydraulic dredger discharging the matter directly into the body of the dyke.

The following layers of z.s. and those to cover the earth-filling in the middle are all shown in the cross-section as they would be after settling of the work.

After also the piles indicated on the inner berme are driven in, the whole breadth of the base above low water is to be covered over with masses of rubble to a height on the outside and in the middle above the highest tides. Care to be taken that the bigger stones, afterwards to be used for the pitching, form the surface.

In this rough state the work may be left to settle for some months.

Most of the rubble to be used can be first brought on shore in the Work-harbour and from there carried to and over the dyke-work by rail trucks.

INCREASED CURRENTS AT THE ENDS.

Although the jetty in the plan does not run out far from the coast line, only to a depth of 4 fathoms, at L.W., it is to be expected that the work would cause the currents along this shore to concentrate more or less and strike along the sea end with increased force.

During high spring tides and when the great river is in flood, the currents along the outside of section 9 and 10 might be so powerful as to carry away the rubble from the underslope. Big rubblestones or even a number of heavy concrete blocks could be deposited there, but this would increase much the expense and I fear that also these could be set in motion, tumble over one by one and disappear in the loose bed beyond the base.

"BAGGIONI."

Far better, I think, it would be to cover the underslope all along the end of the work with ordinary sized rubble (of at least 2.5 sp. gr.), but about half the quantity, or more, encasing in cylindrical baskets made of galvanised iron wire or of thin band iron. These may have size to hold one cubic metre of rubble (1½ tons), or more, and the mazes of course smaller than the stones. Filling the baskets in junks or stoneboats and rolling them overboard would be easy work.

Such iron or wire baskets, called "Baggioni" would increase the cost of the rubble deposits by about 2.70 Taels per ton. They are included in the estimate but not shown in the plan of construction.

YANGTSE BOTTOM—OUTSIDE.

Another and more serious contingency I foresee is that the increased currents could cause a considerable deepening outside the edges of the casework at the end, or even at a temporary ending of the work. Evidently the bottom of the Yangtse being very mobile, a deep pool where the stream struck the work would not be impossible.

Generally pools and shoals are near relations. In this case the worst would be if the corresponding shoal appeared just outside the new entrance.

As to the effect on the dyke-work, a great depth of say 10 or 12 fathoms, or more, scoured along the edges of the bottom zinkstuks, would cause the latter to sink away, even if well made, very flexible and firmly holding together, to a slope too steep to hold the rubble ballast, whether "baggionied" or not.

Also this has to be foreseen and provided for in the estimate of the work.

The only effective remedy against losing the ground on which to build a jetty—and I cannot see how to dispense with a jetty here—is previously to alter the nature of the bottom. Nothing else. This, of course, could be done in various ways.

First depositing masses of rubble spread out over a wide field and two yards or more in thickness, has been done elsewhere but at great cost.

Previously covering the bottom to a distance outside the base with the zinkstuks and these covered with about one foot of rubble, would be much more economical, but the time of still water being here very short and, supposed, only a limited number of expert sinkers, this would be hardly possible.

After considering this point, I confess, for some days, another method of binding the bottom appears to me extremely simple, easy to carry out with Chinese workmen and quite as effective. This would be :—

Good sized trees, as large as could be brought to the site of the work, with all their branches intact, are floated out to the spot—marked with a small buoy—say between two junks, in pairs; the root end of the one shooting into the branches of the other, and so that the gravitation points of both are close together, In two places, say 30 feet or more from each other, a wire netting, of a length and breadth according to the size of the trees is fixed between them. By throwing a quantity of rubble—or any other heavy substance—on the nettings, these will belly out underneath drawing the trees closer together and the whole would sink if not held up by strong ropes fixed to the junks. After being sufficiently ballasted, so that the trees could never go adrift afterwards, the nets now folded together, are closed with wire strings, and all is ready for the sinking. A "baas" is now at hand to call out "let go," the sinklines are simultaneously loosed and the whole thing goes down to the bottom into which the trees would soon be imbedded. A small buoy is left as a mark for the next pair to follow. With the ballast hanging below in two places a turn turtle is impossible.

Mainly the branches of the trees would do the work sought to be effected, they would, firstly, ward off the currents from the bottom; secondly, act as so many silt-catchers; thirdly, bind the bottom and thus alter its nature.

No doubt, with a few hundred pairs of trees, well distributed over a strip on the outside and around the end of the work, the bottom could be made well nigh intact, whilst afterwards it would always remain possible to add a few here and there if required.

That also in the river work, especially in Section 1 C, both the *baggioni* and this method of tree-sinking would be very useful auxiliaries, or substitutes, seems to me highly probable; they would reduce the quantities of fascine wood.

Once walking along the Mississippi and seeing the snags, Nature taught me a lesson.

Quantities. (Approximate).

ZINKSTUKS.

Cross-section 5,200 yards long.					
Outside		none			
Inside	200×46	9,200	square yards.	9,200	square yards.
Cross-section VI, 100 yards long.					
Outside	100×12	1,200	„		
Inside	100×46	4,600	„	5,800	„
Cross-section VII, 100 yards long.					
Outside	100×41	4,100	„		
Middle	100×34	3,400	„		
Inside	100×46	4,600	„	12,100	„
Cross-section VIII, 100 yards long.					
Outside	100×62	6,200	„		
„	25×16	400	„		
Middle	100×30	3,000	„		
Inside	100×54	5,400	„	15,000	„
The remaining sea end, say equal to 200 yards length as Cross-section IX.					
Outside	200×98	19,600	„		
Middle	200×33	6,600	„		
Inside	200×62	12,400	„	38,600	„
Together				80,700	square yards.

RUBBLE.

Ballast stone for all the sinkwork at the rate of 0.25 tons per square yard of z.s., is 80,700×0.25 say			20,200 tons.
Cross-section V, outer berme per lineal yard	8	tons.	
Middle between bermes do.	47	„	
Inner berme and slope	18	„	
200 yards×73 tons			14,600 „
Cross-section VI, outer berme and slope	15	tons per lin yard.	
Middle between bermes	52	„ „	
Inner berme and slope	18	„ „	
100 yards×85			8,500
Cross-section VII, outer berme and slope	18	tons.	
Middle between bermes	76	„	
Inner berme and slope	18	„	
100 yards×112 Tons.			11,200 „
Carry forward			54,500 tons.

Brought forward		54,500 Tons.
Cross-section VIII, Outer-berme and slope	32 Tons.	
Middle between bermes	100 „	
Inner-berme and slope	20 „	
100 yards ×	152 Tons.	15,200 Tons.
Cross-section IX, Outer-berme and slope	60 „	
Middle between bermes	130 „	
Inner-berme and slope	25 „	
200 yards ×	215 Tons.	43,000 Tons.
Small rubble to be deposited in "gabbioni" is included, but as an allowance for loss and a quantity that may be required for tree sinking, say at most		17,300 „
Together rubble		130,000 Tons.

PILES.

60 guide piles from 30 to 36 feet long		May be inferior wood.
60 „ „ 36 to 45 „		
110 „ „ 45 to 50 „		

BERME-PILES.

Driven in at 2½ feet apart, besides one between each two of the guide piles, is together 4,400 piles; their length indicated is 18 feet, but better say from 18 to 20 feet, and a diameter in the middle of at least 6 inches.

STONE PITCHING.

The stone is included in the above quantity of rubble. The superficial area to be stone pitched is 21,000 square yards.

EARTH-FILLING.

With an allowance of 100% for settling and loss, say 150,000 cubic yards.

DREDGING.

For the sinkwork on the inside, and for keeping the work harbour open until the cutting is made, say together 300,000 cubic yards.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE JETTY.

Zinkstuks 80,700 square yards, at Tls. 0.90	72,630	Taels.
Rubble 130,000 tons at an average cost of Tls. 1.10 per ton, is (pitching stones included)	143,000	„
Guide Piles 230 piles from 30 to 50 feet long driven in at say an average cost of 25 Tls.	5,875	„
Berme Piles, or wave breakers, 4,400 from 18 to 20 feet long, driven in at Tls. 1.60	7,040	„
Stone Pitching together with first arranging the stone surface temporarily until the body of the dyke has settled. 21,000 square yards at Tls. 0.90	18,900	„
Sand and Clay Filling 150,000 cubic yards at per cubic yard, say Tls. 0.20	30,000	„
Dredging 300,000 cubic yards at Tls. 0.15	45,000	„
"*Gabbioni*" say 6,000 tons of rubble in baskets at Tls. 2.70	16,200	„
Tree Sinking without the rubble ballast, say	16,355	„
Together	355,000	Taels.

without a beacon or light at the end of the jetty.

C.—WORKS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE ENTRANCE.

This side would be sheltered by the jetty on the left, but in order to prevent erosion of the shore and the consequent formation of shoals in the middle of the entrance, after opening the cutting, some crib-works to keep the shore must be included in the plan.

Except at their connection with the shore these cribs need not be raised higher than the L.W. level, and would certainly not cost more than one twenty-fifth part of the jetty, or say	14,200	Taels.
The Jetty	355,000	„
Total Section III	369,200	Taels.

Tokio, 2nd May, 1898.

EXTRA FOR THE SINKWORK.

In the estimate of the sinkwork in the different sections are included all the materials and the labour of making, floating and sinking the mattresses, but not the wear and tear of cables* and anchors, ropes used as sinklines, &c., tugboats, sinkboats and buoys and other small implements and tools.

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* The anchor cables, often coiled up on floating Z.S., must be of Manila, or other such rope, of a minimum weight and a maximum strength.

According to examples in large works of this kind elsewhere Tls. 0.06 per square yard of Zinkstuk is certainly not underrated.

The sinkwork contains:—

	Square yards of Z.S.
Section I *A*	107,000
„ „ *B*	165,000
„ „ *C*	87,500
„ „ *D*	55,080
„ II *A*	none
„ „ *B*	79,880
„ III	80,700
	575,160

or say, together with those along the right shore of the cutting and entrance, a total of 600,000 square yards of Zinkstuks at Tls. 0.06, is ....36,000 Taels.

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS.

Say 12 expert sinkworkers with one "baas" (boss) at their head. The latter with six of the men for three years and the other six for two years. For wages, travelling expenses, dwelling houses or hulks together, say ....60,600 „

Extra for the sinkwork, say together...........96,600 Taels.

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND.

Under whatever administration the plan would have to be carried out, such an administration must previously come in possession of quite a lot of land crossed by the works.

There is in the *first* place the cutting through the peninsula, together with a strip on either side on which to deposit excavated matter; this would cover at the very least 900 acres, but to expropriate much more, say 1200 acres, or even more, would be advisable for the following reasons, viz:—

A.—The strips of land on which to deposit the excavations having a *minimum* breadth, the height to which to raise them would have to be a maximum. Every one foot higher rise of deposits means for rail transport an increase in the length of transport of from over 100 to 200 feet, and this again means a higher price per cub. yard of excavation.

B.—The certainty that the raised land along the cutting would become very valuable, especially on the left side, the business side,[*] a strip of say 500 or 600 yards wide might in time realise a sum covering the whole of the expropriation.

In the *second* place the whole of Gough Island would be required.

As a rule in most countries the bed of a stream, including any shoals between its banks raised above the tide, is Government property, if so here not only Gough Island but the whole of the riverbed to be abandoned, say from Upper Gough down to the Yangtse, may be conceded to the Administration. The land that could be reclaimed there in course of time would go far to cover the cost of maintenance of the improved fairway in the future.

If now the land to be expropriated meanwhile should come into the hands of other parties, or of speculators, the difficulty in securing it would be greatly increased, perhaps so much as to render the whole scheme impossible.

SUMMARY

of the estimate for actual work to be done is this:—

In Section I	468,380 Taels.
„ II	2,799,800 „
„ III	369,200 „
And extra for the sinkwork in the three sections	96,600 „
Total	3,733,980 Taels.

In this amount is not included expropriation, interest on capital, profit for contractors and what may be demanded for possible risk, accidents and incidental expenses, surveys before and during the execution and supervision on account of the administration, besides the cost of the administration itself.

Made as well as may be,
at
Tokio, May the 3rd, 1898,
by
(Sgd) R. de Rijke.

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[*] And where in summer time there would be the fresh air of the Yangtse.

DETAILS OF PLAN B.

DETAILS OF PLAN B.,

By J. de RIJKE.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOWER HWANGPU RIVER.

PLAN B.

Down to about 1,300 yards upward of the Kajow Creek Plan *B* has the same works as Plan *A*, lately forwarded in detail.

From there the whole stream of the river is directed to the left of Gough Island and through the Junk-channel. (See my Preliminary Report and the end of Page 36).

The Ship-channel must be closed at its upper end about up to the level of low tide.

The transfer of power from the one channel to the other must be done gradually.

The normal lines, (*) indicating the width of the channel at low tide, are drawn in the plan at a distance apart of from 2,200 to 2,240 feet along the Junk-channel and gradually increasing further downward to 2,400 feet at the Woosung Light and to 2,700 feet at the Outer Bar. (†) This requires at Pheasant Point a widening of the stream of not less than 900 feet, or from 1,360 to 2,260 feet at low water.

Regulating fascine-works or crib-works, as in Plan *A* above Kajow (see pages 19 to 21), are now extended down to Pheasant Point, which from "Soft" is a distance of 7¾ sea-miles.

THE WOOSUNG SHORE.

From point "Old Upper Base" to the Woosung Fort, a length of 5,700 yards, forms a more or less regular concave, sufficiently so to ensure that by the centrifugal power of the stream the main currents will always continue to flow along it.

If any works should be necessary here it would be to further strengthen this shore and thus prevent any further receding.

The fact, however, that lately Woosung has become an open port leads me to think that, the whole of this shore as a water frontage, having now a greatly increased value to the landowners and it being entirely in the interest of the latter to maintain their own property, that defence works need not be included in the estimate of the present plan.

The Woosung Railway having been opened, it is but natural, as I heard was to be done, that a number of wharves and landing stages will be built along this shore. The frontage of all such, or other projecting works, should be in line with the normal line drawn in the plan.

To regulate properly the barrier reach between Kajow and Pheasant Point to one uniform channel, *i.e.*, without interfering too much with the present navigation, and what is of still greater importance, without causing further obstructions to the tide, is not at all an easy work, nor can this be done in a hurry; there is, however, one thing that promises to facilitate this greatly, viz., the natural tendency, already existing, of the main currrents to follow the Junk-channel.

A still more difficult and equally essential part in Plan *B* is the improvement, in a permanent way, of the mouth, or the approach to Woosung.

The difficulties to overcome here are much greater than inside the river, not only because the works proposed would be much more exposed, but there is every evidence (see my Prel. Report, p. 42) that the stream, especially the inflow, is in course of going over, gradually but steadily, to the Pootung side. This, at all events was the case when a year ago I watched the currents here during several days and nights, and it would indeed be a real surprise to me to hear of later soundings showing that the Pootung Channel has not further increased as much as I fear.

I believe some new and more extensive surveys have since been made or are in course of being made by the Coast Inspector's Office, in the Yangtse Estuary.

Plan *B* has to be in conformity with the situation outside Woosung. For the present I believe that, also with regard to possible changes and the tendencies of the currents in the Estuary, the improvement of the Hwangpu mouth in the old direction is by far the best, even in case, at the time of starting work, the Pootung Channel should have grown to a capacity equal to the other.

All the data at present at hand show that both the difficulties and the expense of carrying out the works now proposed above as well as below Pheasant Point, must increase according to the time allowed to pass before commencing operations, and the fact of my fearing a further delay of two or three years was the principal reason of my having proposed the other plan, *A*. The latter plan, which I maintain would also be better with regard to the river generally, and for Shanghai, has been, I am told, rendered impossible by the opening of Woosung as a treaty port.

(*) See Report on Plan *A*, page 18.

(†) Subject to revision when the *final plan* is being made on the spot, just before commencing execution.

I am advised from Shanghai that under the present circumstances "the only scheme which can be urged with the slightest chance of success is this one of plan *B*."

A scheme like this, of course, can not be urged conscientiously unless sure of the results aimed at and this, as already said, depends much on the time of starting actual work. Referring to the periodical surveys and to my own observations, I cannot but urge that here and there, not later than early next year, works should commence to stop any reverse changes going on in the wrong direction.

I should add here that, in the majority of cases, one of the main difficulties in improving the mouth of a river is the gradual extension outward of the bar or shoals. Very fortunately this is not the case here, the outer bar and what may be called the brink of the shoals outside do not and have not extended, as shown by all earlier surveys, even the reverse having occurred and this is a point much in favour of Plan *B*.

Woosung having been opened as a treaty port, and further railway connections about to be made, it may be expected that a large settlement will grow here soon.

This might lead to an opinion in some quarters that in this new condition of things the improvement of the river up to Shanghai has become of much less importance, or is not worth the expense, and that the improvement of the mouth, or the approach to Woosung alone, would be all that is required.

But the Preliminary Report (P. 39 and the art. *Interdependence*) shows clearly that the approach, however improved, always must depend entirely on the inflow and outflow of tide, and this *Hwangpu River tide* depending, again, entirely on the room it finds from Pheasant Point all the way upward as far as it goes.

Improving the mouth by regulating works means to better utilise the available powers of the tide running there, and this tide, continuing to decrease by the obstructions above Woosung, works at the mouth alone could never have but a temporary effect.

Thus even without any regard to the shipping of Shanghai but only in the interest of Woosung the improvement of the river above Woosung is indispensable.

SINKWORK AND ITS PROBABLE COST.

As described in the preceding plan all the regulating works to form a uniform channel permanently are to be made of sinkwork of which by far the greater part is to be raised not higher than to the low water level.

The sinkwork consists of fascines, rubble and clay.

In the estimate of the river works in Plan *A* between "Soft" and Taiking, quantities are:—

424,580 sq. yards of zinkstuks,

118,030 tons of rubble,

503,290 cub. yards of clay.

Or on an average 0.28 tons of rubble and 1.2 cub. yards of clay for *one* sq. yard of zinkstuk.

Besides the stone and clay, including also extra labour in difficult places, extra for plant and implements, as also for foreign instructors, the zinkstuks in the Hwangpu works of Plan *A* are estimated at about 1.20 Taels per sq. yard.

Since the estimate was made I have been informed that suitable wood for sinkwork is not likely to be found in large quantities in the districts round about Shanghai, and considering that the amount of brushwood required for Plan *B* is still much larger, I fear that more than half would have to be got from other Chinese ports, or from Japan or Corea.

The clay for Plan *A* is all estimated as taken from the excavations of the cutting, but this may now cost three times as much or have to be partly replaced by rubble.

In the regulation according to Plan *B* there is more mid-stream work than in *A* and what will affect the cost still much more is that each time work in the river has to be suspended by stress of weather, there is in Plan *B* no interior work, like in the cutting, in which numbers of men always could be employed in cases which would occur often.

Considering all this I believe it not to be very wide of the mark in estimating the sinkwork, ballast with all labour, implements, &c., included at an average cost per square yard of zinkstuk as follows:—

From Pheasant Point upward	1.60 Taels.
Outside in the Mouth	2.00 "

In the latter is included much more stone ballast to be used instead of clay.

The stone ballast, also outside, is mainly ordinary rubble such as can be handled easily and quickly without the use of tackle.

But as small rubble could be carried away in places where the stream is very strong, a portion of it must be encased in wire baskets such as described in the preceding Report, page 56.

All the stone, but not the wire baskets, are included in the above price of zinkstuks.

QUANTITY OF SINKWORK.

A.—FROM "SOFT" DOWN TO PHEASANT POINT.

Above Kajow as in Plan *A*.

Works No. 1-15	63,690 square yards.	
„ No. 22-25	76,620 „	Zinkstuks.
Together	140,310 square yards.	

Measured and calculated in the same way as before I find from there downward for Plan *B*:—

No. I, right shore above Kajow Creek	6,340	„
No. II, „ „ „	14,920	„
No. III, „ below „	33,790	„
No. IV, „ „ „, this work includes damming up the Ship-channel	94,740	„
Possible further sinkwork in restraining Ship-channel and not indicated in the Plan, say:—	30,000	„
No. V, on Gough Island	5,700	„
No. VI, „	15,400	„
No. VII, „ tail	70,100	„
No. VIII, above Pheasant Point	29,850	„
No. X, left shore opposite Kajow	54,590	„
No. XI, „ Gough Island	84,680	„
No. XI is so extensive on account of the sandbank in the middle to be regulated away.		
No. XII, left shore opposite Gough Island	29,600	„
No. XIII, „ „ tail	6,240	„
No. XIV, „ „ „	5,350	„
No. XV, „ „ „	5,240	„
No. XVI, „ „ „	5,150	„
Together	632,000	square yards.

of Zinkstuks.

B.—IN THE MOUTH.

To regulate the stream in the mouth two groups of retaining works, Nos. IX and XVII, are designed as shown in the plan.

The design is made according to Captain Bisbee's last soundings and my investigations of more than a year ago, and as it may take several months before any actual work can be started modifications are almost certain to be necessary on account of further changes and shiftings.

Of the two sets of work No. IX will be the most difficult, and as this includes a gradual restraining and shoaling up of the Pootung Channel, along which I observed a powerful flood tide running up, dredging has to be done at the same time in the main channel.

The matter dredged must be deposited between the cribs or crossworks while these are being raised.

In order to render possible the depositing, not only during high tide, but, weather permitting, always whenever the water level is above half tide, suitable hopper barges of light draught must be used and these provided with valve doors opening sideways. No doubt such barges could be made in Shanghai.

In the description of the Jetty in Plan *A*, mention is made of sinkwork with trees in pairs, and I think it highly probable that in such a work as No. IX the same method can be applied to a large extent and with great advantage, also with respect to cost. In want of any information, however, concerning these trees I at present estimate also the regulating works outside as made of layers of zinkstuks; thus I find that there would be required:—

For work No. IX, about	136,000 square yards of zinkstuks.
„ „ XVII, about	120,000 „ „
Or together in the mouth	256,000 square yards of zinkstuks,

Other materials required in the construction of the works outside are a number of piles to be driven through the sinkwork and "gabbioni" to encase rubble.

The piles, principally required in No. XVII, may be from 18 to 20 feet long and of a diameter of at least 6 inches, the same as the berme piles prescribed for the Jetty in Plan *A*, and the total number about 11,000. As nearly all these piles have to be driven in during low tide, the cost of labour will be more than supposed for the Jetty, say all included at per piece, 2.20 instead of 1.60 Taels.

"Gabbioni" or wire baskets in all about 20,000.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE REGULATING WORKS.

From Pheasant Point upward, 632,000 square yards of Zinkstuks at 1.60 Tls. per square yard	1,011,200 Taels.
Outside in the mouth, 256,000 square yards of Zinkstuks at 2.00 Tls.	512,000 „
11,000 piles at 2.20 Tls.	24,200 „
20,000 wire baskets, all included, except the cost of the rubble, at 3.60 Tls.	72,000 „
An allowance for additional works which might be required on the spit at the end of No. XVII, say	30,600 „
Together for all the regulating works	1,650,000 Taels.

EXCAVATIONS.

AT THE UPPER END OF GOUGH ISLAND.

According to the survey map of last year there is at the upper end of Gough Island a field outside the right normal line of Plan *B* which must be lowered.

This field is about 80,000 square yards in extent, has a height of from 9 to 12 feet + L.W.s and should be lowered about 6 feet, or to a depth possible by ordinary excavation.

A further deepening can be left to the stream which will run strongly here.

80,000 square yards, 2 yards deep is 160,000 cubic yards as measured *in situ*.

AT PHEASANT POINT.

According to the river map and the heights I took on shore I measure in my plan outside the curve of the normal line at Pheasant Point the following in superficial area:—

Ricefields within the levee having a height of about 10 feet + L.W.	60,000 square yards.
Reeds and grass fields from the levee to the H. W. shore and on an average 12 feet high, about	50,000 „
Sandy mudbanks from the shore to the L.W. depth curve on an average 5 feet + L.W. about	120,000 „
Do. from the L. W. curve to 3 feet—L. W.	90,000 „
Or together outside the normal line	320,000 square yards.

The whole of this field should be lowered to an average depth of 3 feet—L.W., even knowing beforehand that afterwards some refilling will take place, especially before the improved river is well in train.

Except the upper stratum on shore, which is clay, the soil at Pheasant Point I found to be (*) of a sandy mud not much different from that of the Inner Bar, (See Prel. Report P. 53.) And as far as I could see excavating the point in the ordinary way by men, and deeper than to say 5 feet + L. W., or to a little above low water of Neaps, would be difficult without pumping, whilst the work is too small for proper pumping machinery.

In a drain along the levee I found the water level at 9.1 feet + L.W.

The best plan seems to me to use here a steam excavator which could work easily below as well as above the low water level and to the H. W. shore, or to so much farther as rail-tracks can easily be laid out.

Portable railway plant is to be used for transporting the excavated matter landward inside the normal line.

The excavation extended so far out and to an average depth of L.W., (from 2 feet + to 2 feet—L.W.), the quantity as measured *in situ* would be about:—

The ricefields	60,000	square yards	3	yards deep	180,000 cubic yards.
„ foreshore	50,000	„	4½	„	225,000 „
Outside, the foreshore	12,500	„	4	„	50,000 „
Together	122,500	square yards			455,000 „

as measured *in situ*.

All the rest outside to be dredged, which should be done first.

APPROXIMATE COST OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

In the cutting, Plan *A*, page 47, I estimate the excavations at an average cost of 0.13125 Tael per cubic yard *in situ*.

At Pheasant Point and also at the upper end of Gough Island the soil being much worse to handle and the quantities so small compared with the cutting, the excavation must be more expensive and I believe that the average cost per cubic yard *in situ*, all plant included, may be taken at 0.18 Tls. This would amount to:—

Upper end of Gough Island	160,000 cubic yards.
At Pheasant Point	455,000 „
Together	615,000 cubic yards.

at 0.18 Taels, 110,700 Taels.

(*) Without, however, making any diggings, which last year I thought could be made at the time of preparing the final plan on the spot.

DREDGING WORK.

In Plan *A* the greater part of the dredging operations are out of the stream where the effect is almost exactly known beforehand.

It is altogether different in this Plan *B* where the dredging has to be done in the stream and where it is often impossible to say what the effect of a day's work with a certain machine would amount to.

In one place the same work may have to be done more than three times over, whilst in another place every cubic yard removed may effect the subsequent removal of another three, or more by the currents.

The regulating fascine-works, and more especially the manner in which these are made, are to render the dredging in the channel as effective as possible, and the dredging is to prevent the stream from being impeded to any extent by the fascine-works.

As a rule, the improvement of a river's channel by training works alone is only practicable *above* the tidal region, that is where there is only a stream downward. In such a case the same quantity of water will pass, and continue to pass, anyhow, whether or not impeded and the water level raised for a time.

But in the Lower Hwangpu almost all the power is tidal and this power is already decreasing naturally year by year. Any artificial obstruction made here must effect a corresponding reduction in the inflow (and thus also in the outflow) which can never be recovered.

An improvement lasting a great many years by training the stream as shown in Plan *B.* will depend much on the dredging to be done at the same time, for a fairway of a certain width and of a depth of say at least 18 or 19 feet at lowest tide in the worst places, which is still possible, the dredging work will become the larger according to the time allowed to pass before execution: but in case of postponing work for another few years, I am convinced that a depth as above would not be possible at all.

In this plan dredging is required in three place, viz:—in the Junk-Channel, at Pheasant and in the Mouth.

But with respect to the extent of the dredging it should be remembered that for the present I can only treat the question according to the surveys and personal observations made a year ago, and that meanwhile the river's bed may have changed considerably in different places.

DREDGING A PASSAGE THROUGH THE JUNK-CHANNEL.

Not to speak for the moment of smaller works here and there by which to stop changes going on in the wrong direction, execution should be commenced in two places at the same time, one on the left side of the mouth, work No. XVII, by which to utilise at once the ebb stream by leading it along a concave continued to the end of the Woosung spit, and the other the Junk-Channel. In this a passage over the Bar for ships is to be made as soon as possible and to about the same depth as that now existing over the Inner Bar at the lower end of the Ship-Channel, which has a depth of water of about 12 feet—L. W. and sometimes less.

The new passage following the right side of Junk-channel as indicated in the plan, has a width of 600 feet, and to make this 12 feet—L.W., deep it requires more or less dredging over a length of about 1½ miles.

According to the map of 1897 the depth at L.W. in the centre of this route is as follows:—

Over a length of 2,400 yards..................................less than 12 feet.
" " " " 500 " .... " " 9 "
" " " " 300 " ....between 7 & 8 feet.

To make this on an average 12 feet—L.W., deep requires the removal of 808,700 cubic yards of matter as measured *in situ*.

That also here dredging, unaided by other works would not be effective, is more than probable, therefore several of the training works between Kajow and Pheasant Point must be started at the same time; in these are included No. IV and No. VIII, but not much more than the bottom layers can be made until it is possible for the shipping to follow the new way.

In order to facilitate the operations, that is to render the dredging of the Junk-channel as effective as possible, the Ship-channel should be abandoned by shipping and left to restrain more vigorously as soon as the new passage has a breadth of say only 300 feet, but at the same time having all prospects of getting rapidly wider and wider, as well as deeper, by the increasing currents.

The total quantity of dredging required in the Junk-channel is a question, for the present, difficult to answer. The whole to be removed, by the currents included, runs into many millions of cubic yards. However, by taking the quantity above stated to be removed by dredging nearly twice, or say 1,600,000 cubic yards as measured in vessels, I believe I do not underrate the amount, and as last year the stream in Junk-channel was evidently increasing, I have much hope that a new survey would show a better situation and less work for dredgers.

The most important of all the training works inside the river is No. IV; it includes a large parallel-work 60 feet wide, and running along the normal line, it crosses Gough Island over a length of 1800 feet.

This part must be sunk in a trench previously made by dredging, which has to commence from the upper end whilst the other end remains closed until the work is finished.

The depth of the trench may be 12 feet—L.W. on the outside and 3 or 4 feet on the inside; with a bottom more than 60 feet wide, the dredging amounts to say 72,000 cub. yards, gross quantity.

I believe that this can be readily done with a suction-pump dredge such as are now made, and forcing the matter on shore through a pipe.

DREDGING PHEASANT POINT.

The excavation of Pheasant Point is extended (see above) to a little distance outside the shore.

The remaining space of shallow water outside has a superficial area of say 200,000 sq. yards and is on an average about at the level of L.W. To deepen to an average of 4 feet—L.W. (from—2 to —6 feet) means to remove about 270,000 cub. yards as measured *in situ*, or say a gross quantity of 340,000 cubic yards.

DREDGING IN THE MOUTH.

More than anything else in this Plan *B* is as yet, i.e., until another survey has been made, the dredging work required in the mouth problematic.

This dredging is not required for opening up a new passage as in Junk-Channel, but only to counterbalance the work of shoaling up of the right side, the Pootung Channel, and in connection with he training works No. IX and No. XVII.

No. IX contains four cribs across the Pootung Channel, and whether these cribs are to be constructed of fascine mattresses or in another manner, they must be made in layers and each layer strengthened with deposits of matter thrown on and along them on both sides.

Without these deposits the cross-works would probably not be able to stand the currents: they would either break in some places or sink away.

The whole quantity to be deposited here must be dredged material from the main channel, more especially from the shoals on the south side of the Outer Bar passage, inside and outside cross-section No. 1.

In this way the capacity of the main channel is to be permanently increased about at the rate the other is being curtailed.

In estimating the quantity of dredged matter thus to be deposited, I assume that these cross-works will have to be raised gradually to a level of not much lower than L. W., and that the dredged matter is thrown on each layer as the work proceeds,

By the tide running over both ways the sand will be at once dispersed and form a certain gentle incline of perhaps 1 in 50 or 70 in the centre of the Pootung Channel and about 1 in 30 or 40 in shallower places, say on an average 1 in 50; thus I calculate that the quantity as would be found by sounding would be about 750,000 cub. yards.

Measured in vessels it is always much more; whilst depositing a certain portion must drift away by the currents; besides an allowance must be made for unequal distribution. With regard to all this I believe I do not underrate much in estimating the deposits for No. IX:—

2×750,000........................ 1,500,000 cubic yards, gross quantity.
And say........................... 200,000 „ „ „ „

for deposits between the cribs of Work No. XVII, or together in the works of the mouth 1,700,000 cubic yards.

METHOD OF DREDGING.

No doubt, to a great extent the dredging work can be done by means of hydraulic machines, i.e., suction-pump dredgers having stirrers or cutters, to act whenever needed at the end of the suction pipe.

But there may be places where only the bucket dredger can be used; in this case any two of the machines should be fitted so as to work both ways, that is with buckets as well as with a pump.

At least one of the pump dredgers should be provided with a set of delivery pipes through which to force the dredged matter at once on the shore, as above mentioned in the case of the trench at Upper Gough, or between some of the retaining works. Probably the same method can be applied for a part of the work in the Junk-Channel.

COST OF THE DREDGING.

Nearly all the matter dredged in the Junk-Channel and in the mouth must be deposited on and between the retaining fascine-works, and this in many places not being possible during low tide a greater number of barges than otherwise would be required must be used in order to keep the dredging machines at work.

Considering further that all the dredging work has to be done in the stream and that the amount to be dredged is not very large so that the cost of the plant per cubic yard is more than it would be for a greater quantity, and that the work outside in the mouth will be often interrupted by rough weather, I believe that on an average Tls. 0.22 per cubic yard of the gross quantity dredged and deposited can not be much overrated.

The quantities are:—

For a Passage in the Junk-Channel	1,600,000	cubic yards.
„ Trench at Upper Gough	72,000	„
At Pheasant Point	340,000	„
In the Mouth	1,700,000	„
Together	3,712,000	cubic yards.
at Tls. 0,22 would amount to say in even money	816,000	Taels.
For the Regulating Works	1,650,000	„
And the Excavations	110,700	„
Together	2,577,300	Taels.

In this is not included expropriation at Pheasant Point.

MEANS OF FACILITATING SCOUR.

Besides the removal of matter in the way of the future channel by actual dredging, quantities incomparably greater have to be removed by the stream, *i.e.*, by scour.

No doubt, the currents, directed by the retaining works, will be most active in clearing the channel, still there are places where natural scour should be further aided and directed by stirring up the bottom.

In the Junk-Channel and right in the new way between the normal lines, there is an extensive sandbank having a superficial acreage (in 1897) of about 46 acres at the level of L.W. and 65 acres at 1 foot lower; in the middle it is raised to about 1 foot+L. W.

On account of this bank in the middle, the retaining works on either side will be much attacked by the stream, and for this reason they are strongly designed, and therefore No. XI has not less than 4 cribs across a channel existing on that side.

As soon as the foundation layers of the adjacent works, especially of those on the left side, are sunk, stirring up the bottom, say all round the bank, should be commenced and proceeded with at any time when the tide runs strong enough for this purpose.

The matter stirred up will settle where the stream is being retained, or restrained by works and at the same time increase the natural scour in the middle.

This can be done with great effect by the same machines used for dredging. Instead of pumping up the matter and delivering it into barges, or directly on shore, the pump is used mostly to set the matter in motion, and in most cases it may continue the work during intervals when empty barges have not arrived in time.

As soon as Work No. XVII has proceeded far enough to prevent the outflowing stream from being spread out over the Woosung spit—and thus—on the left side of the mouth—confined to the channel, a pump dredger, sufficiently powerful and able to stand an ordinary rough sea, should be at work in the neighbourhood of the Outer Bar.

During calm weather and sea, most of the matter brought up is to be delivered into barges for the deposits, but whenever the ebb stream runs strong enough to carry matter Yangtseward[*], the machine is to be used only to wash out and to stir up the bottom.

During spring tides every ebb tide should be made use of both by day and night.

As to the cost of the work of clearing the channel by stirring or ploughing up the bottom, it is difficult to state anything in figures at present, as has been done for the other items in the estimate, but I believe to be on the safe side to say that this, including the cost of all the works required for Plan *B*, would not exceed *Three Million Taels.*

TIME REQUIRED FOR THE EXECUTION.

In regulating a stream as the Lower Hwangpu sufficient time must be allowed.

I again refer to what I say under the heading of crib-works in the preceding Report, Plan *A*, in which I point out the necessity of always "keeping time with the effect."

Also with regard to dredging plant, time is a factor of the cost of the work.

The same length of time mentioned for Plan *A* may be required for the execution of Plan *B*, but I believe that the shipping to Shanghai by way of the Junk-channel can be accommodated within not much more than a year after starting actual work.

Tokio, June, 1898.

(Signed) John de Rijke,
Engineer to the Home Department.
Japan.

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[*] Where I observed ebb currents of over 6 feet vel. p.s.

No. 45. Enclosure 6.

~~"Another way in which the power is abused is as follows:—When the crops fail in any province—say Kwangtung—the price of rice at once goes up, and large shipments from the other rice-producing provinces take place—from the Anhui province for example. The Anhui Government takes alarm lest the price of rice should go up, and puts an embargo on the exportation. It next allows a few favoured individuals to export, on the pretext that assistance to the afflicted Kwangtung province must not be wholly denied. The favoured few, being able to buy cheap in the overstocked Anhui market and to sell dear in the Kwangtung market, realise handsome profits.~~

~~Another use to which this power of embargo is put is to enable the province to heap up taxes on rice. Foreign steamers at times will be refused permission to load rice at Wuhu, but they may do so at Chinkiang, 100 miles further down river. Between Wuhu and Chinkiang the rice must be carried in native junks, and of course pay taxes at the stations en route. A steamer would escape these payments. Here, it is not the fear of scarcity that suggests the prohibition, for the prohibition only applies to vessels that are exempt from provincial taxation.~~

~~If absolute freedom in the carrying trade of rice cannot be secured, at least the arbitrary action of provincial governors should be brought under control; and the movement of grain, if it must be a matter of official interference, should at least be regulated by the Central Government in an impartial manner."~~

The Conservancy of the Hwangpoo,

APPENDIX F.

CONSERVANCY OF THE HWANGPOO.

The story of the efforts that have been made during five-and-thirty years to induce the Chinese Government to attend to the Conservancy of the Hwangpoo has peculiar interest at a moment when questions affecting the navigability of greater rivers appear likely to assume importance. The following précis, which has been compiled by Mr. Hewett, agent of the P. and O. Company at Shanghai, traces it from the commencement, and forms a curious introduction to correspondence asking the sanction of the Governments concerned to a scheme under which the Foreign community offer to provide the larger half of the cost if, only, they may be given the necessary powers.

Summary of the efforts that have been made from time to time to have the river Hwangpoo conserved.

The port of Shanghai on the banks of Hwangpoo, a tributary of the Yangtsze, was opened to foreign trade in 1843, under the terms of the Treaty of Nanking.

Before long, public attention was directed to the condition of the river and to the need for some conservancy work being inaugurated, with a view to checking the deterioration which was obviously taking place in the channel, and for improving the general condition of the water approaches to Shanghai. Early in the forties vessels of comparatively light draught were not infrequently delayed off Woosung, at the mouth of the Hwangpoo, for want of sufficient water to enable them to cross the Bar.

The writer of this Memorandum has not been able to obtain records for the following 20 years showing what, if any, steps were taken to deal with the question; but it had apparently not been lost sight of for, in 1865, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce reported that it was necessary to improve the navigation of the Yangtsze by increasing the number of buoys, light houses, etc., and then proceeded to point out that steps should be taken to prevent encroachments on the banks of the Hwangpoo and to conserve and deepen the main channel.

The Harbour Master (who at that time was also styled "Conservator of the Yangtsze") had reported, in August 1863, that funds were needed for necessary work; but these were not forthcoming—"as the system which obtained in English ports, where tonnage dues were devoted to this and kindred purposes, did not obtain in Shanghai."

At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in 1865, a resolution was passed to the effect that, as the amount allowed by the Chinese Government for the maintenance of lights, buoys, etc., etc., bore no proportion to the sum accruing from the levying of tonnage dues, it was desirable that the attention of the Foreign Ministers at Peking be called to the urgent necessity for the appointment of a skilled staff to supervise the River Conservancy. At one time it looked as though these representations were about to have some effect, as the late Mr. Burlingame, U.S. Minister at Peking, wrote (under date March 29th, 1867) to the Secretary of State at Washington as follows:—

> "I am happy to enclose a Memorandum from Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, from which you will learn what great progress the Chinese are making. They have decided to appropriate the entire tonnage dues to the building of light houses and for the improvement of harbours on the coast of China."

Mr. Hart's Memorandum (which was dated 31st January, 1867) especially referred to the Woosung Bar and the conservation of the Shanghai Harbour.
It contained the following:—

> "Knowing the monetary difficulties of the Government I have now attempted to prevent the Authorities from diverting a considerable portion of the Tonnage Dues from such works as harbour improvements and lighting of rivers and coasts to military uses; knowing that temporary pressure alone caused them to avail themselves of that fund, once they began to understand the light in which foreigners viewed it. * * * I am quite certain that they (the Tsungli Yamen and Provincial Officials) will, of their own accord and without pressure, furnish means for the carrying out of unobjectionable plans tending to the improvement of navigation along a coast and up rivers in which they clearly see that, in a few years time, they themselves will be more deeply interested than all those who now wish to initiate such improvements."

The Memorandum further mentioned that, while the Foreigners had always regarded the Tonnage Dues Fund as "earmarked" for a special purpose, this had never before been admitted by the Chinese, who looked upon the tax as having been levied for the purpose of general revenue, and consequently they had drawn upon it for military purposes during the Taiping rebellion. Mr. Hart there states that the large sums now obtained from the Foreign Customs

> "may be said to have completely freed the Fund in question (tonnage dues) from all calls for the supply of deficiencies elsewhere."

In a postcript, dated 16 March, 1867, Mr. Hart added:—

> "Since writing what precedes, I have received official instructions from the Tsungli-Yamên authorising me to carry out all that this Memorandum sets forth."

On the 22nd April, 1867, the Tsungli Yamên addressed an official despatch to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers in Peking, in which the following statement occurred:—

> "During the past few years Mr. Hart has repeatedly brought to notice * * * several matters calculated to improve shipping and naviga-

> tion, and involving the appropriation of funds; and as they were all likely to result in advantage to both foreigners and Chinese, the Yamên has willingly received and, from time to time, adopted them. Last year * * * he brought forward a proposal whereby the Tonnage Dues should henceforth be set aside regularly and permanently for certain objects, and this was acceded to by the Yamên."

After enumerating the duties of the Inspector General of Customs, the despatch continues:—

> "It appears that the shoals near the entrances of the open ports, on which vessels frequently ground and are injured or lost, have been growing largely in the lapse of time and obstruct the channel, and the necessary expenditure for removing or dredging them will be very large. In addition, buoys, lightships, etc., have been to some extent placed along the coasts and rivers, which will require further outlay."

At the Annual Meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce held on 16th November, 1870, a resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that the Taotai be memorialised through the Consuls on the state of the Woosung Inner Bar, "which might be made easily navigable for vessels of 24 feet draught."

The Treaty Consuls held a Meeting on 16th October, 1871, to discuss the question of the Woosung Bar, when the Senior Consul (Mr. Seward, Consul-General U.S.A.) stated that the Inspector General (Mr. Hart) had informed him that it had been found necessary to send for divers and apparatus as a first step towards removing the *Lismore*[*] wreck, and that a dredging machine would be provided.

The representative of the P. & O. Company (Mr. F. D. Barnes) at a meeting held on 18th December, 1871, called attention to the state of the Woosung Bar, and it was again unanimously decided to demand that the Bar be dredged.

Early in 1872 the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce addressed a circular letter to the Ministers at Peking, enclosing among other documents a letter largely signed by merchants, underwriters, and shipping agents, calling attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the Woosung Bar. The reply received was that Mr. Hart had been instructed to give the matter early attention. The Russian Minister, through his Consul, replied to the effect that he would not fail, together with his colleagues, to maintain an interest in this question, the necessity for a solution of which will year after year be more strongly felt, and that he had every reason to believe that the matter was receiving the serious consideration of the Chinese Government. The Russian Minister went on to say that notwithstanding this serious consideration on the part of the Tsungli Yamên the solution of the question was likely to be protracted year after year—a prophetic utterance unhappily only too completely fulfilled.

In their Annual Report for 1872-73, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce state that the Inspector General and Chinese Authorities have not sufficient funds with which to carry on the work. Figures are produced by the Chamber showing this excuse to be untenable, as the revenue derived from Tonnage Dues largely exceeded the expenditure on light houses, etc.; and regret is expressed that no reply has been received from the Inspector General *re* the Woosung Bar and Conservation of the Hwangpoo, notwithstanding the assurances given that the matter should receive prominent attention at Peking.

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[*] The *Lismore* was sunk in the Yangtsze off the mouth of the Hwangpoo. The wreck never was removed, and is now covered by a bank necessitating the permanent presence of a light vessel to mark this obstruction to navigation.

In October, 1872, a protest from the P. & O. Company was received by the Chamber of Commerce, with regard to detention of a homeward-bound Mail steamer at Woosung. This was passed on to the Inspector General at Peking, with the expression of a hope that there would be no further delay in adopting means to improve the navigation of the river.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (the late Mr. F. B. Johnson) in January, 1873, addressed a letter on the subject to Mr. Wade, the British Minister at Peking, winding up with an enquiry as to whether His Excellency would support a demand, should it be made by the Community, for the Ratepayers of Shanghai to undertake the conservancy of the river if the Chinese still decline to assume their obligations—"a duty which it is the obvious function of every civilized Government to discharge." It was suggested that the necessary revenue be raised by taxes levied upon native and foreign shipping and upon landed and house property.

In March 1873, the British Minister replied to the effect that, for the next two years at least, the construction of light houses would absorb all that was collected under the heading of tonnage dues, and that the Chinese Government had not as yet sanctioned any outlay of Imperial funds for the conservancy of the river. Such funds, if required, would have to be provided from sources other than tonnage dues. He recommended the Chamber to wait, as he hoped shortly to obtain a definite statement from the Government as to whether it would, or would not, undertake the improvement of the Woosung Bar. The British Minister at the same time forwarded copies of the reports made by Captain Arthur, R.N. and Lieutenant Tracy, R.N., on the subject of conserving the river.

The Chairman of the Chamber received a letter from the British Consul, dated 1st October, 1873, stating that the question had been referred to Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that the reply received was to the effect that the Admiralty contemplated making a new survey of the river.

The question was again discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber in November 1873, but with no apparent result.

In the Chamber's report for the year 1873-4, the Committee acknowledge the efforts of her Majesty's Minister at Peking to bring the Imperial Government to see the urgent necessity of the case; but he had been met with the "Heaven-sent-barrier argument"! The Committee, in spite of this, state that private information has been received which leads them to think that the Imperial Government seriously contemplate taking decided steps towards dredging. They go on to say that no opportunity will be lost for urging the question.

In the following March (1874) considerable correspondence passed between the Chamber, the Senior Consul, and the Governor of Kiangsu, with reference to the engaging of two Dutch Engineers from Japan to report on the river. At the same time the P. and O. Agent again wrote calling attention to the frequent detention of Mail steamers at Woosung, and wound up by saying;—"All that now seems to be required is continual agitation from this end, until the work is actually carried out."

That the conserving of the river was even then recognised as a matter demanding the earnest attention of H.M's. Government is proved by the fact that some of the correspondence which had passed on the subject was laid before the Houses of Parliament (See China No 3, 1874. "Correspondence respecting the state of the Woosung Bar near Shanghai".) From this correspondence it will be noticed that the British Minister informed the Foreign Office that the Inspector General had been authorised to spend a considerable sum of money upon dredging the Bar.

In March, 1874, the Inspector General (Mr. Hart) published a Memorandum on the Woosung Bar which shews that he did not realize the true position which Shanghai held (and would hold in the future) as a centre of trade in this part of the Empire, and the consequent necessity of straining every nerve to maintain a waterway to the sea suitable for the passage of large steamers. It is, of course, easy to criticise such a document 25 years after it was written; but it is interesting to note that Mr. Seward, the United States Consul General, replied to Mr. Hart's Memorandum in a very able note pointing out that, geographically, Shanghai was the proper centre for trade in Central China and that she should maintain her place as such. He states, in one of the final paragraphs, that the purpose of his note is "to promote the interests of Shanghai so far as they may depend upon the conservation of the river, and especially upon the improvement of the Bar at Woosung."

In 1876, Messrs. Esher and de Rijke, two Dutch hydraulic engineers in the employ of the Japanese Government, came over from Japan, at the request of the Senior Consul, to make a report on the river, their expenses being paid by public subscription. The very able and exhaustive report made by them was duly published in Shanghai, but nothing was said regarding its value, or necessity for further pressing the question, in the Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce. At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber held in March, 1877, the only reference to the matter was an explanation by the Chairman that the Chamber had been asked to contribute Tls. 100 to help cover the deficit in the cost.

In April, 1877, the Chairman of the Municipal Council (Mr. J. Hart), wrote to the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the deterioration of the river. He pointed out the dangerous manner in which the Pootung Point was extending, and went on to state that "a portion of the large amount received by the Chinese Authorities in tonnage dues should be devoted towards the Conservancy of the port," promising the hearty co-operation of the Council in any steps the Chamber might resolve to take.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. F. B. Johnson) replied that "there can be little doubt that the navigable channel and anchorage grounds of the upper reaches of the river are being narrowed, year after year, to such an extent as to justify the serious apprehensions which are widely entertained as to the ultimate effect upon the port of the rapid shoaling which is taking place"; going on to say that these fears were not diminished by a study of the report made by Messrs. Esher and de Rijke.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council had already drawn up some rules for the formation of a Conservancy Board; and—having been provisionally agreed to by the Tsungli Yamên and the Ministers for France, Germany, Russia, America, and Great Britain (as advised in a letter from the Senior Consul General to the Chamber, dated March 16th, 1876—they were published in London through the Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce.

On the 7th August, 1877, the Chamber wrote to the Ministers urging the formation of a Conservancy Board, and specially directing attention to the narrowing of the river off the Settlements, more particularly in the Long Reach.

The following year the Chairman of the Chamber, while discussing the conservancy of the river at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber held on 6th April, 1873, said that lately this question had been left too much out of sight, and went on to add that, "as the Chinese Government is believed to hold a large unexpended balance of the foreign tonnage dues which are by treaty applicable to such improvements, the required expenditure may be said to have been already provided for."

During 1879 more attention was paid to the matter. The Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs visited Shanghai, and was interviewed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He was not encouraging, the chief objections brought forward being want of funds and the uncertainty as to whether the work, if carried out, would have the desired result. He suggested that the Shanghai Community should take the work in hand, and if the issue were favourable the Chinese Authorities might then lend their aid. A scheme was finally drawn up, and in the main endorsed by the Consuls and agreed to by the Diplomatic Body.

Further complaints were received from most of the Shipping Companies, during the year, as to detention of vessels at Woosung, and a letter was addressed to H.B.M.'s Minister (Sir Thomas Wade), who in reply stated the Diplomatic Body would like to receive an expression of opinion on the subject from the community at large.

At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on March 8th, 1880, the Chairman (Mr. F. B. Forbes) brought forward a resolution to the effect that the condition of the river approaches to Shanghai gravely imperilled the trade of the port; and that, as the Chinese Government persistently refused to take the matter in hand, the Chamber proposed that steps be taken (by levying a tax on trade at the rate of 1/10 of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods passed through the Customs), to raise funds to have the work carried out under a foreign Board of Control; a Special Meeting of the community being called to discuss the proposal. Mr. Forbes gave an interesting summary of the steps taken during the past ten years with a view to having the river conserved; and, after some discussion, his resolution was adopted unanimously.

In consequence of this, a Meeting of the Mercantile Community was held in Shanghai on the 22nd April, 1880, under the auspices of the Consular Body, at which the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce was endorsed; the Committee being asked to have a memorial signed and sent to Peking. This was done; but all the Chairman could report a year later was that no official communication had been received from Peking, though it was generally understood that the Tsungli Yamên had returned a very unsatisfactory reply to the Minister's representation.

During the year 1881 no correspondence of any importance appears to have passed between the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body and the Chamber of Commerce; nothing had been heard of the memorial, but it was believed the Taotai had ordered a steam dredger.

In 1882 no further information was forthcoming, beyond the fact that it was understood a powerful dredger had arrived, and it was hoped some active steps would now be taken as regards the Bar. The dredger *Anding* subsequently arrived, but—being in the first place not suitable in several essentials for the nature of the work required, and for other reasons—was not a success.

At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on April 4th, 1884, a letter was read from the P. and O. Agent (Mr. A. Lind) giving the history of the dredger. It had arrived in March, 1883. The following September work was commenced on the Bar. This was carried on fitfully and unsystematically, with no skilled engineering supervision, and after a short time the boat was withdrawn entirely from the work.

The Committee then unanimously agreed to lay the matter before the New British Minister, on his arrival. Sir Harry Parkes promised to do what he could, stating that he had instructions from the Home Government on the subject. He unfortunately died at Peking within a year of his arrival, but it was understood that the *Chargé d'Affaires* (Mr. O'Conor) had been instructed by H.M.'s Government to press the matter on the Yamên.

In September, 1884, notice was given that, in consequence of hostilities having broken out between France and China, the Chinese Government proposed placing a barricade in the river to enable them to block the channel entirely in event of attack. The Chairman of the Chamber (Mr. J. G. Purdon), when writing to the Senior Consul on the subject, urged that "the very existence of Shanghai as a great commercial centre * * * * depended upon the freedom of its water communication." The question was referred to Peking; but the Diplomatic Body, while sympathising with the Shanghai Community, expressed their inability to move in the matter.

A very largely attended Public Meeting was held in Shanghai, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 20th September, 1884, with Mr. J. J. Keswick in the chair; when resolutions were passed calling upon the neutral powers to intervene and attempt to bring about peace between China and France, and more particularly protesting against any tampering with the water approaches of Shanghai. [It is worthy of note that the expenses in connection with this Meeting (some Tls.700) were subsequently refunded to the Chamber of Commerce by the Municipal Council, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Meeting of the Ratepayers, on the ground that the question was one which concerned the well-being of the whole community.]

In the Spring of 1886, the barricade in the Hwangpoo having been removed, the Agent of the P. and O. Company (Mr. H. H. Joseph) wrote to the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of conserving the river, and the usual representations were made to the Minister at Peking. A reply was received, in May, through the Senior Consul (Dr. Lührsen), to the effect that representations had again been made to the Yamên, but that the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body (Herr Von Brandt) deprecated undue publicity being given to the fact, "as it might interfere very materially with the success of the negociations." The Senior Consul at the same time wrote that instructions had been sent to the Shanghai Taotai to take the necessary steps to resume dredging.

On the arrival of the New British Minister (Sir John Walsham) in May, 1886, the Committee again urged the matter in a personal interview, when he stated there was good reason for hoping that dredging operations might shortly be undertaken.

Dredging operations on the Inner Bar were re-commenced in the spring of 1887, the work having been placed in the hands of the Imperial Maritime Customs, after some correspondence on the part of the Chamber of Commerce; but subsequently want of funds was again urged as an excuse for not proceeding with the work.

In March, 1889, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (Mr. E. H. Lavers) stated, at the Annual Meeting, that he understood dredging would be shortly recommenced; and as a matter of fact the dredger *Anding*, now under supervision of the foreign Customs, continued working very intermittently from May, 1889, to September, 1891, when she was finally withdrawn. The vessel in the first place not having been suitable for the work, and having been some years entirely in the charge of Chinese, it was not surprising that when taken over by the Customs she was continually breaking down, necessitating considerable expenditure in repairs and frequent removal from the scene of work. A very considerable sum of money was thus expended by the Customs without any permanent result. The next reference made to the Conservancy of the Hwangpoo in the published reports of the Chamber of Commerce is early in 1893, when the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Purdon, again wrote to the Senior Consul (Mr. J. A. Leonard, U.S. Consul General), pointing out that the very existence of Shanghai as a trading centre was seriously threatened by the continued neglect of the Chinese Government to carry out remedial measures. The Chairman then pointed out the very serious loss which would befall all concerned in the welfare of Shanghai, and also the Imperial Government, were the large Mail Companies and others compelled to carry on communication with Shanghai by means of small auxiliary steamers, estimating the loss on tonnage dues alone at Tls. 300,000 at the least.

Acting on a suggestion of the New British Minister (Mr. N. O'Conor), who passed through Shanghai in 1892, on his way to Peking, the Chamber of Commerce then proposed that Sir Charles Hartley be requested to visit Shanghai and report as to the best means of improving the river; and a vast amount of correspondence passed between the Chamber and the various officials on the subject.

At the Annual Meeting in April, 1894, the Chairman (Mr. C. M. Dyce) was able to report that arrangements had been made with Sir C. Hartley to visit Shanghai, the expenses to be provided by the two Municipal Councils, the Taotai, and the leading shipping and mercantile firms. The British Minister had informed the British Consul that the Yamên had signified its approval. It was then arranged that Sir C. Hartley should visit Shanghai at the end of 1894, but this agreement had subsequently to be cancelled owing to the state of Sir Charles' health, which prevented his visiting China. The Committee lost no time, however, in entering into negotiations to secure the services of another expert.

In the Spring of 1895, it was for a short time hoped that the Conservancy of the Hwangpoo might be made one of the conditions of peace between China and Japan; but this, if ever seriously considered by the Japanese, was abandoned.

In the Autumn of 1895, Sir N. O'Conor, the British Minister, passed through Shanghai on his way home. The Committee of the Chamber had a meeting with him, when he stated that although the Chinese Government was not in a position to do much itself in the matter, being fully occupied with the results of the late war, it would probably be prepared to grant the foreign community permission to conserve the river if they were also willing to pay the cost, and that permission would be given for the formation of the necessary Board of Control.

The Chamber then entered into negociations with Messrs. Coode, Sons, & Matthews, for Mr. Matthews to make a report on the river. The Municipal Council in 1896 obtained permission from the Ratepayers to contribute to the cost of this survey a sum not exceeding Tls. 15,000.

In the Autumn of 1892 a vessel named the *Feima* had been wrecked on the Inner Bar. A second vessel, the *Nora*, struck on this wreck in April, 1895, and also sank on the Bar. It was not, however, until very strong representations had been made to Peking that instructions were issued by the Tsungli Yamên to the Imperial Customs to remove the wrecks, the Bar not being declared free of these obstructions until October, 1895.

The loss of the second vessel and the delay experienced in clearing the Bar gave rise to further requests on the part of the Chamber of Commerce for a Conservancy Board.

During 1896 the negociations for Mr. Matthews' proposed visit to Shanghai fell through, and the Chamber finally succeeded in arranging for Mr. de Rijke (one of the Dutch Engineers who had reported on the river in 1876, and who was still in Japan) to re-visit the port and make a preliminary report as to the best means of conserving the river: half Mr. de Rijke's fee to be paid by the Municipality.

Pending the receipt of this report, the Chamber turned its attention to the question of the formation of a Conservancy Board. Considerable correspondence on the subject passed between the Chairman (Mr. E. F. Alford) and the Senior Consul who, while stating that the Consular Body sympathised with the endeavours of the Chamber to get the river conserved, pointed out the great difficulties which lay in the way of carrying out such a scheme.

The new British Minister (Sir Claude Macdonald) arrived in China in April, 1896, when the China Association had an interview with him. The necessity for conserving the river was then specially brought to his notice, and during his residence at Peking Sir Claude did not let the matter rest; but it was admitted that, before bringing forward a definite scheme, it was advisable to await receipt of Mr. de Rijke's report. This was received in the Autumn of 1898, and has since been published.

As regards the conserving of the river, however, it was pretty generally recognised that there is no hope of the Chinese Government undertaking the work. The necessary funds must consequently be largely provided by the Foreign Community, and before this can be done, and the work commenced, a Board must be established which will have entire supervision of the collection and disbursement of funds and of the work on the river.

After much discussion and correspondence with the Consular Body, the Chamber of Commerce, on the 19th April, 1899, submitted a final scheme showing how they considered the Board should be constituted. This was accepted by the Consular Body and forwarded to the Ministers at Peking with a strong recommendation that it be confirmed. The Diplomatic Body after considering the scheme finally decided that, although in favour of its adoption, nothing could be done until they had first communicated with their respective Governments. This, it is understood, has now been done; and the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce decided to address a circular letter to all the important Chambers of Commerce interested in the China Trade, asking their assistance in urging the importance of the question on their respective Home Governments.

In conclusion, it would be well to point out that in spite of the announcement made by the Tsungli Yamên, in 1867, that they had agreed to set aside the whole of the tonnage dues for the purposes of improving the navigation of the coast and waterways to treaty ports, they have systematically diverted a considerable portion of these funds to their purposes. In a report by Mr. Consul Jamieson on the "Revenue and Expenditure of the Chinese Empire" (Misc. Series, No. 415), the statement is made that 7-10ths of the dues are paid to the Inspector-General and 3-10ths to the Tsungli-Yamên for the support of the Tung-Wen-Kwan (an Imperial College at Peking). During 1898 3-10ths of the tonnage dues would have amounted to nearly H. Tls. 185,000. This diversion of tonnage dues has been carried on through a long period of years, during which the Chinese have repeatedly pleaded "want of funds" as an excuse for not carrying out work which they had agreed to execute, which they had admitted was for the benefit of all concerned in the China trade (both natives and foreigners), and which they had, at one time at all events, agreed came under the category of "unobjectionable works."

It is clear that, if the river is ever to be conserved, the work must be entrusted to a Conservancy Board formed of those who are directly interested in the success of the scheme, and acting under the protection, and with the approval, of the Foreign Treaty Powers.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1899.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to principal Chambers of Commerce in Hongkong, Singapore, Japan, British India, Australia, Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Holland, France, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Russia.

Shanghai, August 1899.

Sir,

The condition of the Hwangpoo River generally and of the Woosung Bar in particular has for many years past been a great obstruction to the trade of Shanghai, and a cause of great expense by reason of the fact that many steamers engaged in the trade of the port are unable to cross the Bar, and are forced to take in and discharge their cargoes outside Woosung. As the evil was growing and threatened the future existence of Shanghai as a shipping port, this Chamber engaged Mr. J. de Rijke, a well-known Dutch expert in the service of the Japanese Government, to make a preliminary survey of the River and Bar with the object of suggesting remedial measures.

When this Report was completed it became evident that no such remedial measures could be effectually undertaken unless a Conservancy Board was established, with full authority to carry out all necessary works of improvement and to collect funds to cover the expense of same. This Chamber therefore drew up a scheme embodying their views which they laid before the Consular Body, as you will see by annexed correspondence, and this being favourably received was forwarded to Peking for the approval of the Foreign Representatives. As the latter have decided that certain points in the proposed scheme must be submitted to their respective Governments, this Chamber begs your earnest assistance in support of its proposal, and trusts you will do your best to impress upon your Government the great necessity, in the interests of international trade, for the establishment of a Conservancy Board which will be empowered to restore and conserve the river approaches to this important emporium.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. D. LITTLE,
Acting Chairman.

Senior Consul to Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

[*Enclosure*].

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 27th January, 1899.

SIR,

After a thorough study of the scheme of a Conservancy Board for the Woosung River, contained in your letter dated 13th December last, the Consular Body, at their meeting of 20th instant, closely considered and discussed the matter and desired me to state the following:

The Consular Body admit the great urgency, in the interest of trade, to constitute a River Conservancy Board having under its control the works at the Bar or elsewhere found necessary by technic, dredging, removal of wrecks and other obstacles, pilot service, floating lights, buoys, etc., such Board being also intrusted with the funds raised from agreed sources, their mangement and expenditure and, if possible, the issue of regulations, and performance of certain maritime police functions, and other prerogatives enunciated in your scheme.

Although its cosmopolitan nature and the privileges of exterritoriality enjoyed by Foreign Powers in China demand that such Board be constituted by an International Convention signed at Peking, it is nevertheless evident that this constitution must be formulated in Shanghai where all wants and obligatory conditions are known.

The said Convention must determine the responsibilities for the Board and its Members' acts, carefully avoid in the constitution of said Board any political character or motive of dispute on questions of principles, and provide the Board with means to secure the accomplishment of its functions. All those necessities imply the condition that the Board be constituted like, for instance, the Company for the Canal of Suez, governing itself by its statutes in which are foreseen the rights and duties of the members, the working and representation of the institution.

It must be noted that the responsibilities of the Board now contemplated, for its actions, can only be claimed before a Court of Consuls, it is therefore necessary that its rights and duties be formulated, as exactly as possible, in regulations to be elaborated preferably in Shanghai.

These considerations make it evident that Consuls cannot be on the Board: the presence there of any official element would be of much greater inconvenience than use. [Certain modifications are accordingly suggested.]

I have the honour, &c.,
(Signed) JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ.
Consul-General for Portugal and Senior Consul.

E. F. Alford, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Senior Consul to Chamber of Commerce.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate General,
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6th instant, replying to the communication which, on behalf of my Colleagues, I addressed to you upon the constitution of a River Conservancy Board.

The Consular Body, to whom I gave knowledge of the said letter, saw with satisfaction the amendments it includes, but believing it useful that only one scheme be forwarded to Peking, they request now the Chamber to amalgamate the first scheme with the suggested amendments and send me a new one.

The Consular Body also considered the motives that prevented the Chamber to eliminate the Consuls from the scheme and, while greatly appreciating the reasons that induced the Chamber to admit in principle that the interests of all Consuls had to be represented and safeguarded as proposed, they direct me to state that the remarks of the Consular Body on the subject were simply made in consideration of a legal principle, as the Consuls never can be represented and have interests in the River Conservancy Board, and eventually become judges over the same Board, without offending the said principle, which could perhaps easily be maintained and conciliated if the Consular Body be entitled to elect two Representatives chosen amongst Residents of Shanghai.

I have the honour, &c.,
(Signed) JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal and Senior Consul.

E. F. Alford, Esq.
Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1899.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 22nd February, I have the honour to inform you that the Committee have since had under consideration the scheme for the constitution of a Conservancy Board, embodying certain revisions as suggested by you, and I now submit same to you in its entirety as recommended by the Committee at their recent meeting.

Composition of the Board.

That the Board should consist of:—

(a) Two representatives selected by the Consular Body from among the resident Foreign Merchants of Shanghai.

(b) The Commissioner of Customs or his nominee.

(*c*) Two representatives of the Chamber of Commerce to be nominated by the Committee.

(d) Two representatives of the shipping interests to be nominated by firms or persons whose entrances and clearances exceed 50,000 tons per annum.

If considered desirable the Board might still further be increased by a representative of the Municipal Council and a representative of the French Municipal Council.

The Board to elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

A paid Secretary to be appointed.

The Harbour Master and a body of water police and watchmen to be servants of the Conservancy Board.

In the event of the river being conserved, a competent Engineer should be appointed who will have supreme control (under the Board) of the entire work.

Duties of the Board.

1.—*Regulation of Traffic:* To issue such regulations as may be found necessary for the regulation of the traffic between the upper limit of the Foreign Settlements to the Red Buoy in the Yangtsze, and over all waterways (such as the Soochow and other Creeks) within the area of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai and the Settlement at Woosung.

2.—*Dredging and Bunding:*—No dredging or bunding works to be carried out in this section of the river, or in the above-mentioned creeks, without the permission of the Board.

3.—*Removal of Obstacles:*—To have full power to remove all obstacles in the river or creeks and where necessary (as in the case of wrecks, for example) to recover the cost of so doing from those responsible.

4.—*Control of Lights:*—To have complete control of all floating lights, buoys, etc., in this section of the River and of such marks on shore as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the river, with the exception of Lighthouses, which will remain as provided for in Clause 32 of the Treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China.

5.—*To Receive Proportion of Tonnage Dues:*—The Board to receive a proportion of the tonnage dues paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Hwangpoo, sufficient to cover cost of such work or duties as would be carried out by the Harbour Authorities were the Board not in existence.

6.—*Control of Conservancy Works:*—In the event of its being decided (by the Board) to carry out the Conservancy of the River, the whole work of so doing to be under the control of the Board, even though this may entail work outside the proposed limit of their jurisdiction.

7.—*Collection and Expenditure of Funds.*—The Board to have the collection and expenditure of all funds which may be raised for such works, and to have the power to enforce payment once the levying of the Tax has been agreed to by the Joint Powers.

8.—*Police and Watchmen*:—The Board to have power to organise police and/or watchmen to carry out their orders.

9.—*Control of Pilot Service*:—The Board to control the Shanghai Pilot Service. No licenses to be issued except by the Board, who will have power to deal with these licenses.

10.—*Enforcements of Regulations*:—With regard to enforcing observance of their regulations the Conservancy Board, being constituted in concert between the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Government, will have the power to sue those who disregard the regulations before their Consuls, and in the case of Chinese before the Mixed Court Magistrate in the presence of a Foreign Assessor. All suits against the Board shall be brought before the Court of Consuls in the name of the Secretary of the Board.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

1.—A special annual charge on the assessed value of the property in the Foreign Settlements which, even at one-tenth of one per cent., would produce some Taels 33,000 per annum.

2.—A similar charge on the property with water frontage on both sides of the River outside the Foreign Settlements, but between them and the Yangtze.

3.—A tax on all shipping entering or leaving the port of Shanghai, Woosung or any other port on the Hwangpoo, in the shape of a sur-tax on Tonnage Dues to be collected at same time as Tonnage Dues and by the same methods. This at 5 cand. per ton, making the total charge 45 cand. instead of 40 cand. as fixed by Art. XXIX of the Treaty between Great Britain and China of 1858, would give an income of Tls. 52,500 per annum.

4.—A charge on all merchandise passed through the Customs at Shanghai, Woosung and any other port on the Hwangpoo in a similar manner to the present wharfage charges giving, at one-tenth of one per cent., say Tls. 55,000 per annum.

5.—An Imperial contribution from the Chinese Government equal to three-tenths of the tonnage dues collected in Shanghai would result in some Tls. 120,000, it being understood that this proportion of the tonnage dues has been for many years past, and still is, diverted from the purpose implied by the Treaties, into alien channels. A similar contribution to be made on all tonnage dues which may be collected at Woosung or any other port on the Hwangpoo.

6.—The aggregate of these annual receipts would probably be sufficient to enable a constituted authority to raise the necessary capital.

7.—As already stated (Article 2 section 7) this constituted authority would be the Conservancy Board. Should the annual revenue not be sufficient to provide interest and amortization for the capital raised for the Conservancy works, the Board to have power to make such increase in the tax on shipping, property and trade as may be necessary to produce the funds required. Three months' notice of such increase to be given to the Consular Body, who in their turn shall publicly notify this increase at least one month before it comes into operation.

8.—The Board shall, within six months of the close of their yearly accounts, furnish the Consular body with a detailed statement giving full particulars of their management, receipts and expenditure during the past twelve months. This report to be subsequently published for general information.

The Committee of this Chamber trust that the above suggested Regulations for the Constitution of a Conservancy Board will so far meet with the approval of the Consular Body that they may be able to transmit them to Peking for the consideration of the Foreign Representatives, with a strong recommendation for their adoption.

I have the honour, &c.

WM. D. LITTLE,
Acting-Chairman.

J. M. T. Valdez, Esq.
Consul-General for Portugal and Senior Consul.

H.M.F.M.'s Consulate General,
Shanghai, 26th June, 1899.

Sir,

On behalf of my Colleagues I have the honour to inform you that I received from His Excellency D. Bernardo de Cologan, Doyen of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, a letter dated 13th inst. stating that the Diplomatic Body have taken knowledge of the proposal made by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce for the formation of a River Conservancy Board.

The Foreign Ministers desired His Excellency to reply that, although they sympathised with the proposal, before trying to enter into negotiations on the subject they found it necessary to consult their respective governments on certain points of the said proposal.

I have the honour, &c.,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal and Senior Consul.

W. D. Little, Esq.,
Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Dip.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack + file.
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No. 146.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 31, 1901.

Ackd serially, Sept. 23, 1901 c

DIPLOMATIC
SEP 10 1901
BUREAU

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a note to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, acknowledging the receipt of the former's note of the 19th instant-copy sent you in my No. 140-and expressing their gratification at the satisfactory settlement of the audience question.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Copy, Chinese Plens. to Mr. de Cologan, July 27th 1901.

Enclosure to No.146.

Peking July 27th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing and Li Hung-chang,

to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 25th of July wevhad the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication (of 19th July) as follows:

" In reply to your letter of 10th of July, in which you propose that the Foreign Ministers going to Audiences with His Majesty, the Emperor of China, should change their sedan Chairs before going through the Ching Yun gate, and leaving there those in which they had reached that point, get into little sedan chairs borne by two bearers who would carry them to the foot of the steps of the Chien Ching Men, I have the honor to inform you that the Foreign Representatives have declared themselves satisfied with the proposal"

In reply, we would beg to observe that the Foreign Representatives having agreed to the proposal made by us in our communication of the 10th of July, as to the place where they should alight from their chairs on going to audiences and not insisting on placing us in a difficult position, fully evidences th8 fact of their friendliness and sympathy. The question of the ceremonial at audiences having now been settled, we will shortly send a special memorial to the Throne stating that it is now closed.

The creation of the Wai Wu Pu, (Foreign Office), has already been presented to the Throne and an Edict issued which we have communicated to Your Excellency in another

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Peking July 27th, 1901.

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The creation of the Wai Wu Pu, (Foreign Office), has already been presented to the Throne and an Edict issued which we have communicated to Your Excellency in another communication. Article 12 of the Joint Note has, therefore been complied with and need not be a subject of further discussion.

In sending this reply, we beg Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate it to your colleagues.

No. 282.

DIPLOMATIC,
AUG 2 1901
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

July 31. 1901 Sent to Secy Hay.

Ans'd as to Brazil, Sept. 10, 1901. C

To Switzerland Aug. 24

Confirmed Inst. 10

From Peking

July 31, 1901.

Rec'd 11.10 AM.

DEP'T OF STATE
AUG 1 1901
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
Cis'd as directed by Sec'y Hay. Confirm both.
aaa

Sec State

Washington

Thirty first. It is very important that the acceptance of Brazil and Peru be secured to the agreement made in Conference raising import duties to five per cent effective and the abolition of free list and the conversion of advalorem into specific duties. The first change will be put in operation at the time of signature of protocol; free list will probably be abolished two months later. Can you secure their acceptance by telegraph.

Rockhill

Deciphered by J. S. M. Jr.

July 31, 1901 ~~189~~ 11.35 A M.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.

Give to press.
See Mr. Squiers' 683.
Ack + file.

DIPLOMATIC, SEP 10 1901 BUREAU

DEP'T OF STATE SEP 10 1901 2ND ASS'T SECRETARY

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. SEP 9 1901 DEPT. OF STATE

No.147.

Commissioner of the United States
to China.

Peking, China, July 31st, 1901.

Given to press Sept 11 C.

Ack'd serially Sep. 23 C.

Honorable John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a note addressed to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 27th instant giving the terms of an Imperial Decree creating the Board of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor gives this Board precedence in official rank over the heretofore existing Six Great Ministries (or Boards) of State, and appoints a President, two Ministers and Chiefs of Bureau with the rank of Vice Presidents of Boards, to it.

The Decree is in absolute conformity with the requests of the Foreign Representatives contained in the note of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries of April 22nd, last, copy of which was sent you with my No.131 of July 9th.

The President of the Foreign Office is I Kuang, better known as Prince Ch'ing, who has been President of the Tsung-li Yamen since 1884.

The two Ministers who are to be with him the responsible heads of the office are:

(1st) Wang Wen-shao, a native of the province of Chekiang, a Member of the Grand Council of State (or Imperial Cabinet); he has held many high offices of State, having been twice a Minister of the Tsung-li Yamen and

Viceroy of Chihli;and

(2nd) Ch'ü Hung-chi,a native of Hunan,formerly Vice President of the Board of Ceremonies; he has recently been raised to be a Member of the Grand Council of State.

The two Chiefs of Bureau have both had experience in the Diplomatic service. Hsü Shou-peng was Secretary of Legation in Washington under Chang Yin-huan and,until recently,held the position of Minister to Korea. He understands a little English. Lien Fang is an accomplished French scholar ; he accompanied Anson Burlingame's mission abroad,has been Secretary of Legation in France and is French Secretary of Prince Ching.

On the whole,the composition of the new Ministry may be considered as quite satisfactory,and makes a new and most important change in our relations with China, giving,as it does,preeminience to the foreign relations of the Empire over all the other branches of its administration.

I am,Sir,

your obedient servant,

W. W. Rockhill

Enclosure:-

Copy. Chinese Plen's to Mr.de Cologan,July 27th, 1901.

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Enclosure:-

Copy. Chinese Plen's to Mr.de Cologan,July 27th, 1901.

Enclosure to No.147.

Peking, July 27th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing, etc etc etc,
and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc,
to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

Your Excellency:-

On the 22nd of April, we had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency in which you pointed out that by Article XII of the Joint Note, the Chinese Government shall undertake to reform the office of Foreign Affairs.

At the time, we presented the matter as communicated by Your Excellency to us, in a memorial to the Throne, and asked for the issuance of a Decree on the subject. We have now received a telegram from Si An, stating that the Grand Secretariat, on the 24th of July, received the following Decree:

" Hitherto the appointment of officials and assigning to them the performance of certain official dutieswas for the reason that they could do what is suitable as occasion required. As the Treaties are now being revised and settled, the first essential is to give due importance to the question of friendly intercourse among nations. To cultivate friendly relations in a sincere and faithful manner, We must depend on Our subordinates being men of the right calibre.

The Tsung li Yamen was created for the purpose of transacting international affairs. Although it has been in existence for many years, the Princes and Ministers appointed to the charge of the duties thereof, have been entrusted with the discharge of many other duties, and in consequence they have been unable with their entire energies and faculties

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Enclosure to No.147.

Peking, July 27th, 1901.

Prince Ch'ing, etc etc etc.

and Li Hung-chang, etc, etc, etc.

to Mr de Cologan, etc, etc, etc.

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to

to attend properly to the duties of the office. It is right, therefore, that special offices be created in order to assign to each incumbent his proper duty or responsibility. It is hereby ordered that the Tsung li Yamen be changed to Wai Wu Pu, - Foreign Office- and it shall take precedence of the Six Boards.

Prince Ch'ing is hereby appointed President,; the Grand Secretary, Wang Wen-shao, is appointed Minister, and the President of the Board of Works, Ch'ü Hung-chi, is transferred to the Wai Wu Pu as Minister, with the title of *Shang Shu.*(i,e, President of a Board).

Hsü Shou-peng, Director of the Imperial Stud, and Lien Fang, an expectant Director of a Minor Court are hereby appointed Chiefs of Bureaus with title of Senior and Junior Vice Presidents . As to the other officers- Secretaries, their number and rank, the rules of appointment, salaries and grain allowances, let these matters be referred to the Board of Administration and Board of Civil Office to be considered at once and a report thereon presented to Us."

As in duty bound, we transmit the above Decree changing the Tsung li Yamen to the Wai Wu Pu, to Your Excellency and will thank you to communicate same for the information of your colleagues.

Personal losses of Chang Yu-ting, cook to the United States Minister, during the "Boxer"riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

……………………………………

	Mex.
4 boxes,	$ 8,00
A large square table,	2,00
A pair of chairs,	5,00
One large clock,	6,00
2 small clocks,	2,40
40 pieces fur and other kind of clothing,	50,00
Cash,	200,00
3 sets of head ornaments,	9,00
One pair of silver bracelets,	5,00
One pair of gold plated bracelets,	12,00
2 cotton coverlets,	4,00
	$ 303,40

張玉亭

I, E, H, Conger, being first duly sworn on oath say that the Chinese who signs the above claim was at the time named in my employ and that the statement of losses therein made is according to my knowledge and belief just, true and correct.

E. H. Conger

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge.
Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig

Personal losses of Wang Chun-lin, Steward of the household of E, H, Conger, United States Minister at Peking, during the "Boxer" riots in Peking June-August, 1900.

……………………………

One pair of large standing boxes,	Mex $ 50,00
A long table with drawers,	2,00
A large table	2,00
Pair of chairs	5,00
Pair of benches,	2,00
A long Chinese box,	6,00
Four boxes,	8,00
A standing clock,	6,00
Pair of small watches,	24,00
83 pieces of fur and different kinds of clothes,	100,00
6 cotton coverlets	12,00
2 sets of head ornaments,	6,00
Pair of silver and gold plated bracelets	12,00
Pair of silver bracelets,	5,00
	$ 240,00

王春霖

I E, H, Conger, being first duly sworn on oath say that the Chinese who signs the above claim was, at the time named in my employ and that the statement of losses therein made is, according to my khowledge and belief just, true and correct.

E. H. Conger

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation

Orig.

Personal losses of Wang, Amah to Mrs E, H, Conger, wife of the United States Minister, to China, during the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

....

A pair of large boxes,	$	2,00
One long table,		6,00
A Chinese square table,		2,00
An eating table,		1,00
4 Chinese boxes,		8,00
A pair of chairs,		4,00
A pair of stools,		2,00
A set of head ornaments,		3,00
20 pieces of clothing,		10,00
A standing mirror,		1,00
A small clock,		1,20
	$	40,20

王玉慶

I, E, H, Conger, being first duly sworn on oath say that the Chinese who signs the above claim was at the time in my employ and that the statement of losses therein made is, according to my knowledge and belief just, true and correct.

E H Conger

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1901.

W E Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig.

Personal losses of Pai Tung-chun, coolie in the employ of E, H, Conger, United States Minister, to China, during the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

……

A Chinese box,	$ 2,00
35 pieces of Chinese clothing,	30,00
	$ 32,00

栢同春

I, E, H, Conger, being first duly sworn on aoth say that the Chinese who signs the above claim was at the time named in my employ and that the statement of losses therein made is, according to my knowledge and belief just, true and correct.

E. H. Conger

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge.

Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig.

Property belonging to teacher Chee Ko lost during the siege in Peking May - Aug. 1900 because of his connection with foreigners, being at the time in the employ of H. H. Lowry.

One Camphor wood box with clothing	Taels 100.00
Silver bullion in above box	20.00
Furniture and bedding	60.00
Total Taels	180.00

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Chee Ko, a Chinese subject, for losses sustained by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig.

Property of Chin Lung-chang lost during the siege in Peking May – Aug. 1900, through his connection with foreigners, being at the time in the employ of H. H. Lowry.

Fur, and wadded clothing	Taels 180.00
Chinese and foreign books	70.00
Furniture	50.00
Pictures	15.00
Rice, flour, and oil	6.00
Woolen rugs and Kang felt	9.00
Case of surveying instruments and clock	10.00
Total Taels	340.00

Legation of the United States of America – Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Chin Lung-chang, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig

Property of Liu Wan-ho lost during the siege in Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners, being at the time in the Employ of H. H. Lowry.

Four suits of official clothing	Taels 150.00
Wadded clothing	120.00
Hats, and caps with pearls	20.00
Boots and shoes	10.00
Porcelain and dishes	50.00
Furniture	50.00
Bedding for four beds	50.00
Brass and iron utensils	20.00
Two watches	20.00
Hair ornaments, silver + gold	40.00
Carpenters tools	7.00
Books	8.00
Son's diploma	5.00
Box of drawing instruments	14.00
Total	Taels 564.00

Legation of the United States of America. Peking China,

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Liu Wan-ho, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1901

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

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Property of Liu Ming-chuan lost during the siege in Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his connection with foreigners, being employed during that time in work in the defence of the Legations -

Clothing, $60. Gowns, 23. grass cloth coat, 18. Shirt do. 12. —	Taels 113.00
Vest, 4. 2 Jackets silk 20. Leggins, 4. Skirts silk 8.	36.00
5 sleeveless jackets 15. 3 pr. shoes, 10. 9 pr socks 1. Hat, 1. Kerchiefs 1.50	28.50
Total clothing Taels 174.50	
4 Bed covers silk + cotton 18. mattress 3	21.00
2 blankets, 3. 4 sheets, 3. pillow 1	7.00
Total bedding 28.00	
dressing table, 7. casket, 3. Bamboo awning, 3. cloth awning 2.	15.00
Basin, 2 3 trunks, 15. 3 mirror, 4. 3 lamps, 3. clock, 3. crockery, 12.	39.00
Pictures + photos, 115. glassware, 5. cutlery 6.	126.00
Furniture $180.	
Chinese and Foreign books 150. Chinese copyplates 50.	200.00
English Books and diplomas	350.00
Library 550.	
Total amount losses Taels	932.50

Legation of the United States of America - Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Liu Ming-chuan, a Chinese Subject, for personal losses sustained by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

Property of Lu Wan-tien lost during the siege in Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of being in the service of foreigners, being at the time in the employ of H. H. Lowry.

Foreign Book case Taels 36.10, 13 Foreign chairs 78.	$114.00
2 couches 13. 6 small tables 15. round table 10	38.00
Iron bedstead 28. electric battery 18.	46.00
Library Chinese + foreign books, 80. Pictures 60	140.00
Photographs 35. Window curtains 14.	49.00
Screen, 8. Mirror, 12. 4 screen curtains 22.	42.00
Fox skin coat, 40. cloak, 20. Jacket, 14	74.00
Sheepskin great coat 23. do Jacket 19.	42.00
90 pieces of clothing for family	154.00
3 watches, 28. Porcelain, 80. 6 trunks 18	126.00
4 Boxes, 12. dishes and utensils, 18. Lamps 14.	44.00
Rice and stores 9. 4 caps + 2 pair boots 16.	25.00
Total Taels	894.00

Legation of the United States of America. Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the above statement of the personal losses sustained by Lu Wan-tien, a Chinese subject, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig.

Indemnity Claim of Mr. W. E. Bainbridge's first boy, Chao. Ho for losses sustained during Boxer Riots, June-August, 1900.

8	wooden furnitures =	30 00
11	pieces of porcelain =	70 00
2	pieces of gold " =	
1	hanging & 1 standing clock 1 watch	30 00
2	fur over coats	40 00
1	ladies fur over coat	20 00
7	common fur coats	70 00
23	winter clothes made of cotton	30 00
18	cloth clothes	25 00
28	summer clothes	15 00
1	set of jade ornaments for head	70 00
1	pair of " bracelets	
1	set of gold plated head ornaments	280 00
1	pair of gold bracelet	
1	set of silver head ornament	
2	pairs of silver bracelets	25 00
	Total =	705 00

United States Legation.
Peking, China.

I, William E. Bainbridge, being first duly sworn on oath say that the Chinese who makes the above claim was in the months of June-August 1900 and any still is in my employ and that the above statement of his losses during the Boxer riots therein made is, according to my best knowledge and belief, just, true and correct.

William E. Bainbridge

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March 1901.

H. G. Squiers.

Orig.

Property of Kao Sheng, lost during the siege in Tientsin, May-August, 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of Edward K. Lowry.

1 Long unlined coat	Taels	2.70
1 " wadded coat	"	3.00
1 Short coat	"	2.50
1 Pair silk trousers	"	1.70
2 Under vests	"	1.20
3 Large coats	"	3.00
3 Pair trousers	"	2.40
Bedding	"	3.00
1 Short unlined coat	"	.80
2 Volumes Books	"	2.40
	Total Taels	21.70

Legation of the United States of America, Peking China.
I, Edward K. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Kao Sheng, a Chinese subject, for personal losses estimated by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge.

Edward K. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March 1901

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation

Property of Liu Feng Ch'uan, lost during the siege in Tientsin, May-August, 1900 in consequence of his being the employ of Edward K. Lowry.

1 Wadded silk garment	Taels	6.00
3 Short garments	"	12.00
2 Cotton Cloth wadded garments	"	5.00
2 Unlined wadded "	"	4.00
3 Suits unlined clothing	"	2.50
1 Sheep skin lined long coat	"	5.00
3 Long coats	"	2.50
2 Pair silk trousers	"	3.50
3 Pair cotton cloth trousers	"	2.00
Bedding	"	5.00
Silver bullion	"	20.00
	Total Taels	67.50

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China. I, Edward K. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Liu Feng Ch'uan, a Chinese subject, for personal losses estimated by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge.

Edward K. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March 1901. W E Bainbridge
Second Secy of Legation

Property of Yang Ch'un Lai, lost during the siege at Peking, May-August, 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of Edward K. Lowry.

Clothing for himself and wife	Taels	344.50
Household utensils	"	200.00
Furniture	"	150.00
House (17 Chien or rooms)	"	425.00
	Total Taels	1119.50

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China. I, Edward K. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Yang Ch'un Lai, a Chinese subject, for personal losses estimated by him is just and true to the best of my knowledge.

Edward K. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

Losses of Chang Wen-tao, Chinese Writer in the employ of Mr. C. D. Tenney

Snow Black Crape Long Coat	$	7	00
Snow Black Crape Trowsers and Coat		8	00
Rose Red Soft Law Long Coat		5	00
Fu-jung Gauze Long Coat		4	00
Blue Szechüin Pongee Long Coat		6	00
Blue Silk Long Coat		5	00
Snow Black Reeled Pongee Trowsers and Coat		15	00
Dark Blue Ningchow Pongee Single Riding Jacket		9	00
Blue Ningchow Pongee Lined Riding Jacket		9	00
Brown Silk Lined Coat		8	00
White Silk Lined Coat		8	00
Yellow Ningchow Pongee Lined Waist Coat		4	00
Blue Ningchow Pongee Lined Waist Coat		4	00
Blue Glazed Gauze Lined Waist Coat		4	00
Snow Black Silk Wadded Trowsers		8	00
Snow Black Silk Lined Trowsers		6	00
Snow Black Silk Lined Coat		8	00
White Silk Wadded Riding Jacket		6	00
Purple Ningchow Pongee Wadded Riding Jacket		9	00
Brown Silk Wadded Robe		10	00
Ash Silk Wadded Robe		9	00
Dark Blue Ningchow Pongee Wadded Waist Coat		4	00
Blue Ningchow Pongee Wadded Waist Coat		4	00
Snow Black Silk Wadded Narrow Jacket		5	00
White Silk Wadded Narrow Jacket		5	00
Purple Ningchow Pongee Wadded Leggings		3	00
Snow Black Silk Wadded Leggings		3	00
Brown Silk Lined Leggings		2	00
Snow Black Silk Single Trowsers		2	00
Ash Szechüin Pongee Fur Coat		12	00
Purple Cloth Fur Robe		10	00
Purple Ningchow Pongee Fur Robe		20	00
Black Silk Fur Riding Jacket		10	00
		232.00	

Amount Brought forward	232	50
Ash Silk Fur Robe $	12	00
Purple Ningchow Pongee Fur Riding Jacket	15	00
Yellow Ningchow Pongee Fur Waist Coat	6	00
Black Silk Fur Waist Coat	5	00
White Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	4	00
White Cloth Trowsers and Coat	4	00
Black Dutch Camlets Wadded and Lined Waist Coat	4	00
Snow Black Silk Handkerchief	3	00
Black Silk Girdle	3	00
Paper Fan	1	00
Lutestring Fan	1	00
Spectacles of Crystal	10	00
Spectacles of Tea Stone	4	00
Silver ~~Bracelet~~ Armlets	6	00
24 Golden Ear Picks	15	00
Silver Tooth Pick	2	00
4 Golden Earrings	8	00
4 Golden Hair Pins	8	00
6 Finger Rings	5	00
Light Gentian Satin Fox Skin Waist Coat	8	00
Light Gentian Ningchow Pongee Wadded Coat	15	00
Red Ningchow Pongee Wadded Coat	15	00
Snow Black Silk Wadded Coat	15	00
Sky Blue Squirrel Skin Waist Coat	10	00
Light Gentian Ningchow Pongee Fur Coat	15	00
Light Gentian Ningchow Pongee Lined Coat	10	00
Black Silk Lined Coat	10	00
Snow Black Silk Long Coat	10	00
Snow Black Silk Long Coat	20	00
Snow Black Reeled Pongee Trowsers	6	00
Snow Black Silk Trowsers	6	00
Light Gentian Ningchow Pongee Trowsers	6	00
Blue Satin Wadded Trowsers	8	50
	~~260.00~~	
	492	50

Amount brought forward		492	50
Light Blue Satin Wadded Trowsers	$	8	00
Snow Black Silk Wadded Trowsers		6	00
Black Dutch Camlets Wadded Coat		4	00
Purple Cloth Wadded Coat		4	00
Black Cloth Fur Waist Coat		5	00
Black Dutch Camlets Lined Coat		5	00
Turkey Red Cloth Trowsers and Coat		5	00
White Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat		5	00
Linen Cloth Trowsers and Coat		2	00
Quinty Lined Bedding		3	00
Clock		3	00
Dark Blue Satin Squirrel Skin Waist Coat		10	00
Trowsers and Coats of Small boys		30	00
Silk Handkerchiefs		4	00
2 pieces Tall Candlestick of Brass		8	00
Silk Girdle		3	00
Silk Ribbons		3	00
Satin Wadded Coat		10	00
Blue Silk Long Coat		10	00
Silk Lined Coat		6	00
Black Cloth Lined Coat		4	00
Blue Silk Trowsers		8	00
Sheeting Coat		2	00
White Cloth Coat		1	00
4 pieces Long Cloth Coat		4	00
Snow Black Silk Trowsers		3	00
10 ft. Long Cloth		1	00
10 ft. Black Long Cloth		1	00
16 ft. White Cloth		2	00
40 ft. Purple Cloth		3	00
Small Clock		3	00
Satin Boots		4	00
Green Cloth Mattress		3	00
		~~171~~	~~00~~
		663	50

Amount brought forward	663	50
Satin Hat	5	00
~~$900 for Losing.~~ Dollars	900	
	~~905~~	00
Total $	1568	50

Chang Wen-Tao was actually in my employ as Chinese Writer at the outbreak of hostilities and the above account is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

C. D. Tenney

Mar. 13, 1901.

No. 14

(Orig.)

(Duplicate)

Tientsin March 13th 1901.

C. D. Tenney Esq.

Dear Sir,

I, the undersigned, beg to claim for the following loss suffered during the Boxers trouble from the indemnity paid by the Chinese government. As I have been under your employment for a long time, the Boxers considered me as a spy intending to destroy my whole family. I as well as my family had a narrow escape from being killed by hiding ourselves in the Ta Wang Chuang village, and lost all my property. Accordingly I most respectfully beg of you to let me have the privilege as stated in the 6th article of the present Peace Negotiation:-

16 boxes of clothing (for 4 seasons of a year) and various articles for adornment, 6 bundles of beddings, and clocks, watches, books and furniture	Tls. 1800.00
A store (containing 3 rooms and 4 store rooms) called Yü-feng-tai in the French Concession, with goods	2000.00
In the accountants room of Mr. Tenney a loss of $300 and Tls. 300 (for payment of rent of Yang's land), and copper cash with Tls. 140 of native bank note, and Tls. 100 of furniture, account books &c	800.00
8 new brick buildings in Ma-chia-kou worth about Tls. 700, and some furniture in a hotel called Yung-hsing worth about Tls 200	900.00
7 rooms west of the railway station	300.00
21 rooms with fuel, furniture and 9,000 pieces of bricks in the 7 brick-mills south of the race course	2700.00

A ransom for the release of a servant (in the accountants oom of Mr. Tenney) taken by the Boxers for my own cause 200.00

Total Amt. = Tls. 8700.00

I remain,

Your respectful servant,

沈宗瀛

Shen Tsung-ying was actually in my employ as Compradore, or business manager, at the outbreak of hostilities and the above account is, to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.

C. D. Tenney

Tientsin, Mar. 13, 1901.

[Orig.]

A Statement Concerning Sun Hwē Teh.

Sun Hwē Teh was an Evangelist in the employ of the North China Mission of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, U. S. A. His station was at Shang Tswong in the District of Chow Yuen in the Prefecture of Têng Chow, Province of Shantung; his home was in the village of Tōs Woo, in the South East portion of Pêng Lai District, in the same Prefecture. Aged 64 years.

Going from his station to his home to visit his family, he spent the night of the 14th of the Sixth Moon of the 26th year of the Emperor Kwang Shu, (July 10th 1900) at Tsi'en Swē Tien, in the District of Chi' Hia, about 50 li from his own home.

During the evening he let it be known that he was an Evangelist. The next morning he started on his way home, but was followed by the inn keeper of the inn where he had lodged and the Head of the Clan (Hwe Shen) and taken by them back to the inn, where his travelling-bag (tsien ta tsz) was searched. The old man was in the habit of taking with him on his preaching trips, a few simple medicines which he dispensed to sufferers whom he met. In his travelling bag were found a little santonine, a little eye-lotion and two or three kinds of little pills. He was at once accused of being an emmissary of foreigners sent out to poison wells and smear blood. The santonine was declared to be foreign poison for the wells, and the little pills to be blood.

The man's hands were tied behind him and he was hung up by his wrists thus tied behind him. To increase his

torture,

torture, a large stone was tied to his feet. In this position he was kept from the morning of the 15th till the 18th of the moon, except that he was let down during the day, and swung up at night. On the 18th of the Moon he begged the privilege of hiring men to go to his home and find somebody identify him and to become security for him.

Guarantors having been secured, he was allowed to be aken home on the 18th. He was quite unable to walk, even to ride on animals brought for him, and his friends ere obliged to hire a shen-tez (mule-litter) in which to carry him home. They found that the cords had cut through the flesh to the bones, and that the wounds thus made and also the burns that had been inflicted upon his hands while he was thus bound and hanging had been all fly-blown, and were full of maggots. Besides the wounds from the cords and from the burning there were bruises on his body from kicks he had received.

On hearing of his condition I promptly secured a prescription for him from an American physician and ent him medicine. Soon after, I had him removed Chefoo, (75 li), to the Mission Hospital, where he had the best professional care of excellent English physicians, together with that of the hospital attendants and his own grandson. From his knuckles nearly to his elbows his limbs were a mass of raw flesh and sores from the causes given above.

Notwithstanding the best of care, the old man's strength gave way under the tremendous strain and after three

weeks

eeks of intense suffering, he died from the effects of his rtures, on Wednesday morning, August 1st. I buried him n the afternoon of the same day.

He was a good man, quiet and harmless, earnest in reaching the Gospel, and his only crime was that he was artly in the pay of myself, a foreigner, - the native Church in hang Tswong paying part of his salary.

I respectfully request that the U. S. Minister secure s a slight remuneration for the family of the deceased, the um, at least, of One thousand Hai Kwan Taels of silver.

Respectfully submitted,
J. B. Hartwell Missionary
of the For. Miss. Board S.B.C. of U.S.A.

his is to certify that the above is a true statement of the facts oncerning Sun Hwe Teh as I learned them at the time rom the parties, and as I myself knew them.

J. B. Hartwell

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 11th day of March
AD 1901

John Fowler

Chefoo. March 11, 1901

No. 16.
Orig.

Chefoo, March 12. 1901

I admitted Sun hsê teh into hospital in July last suffering from the Effect of severe burns on hands and wrists. The tendons passing to the fingers were Exposed, and, if I remember correctly, in some cases destroyed. The forearms were also deeply lacerated & ulcerated, from the Effects, I should judge, of severe constriction joined to burns. Sun was in an Extreme stage of prostration when admitted: he lay helpless, and could not move either forearm or hand. His vital powers were too Exhausted to rally, and he sank: the cause of death being the shock to the nervous system from the severe & prolonged suffering, probably

No. 16.
Orig.

aided by bloodpoisoning from the absorption from such extensive putrefying areas.

Signed

George E. J. King M.B. B.Ch.

Personal losses of Lin Chun-fu, Chinese Writer to the United States Legation, during the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

……………………………

A set of fine lignite or jet, with the five genii,	Taels 20,00
18 works-Chinese books.	30,00
Rice, coal and charcoal,	10,00
Household articles,	5,00
Wood ware,	6,00
I watch	8,00
Cash,	8,50
Bedding and coverlets,	10,00
Clothing,	30,00
Jewelry,	12,00
	Taels 139,50

(signed) Lin Chun-fu. 林 春 圃

I, Fleming D, Cheshire, Chinese Secretary to the United States Legation, being first duly sworn on oath say that the Chinese who signs the above claim was at the time named in the employ of the United States Legation, as Chinese Writer, and that the statement of losses therein made is according to my knowledge and belief, just, true and correct.

Fleming D. Cheshire.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

Orig

Property of Chên Ki Ching lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900. in consequence of being in the employ of H. H. Lowry. He also assisted in the defence of the Legations acting as messenger and interpreter.

Furniture	Taels	125.50
Clothing for wife and self		267.30
Picture frames, and photographs		37.50
Hair ornaments		32.30
Library. (English and Chinese)		168.35
Food and coal		14.80
Bedding and cloth not made up		38.60
Total	Taels	684.35

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the forgoing claim of Chen Ki Chang a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Orig

No 18

Dup 7 Mis.

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

Property of Ch'en Tsai Hsin lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of Foreigners, assisting in the defence of the Americans in the M.E. Compound and later in the defences of the Legations.

Bedding	Taels	7.—
Winter clothing		6.30
Woollen "		3.50
Summer "		11.20
Valises		3.00
Trunk		2.10
Books		7.00
Money ($61.00 Mex.)		42.70
Total	Taels	86.80

Legation of the United States, Peking, China,

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Ch'en Tsai Hsin a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

Property of Tien Shu Nien lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in Consequence of his being in the employ of H. H. Lowry and was foreman over a gang of coolies in the constructions of the fortification in the Legations.

Books - English and Chinese .... Taels	400.00
Clothing	150.00
Jewellery	50.00
Furniture	80.00
Utensils	30.00
Silver bullion	40.00
Total Taels	750.00

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the forgoing Claim of Tien Shu Nien, a chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Orig
No 70
[Dup. Miss]

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

Property of Chen Wei P'ing lost during the Siege of Peking, May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Americans when in the M.E. Compound and later in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing for self, wife and two children	Taels 145.—
Hair ornaments	16.—
Furniture	45.—
Kitchen utensils	9.—
Food and coal	15.—
Library (English and Chinese)	107.—
Total Taels	337.—

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H.H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Chên Wei P'ing, a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is ~~just~~, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H.H. Lowry,

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

Property of Wang Wentai lost during the siege of Peking
ay — Aug. 1901 in consequence of his being in the service of
reigners, being at the time employed as cook in the family
Rev. J. Stonehouse —

Clothing for family of six	Taels	75.30
Bedding " " " "		29.10
Furniture		22.90
Crockery and Kitchen utensils		26.60
Trunks		7.50
Copper cash		8.00
	Total Taels	169.40

Legation of the United States of America —
Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and claim of Wang Wentai a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just and true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

(Dup. Mus.)

roperty of Liu Hsi-nien lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in
sequence of his being in the service of foreigners, being at the time em-
oyed as gatekeeper by the Methodist Episcopal Mission –

Silver 5 mex. dols. 3.50 sycee, 5. Hair ornaments 1.40	Taels	9.90
3 comforters, 6. 3 mattresses, 4. 2 coats, 3.50 2 heavy coats 4.50		18.00
2 drawers, 3. 3 jackets, 4.50 2 wadded coats, 2.50		10.00
5 sleeveless coats, 4.50 5 vests, 4.50 5 overtrousers 3.		12.00
4 wadded trousers, 3. 2 drawers, 2. 3 short-coats, 2.50		7.50
7 pr. cotton drawers, 3.50 clothes wrap, 0.60 curtain, 1.		5.10
20 ft. cloth, 1.50 20 ft. muslin, 1. 3 skirts 2.		4.50
1 sheepskin coat, 5.50 cotton cloth 1.50 3 pair shoes, 1.		8.00
5 pr. socks 1., square table, 4. 2 cupboards 2.		7.00
2 kettles, 0.50 bellows 0.40, dining table, 0.50 water jar 1.		2.40
storm door, 0.50 6 Bowls, 0.40 6 cups, 0.20 mirror, 0.20 2 candlesticks 0.60		1.90
Mats, 0.20 round table, 2. stools, 1. Buckets, 0.30 pole, 0.30 teapot 0.50		4.30
	Total Taels –	90.60

Legation of the United States of America – Peking China.
I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly worn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Liu Hsi-nien, a hinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time nd under the circumstances above specified is just, true, and orrect to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

No 73 Orig

[Dup. Miss]

roperty of Sun Hsueh-chih lost during the siege of Peking
ny–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners
ing at the time employed by Dr. G. D. N. Lowry.

Bedding	Taels	3.50
Clothing		6.50
Shoes and socks		1.00
	Total taels	11.00

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being
uly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement,
nd claim of Sun Hsueh-chih, a Chinese subject, for
rsonal losses sustained by him at the time
nd under the circumstances above specified
re just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge
nd belief

H. H. Lowry.

9 Dep. Miss.

Property of Chang Hsü lost during the Siege of Peking May. Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of Mrs. H. E. King and ~~foreigners~~ during ~~this Siege~~ he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

	Taels
Clothing	106.50
Crockery	8.50
Books	11.00
Ornaments	19.00
Furniture	63.00
Total Taels	208.00

Legation of the United States. Peking. China.
I. H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Chang Hsü, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Dup. Mus)

Property of Chang Yü-hua lost during the seige of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being employed by the Methodist Episcopal Mission as a tinker. In the siege helped mould balls for the "International Gun."

6	Bicycles	Taels 360.–
9	Bicycle tires	63.–
13	Suits of clothing	20.–
	Bedding	7.–
	Trunk	1.–
	Total	Taels 451.–

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.
I, H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the forgoing claim of Chang Yü-hua, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

{Wyo. Misc}

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

Property of P'an Ching lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legation.

Winter Clothing	Taels 18.10
Summer Clothing	37.50
Fur Clothing	2.80
Bedding	17.00
Jewellery	15.00
Rice	3.10
Money	58.00
Furniture	63.10
Total	Taels 214.60

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of P'an Ching a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above mentioned is just true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Property of Yang Chao lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug. - 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing, self and family	$	79.90
Hair ornaments		10.
Total Taels		89.90

Legation of the United States of America, Peking. China.

I H.H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Yang Chao, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H.H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Orig.

Property of Kuo Pien Hsiang lost during the siege of Peking, May-Aug, 1900, in consequence of his being in the service of a foreigner, being at the time employed as gate keeper by Mrs. C. M. Jewell.

2 Trunks	$ 4.00
2 Jackets	2.00
1 Child's Jacket	1.00
1 Lined Suit	3.00
2 Wadded Short Coats	3.50
3 " Long Coats	7.50
2 prs. Wadded Trousers	1.50
Bedding (1 Comforter & 2 mattresses)	8.50
2 Single Long Coats	2.80
1 Shirt	.70
1 pr. Drawers	1.10
½ piece Silk	2.00
5 catties Cotton	1.50
50 " Flour	2.00
60 " Rice	2.00
Silver (Sycee)	10.34
1 Travelling Bag	1.00
3 prs. Shoes	1.50
4 prs. Stockings	.60
5 ft. Cotton Cloth	.25
Cash	10.00
Dishes and Toilet Articles	2.00
3 prs. Single Trousers	1.50
	$ 70 29

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I Ella E. Glover, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and claim of Kuo Pien Hsiang, a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ella E. Glover.

11079

Dup. Mis.

Property of Wang Huan Chün lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of a foreigner, being at the time employed as coolie by Mrs. C. M. Jewell.

1 Comforter	$2.00
1 Mattress	1.30
1 K'ang Felt	1.20
2 Long Wadded Coats	7.00
1 Short Wadded Coat	1.00
1 pr. Wadded Trousers	.70
1 Long Coat	1.80
2 Jackets	1.50
2 pairs Drawers	.80
Rice and Flour	1.40
1 pr. Shoes	.50
Tools	.70
Cash	1.55
	$21.45

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, Ella E. Glover, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and claim of Wang Huan Chün, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ella E. Glover.

[illegible]
Orig

Dup. Miss

Property of Mrs. Liu Man Fu lost during the
iege of Peking, May–Aug. 1900, in consequence
y her being in the service of a foreigner, she
ing at the time employed as sewing woman
y Miss Gertrude Gilman.

1 Suit Wadded Garments Silk outside	$ 4.50
2 Suits "	4.00
8 Cotton Garments Upper & Under	6.00
3 Double Garments	3.50
2 Flannel Garments	1.00
3 prs. Wadded Shoes	1.20
3 prs. Summer Shoes	1.50
8 prs. Stockings	1.00
2 Comforters	4.90
2 Mattresses	2.50
1 Kang Felt	1.50
Ornaments	5.00
2 Bonnets	1.00
2 Trunks	4.00
Silver (Sycee)	15.00
Mexicans	5.00
Lamp	.50
3 Kettles	2.00
Rice, Flour, & Corn Meal	4.00
Dishes	2.00
	$ 70.10

Legation of the United States, Peking, China
I, Ella E. Glover, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and claim of Mrs. Liu Man Fu, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by her at the times and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Ella E. Glover

No 31

(Orig)

{Sup Miss.

Statement of Losses of Liu Yu-ting, servant of Chas. Denby Jr.

Tientsin.

I, the undersigned Liu Yu-ting, certify that I am a resident of Yangtsun, that I am now and was in June 1900, employed by Mr. Charles Denby Jr., of Tientsin, as a servant, that my home at Yangtsun and a small shop at Peking, near the Russian Legation, well known to belong to me, were destroyed in June last by Boxers, on account of my connection with foreigners, that my losses thereby in building, clothing, furniture, money and valuables were one thousand three hundred and fifty-four (1354) Taels.

Witness my hand this *15* day of *March* 1901.

Liu Yu-ting
劉玉亭

List of Articles lost at Yangtsun.

	Taels.	
5 trunks	10.00	
1 coffin	50.00	
Clothing of self and family.	282.50	
Bedding	12.00	
Furniture	94.50	
Chinaware	19.00	
Jewelry, clocks & watches	66.00	
	534.00	534.00
Buildin and contents of Chu Shing shop at Peking in Legation Street west of the Russian Legation the property of Liu Yu-ting		820.00
Total		1354.00

I, Charles Denby Jr., being duly sworn state that the above named Liu Yu-ting was in my employ in June last as stated, that I have examined his statement of his losses appended hereto and that it is true and just as I verily believe.

Chas. Denby Jr

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15. day of March AD 1901

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

Claim of (True) Sherfungming Employed by Mr H. C. Hoover Esq.

Clum for Losses Sustained during the Suge of Tintsin

To	House Furniture	Dollars 42.00
To	Cloths	$ 88.00
To	Cash	$ 14.00
		144.00

27th February 1901

謝鳳鳴

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

H. C. Hoover being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief H. C. Hoover

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

(Orig.)

Claim of Kwok Whung Shyun Employed by Mr H. C. Hoover

Claim for Losses Sustained during the Siege of Tientsin

To	House furniture	$	180.00
To	Cloths	$	356.00
To	Loss of wages six month		72.00
To	Many Taels 51.70	$	73.80
To	Dollars Cash	$	365.00
To	Watchs & Clocks	$	67.00
			1113.80

Kwok Whung Shyun
郭 鴻 勳

Tientsin 12th February 1901

N.C.

sworn deposes and

best of his knou

Subscribed a

1906.

(Orig)

Losses of Sui Ping-chih, Head-boy of
Mrs. C. D. Tenney

Dark blue Silk Fur Coat $	18	00
Blue Crape Wadded Coat	12	00
Blue Pongee Lined Coat	10	00
Sky Blue Crape Small Lined Coat	6	00
Green Crape Trowsers	5	00
Snow black Crape Wadded Trowsers	5	00
Rose Red Reeled Pongee Trowsers and Coat	13	00
Blue Szechuin Pongee Coat	12	00
Sky blue Crape Long Coat	15	00
Red Crape Petticoat	8	00
Snow black Satin Trowsers and Coat	8	00
Black Cloth Large Wadded Coat	5	00
Black Cloth Large Lined Coat	3	00
Black Cloth Lined Trowsers and Coat	3	00
Ash Cloth Wadded Coat	3	00
Ash Cloth Lined Coat	2	00
3 prs. White Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	8	00
Turkey Red Cloth Small Wadded Coat	2	00
Green Cloth Wadded Trowsers	3	00
White Crape Large Wadded Coat	8	00
Purple Satin Riding Jacket	3	00
Brown Silk Wadded Waist Coat	4	00
Blue Crape Long Coat	3	00
Brown Silk Lined Waist Coat	2	00
Purple Cloth Wadded Robe	2	00
Purple Cloth Lined Coat	1	50
Black Cloth Riding Jacket	1	50
White Cloth Long Coat	1	00
Snow black Crape Lined Leggings	1	00
2 prs. White Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	2	00
Red Crape Wadded Coat	5	00
Red Crape Wadded Trowsers	3	00
1 pr. Snow black Crape Trowsers and Coat	5	00
	173	00

Amount brought forward	174	00
1 pr. Chintz Wadded Trowsers and Coat	1	00
Green Cloth Wadded Coat	2	00
Turkey Red Cloth Wadded Coat	1	00
2 prs. White Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	4	00
White Crape Fur Coat	25	00
Dark blue Satin Squirrel Skin Riding jacket	30	00
Dark blue Silk Fur Riding jacket	15	00
Ash Szechüen Pongee Fur Coat	17	00
Black Silk Riding jacket	15	00
Dark blue Silk Fur Waist Coat	10	00
Ash Silk Wadded Robe	13	00
Dark blue Silk Wadded Riding jacket	11	00
Brown Silk Wadded Waist Coat	3	00
Black Silk Riding jacket	10	00
Purple Silk Wadded Leggings	3	00
Ash Silk Wadded Leggings	3	00
Black Silk Lange Lined Coat	12	00
Blue Silk Lined Riding jacket	8	00
Dark blue Silk Lined Waist Coat	3	00
2 prs. Ash Silk Lined Leggings	5	00
Ash Silk Long Coat	10	00
Blue Szechüen Silk Long Coat	10	00
Dark blue Silk Single Riding jacket	9	00
Snow black Silk Single Leggings	3	00
Sky blue Silk Single Leggings	3	00
1 pr. Snow black Reeled Pongee Trowsers and Coat	14	00
1 pr. Blue Reeled Pongee Trowsers and Coat	14	00
Ash Gauze Trowsers and Coat	14	00
Sky blue Gauze Long Coat	9	00
Sky blue Soft Law Long Coat	8	00
1 pr. Ash Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	8	00
1 pr. Blue Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	3	00
1 pr. White Grasscloth Trowsers and Coat	3	00
	~~294.00~~	
	418.00	

Amount brought forward	468	00
Ash Grasscloth Long Coat	2	00
White Grasscloth Long Coat	2	00
Linen Cloth Long Coat	3	00
Ash Drills Wadded Coat	3	00
Black Lastings Riding Jacket	2	50
Black Lastings Wadded Waist Coat	1	50
Ash Lastings Small Lined Coat	2	00
Black Cloth Large Lined Coat	2	00
Black Cloth Lined Riding Jacket	1	80
White Cloth Trowsers and Coat	2	00
2 pcs. White Cloth Trowsers and Coat	2	00
3 pieces White Cloth Long Coat	3	00
Skin Mattress	3	00
Wadded Mattress	2	00
Lined Bedding	3	00
Wadded Bedding	8	00
Chintz Wadded Bedding	8	00
Skin Trunk	3	00
White Silk Girdle	4	00
Black Satin Trowsers and Coat	8	00
	65	80
Total $	533	80

Liu Ping-chih was actually in my employ as head boy at the outbreak of hostilities and the above account is, to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.

C. D. Tenney.

Tientsin, Mar. 13, 1901.

No. 35
Orig. 5

[illegible] Cloth Long Coat
[illegible] Long Coat
Cloth Long Coat
Drill Wadded Coat
[illegible] Jacket
[illegible] Wadded [illegible] Coat
[illegible] Coat
Drab Cloth Long [illegible] Coat
Black Cloth Lined Riding Jacket
White Cloth Trowsers and Coat
2 pr White Cloth Trowsers and Coat
White Cloth Riding Coat
[illegible]
Wadded Mattress
Lined Bedding
Wadded Bedding
[illegible] Wadded [illegible]
Trunk
[illegible]
[illegible]

Total

laim of Nieh Chung-yen office assistant of The American Trading Co Tientsin -

He is a Cantonese and remained in our compound until 12th of July when he went to Canton. Lost by looting done by Weihaiwei soldiers -

Clothing	Taels	180.
Books		56.
Drawing instruments		35.
Bedding & trunks		60.
Going to Canton & return		128
	a	459

Claim of Mau Za-dong, Office assistant of The American Trading Co. Tientsin -

He is a Shanghai man. He was sought out by the Boxers as being in Foreign employ. They destroyed his house on 24th June. They set it on fire, but the neighbors fearing that the fire would spread threw water on it & extinguished it. The Boxers then looted the house and tore it down. His loss is

~~Value~~ Damage to house.		Tls 500-
Value of furniture lost.		987
Value of clothing lost		1240
	Taels.	2727

laim of Tu Tsl ming Shroff of The American Trading Co. Tientsin

He is a Tientsin man n connection with his business e keeps a stock of American clocks nd watches at his home near the orth Gate of the City. His house as looted and partially demolished uring the exit of the Boxers and native troops from the city on June 14th. During the occupation of the city by Boxers they frequently visited him alleging he was a spy and extorting money simply because he was known to be in the employ of a Foreign hong. His loss is:-

Furniture	180-
Clothing	1050-
Jewellery	170-
175 Clocks	1078-
102 Watches	683-
Parts of Watches 147 pcs.	124-
Tools for repairing Watches	100-
Cash money	282
Damage to house	300
Taels	3967

Claim of Yin Kwei-tang Shroff of The American Trading Co- Tientsin.

He is a Tientsin man. He was first attacked by Boxers on June 13th as reported by The American Trading Co. to U. S. Consul Ragsdale by letter dated 14th June 1900. On the 16th of June the Boxers got after him again charging him with being a traitor and burned his three jinricshas valued Taels 60.

On June 22nd his house was looted by Boxers - He lost Furniture Taels 90 - Clothing Tael 350 - = 440

500 -

Claim of Lu Chen-cho Shroff of The American Trading Co.

He is a Tientsin man. His house was burned on the 14th of June in a general conflagration resulting from the Hostilities -

He lost house valued at	Taels	1100.
Furniture		326.
Clothing and bedding		307
Cash money		120
	Taels	1853

Claim of Zia Ze-ding, Contract Compradore of The American Trading Co. Tientsin.

He is a native of Shanghai and before the bombardment which began June 17th 1900 resided with his family in Cemetery Road, Extra concession Tientsin. Was compelled to leave his house on 17th of June as a shell entered the house and others were falling in the immediate neighborhood. Took refuge with his family in compound of American Trading Co till 12th of July when he with family left for Shanghai. His house was shelled looted and destroyed by fire.

Value of furniture lost —	Tls	400-
" " clothing		1400-
" " jewellery		1250-
Passage and expense of going to Shanghai and returning		120-
	Taels	3170-

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. S. Emens, agent The American Trading Co being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claims are is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. S. Emens

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

(Orig) 41

2

— Claim —

of Mr. R. A. Maclay, of Tientsin, China, an American citizen, against the Imperial Chinese Government, as equitable indemnities on behalf of his Chinese employees, who were at the time of the Boxer riots and hostilities during June, July and August, 1900, actually in his service, and who suffered the damages and losses hereinafter set forth solely in consequence of their being in the service of an American citizen. All these faithful men are still in Mr. Maclay's employ, and are likely to be so for the remainder of his life in China. One of them has been in his service over 20 years; another, over 10 years; and the others for 5 or 6 years each. They have always been most faithful employees, and Mr. Maclay knows their several claims to be just, true and correct, and he does so verify under oath at the close of this document.

Claim of

Ch'ên Lien-ti.

1	Gown	2	10
1	" "		70
2	Gown and Trousers	1	75
1	Cloak	1	05
1	pair Leggings		35
1	Quilt	2	10
1	Goatskin Rug	1	75
1	Mattress		70
1	Sheet		35
1	pair Shoes		35
2	" " Stockings		35
1	Hat		53
1	Sash		35
1	Table	10	"
1	" "	12	"
	Forward	34	4^{12}

	Forward	34	43
2	Benches	2	"
2	Tables	3	"
1	Sideboard	3	"
1	Wardrobe	4	"
1	Table	1	"
1	Clock	2	"
2	Porcelain Vases	2	"
4	Pictures	2	"
—	Various minor articles of furniture and clothing	3	"
5	Quilts	12	"
1	Lambskin Gown	8	"
1	" " Cloak	6	50
1	" " Waistcoat	2	50
1	Silk Cloak	5	"
2	Gowns	4	"
4	Gowns and Trousers	1	50
1	Cloak	1	50
2	Waistcoat and Trousers	1	"
2	Silk Waistcoats	6	"
6	Cloaks and Trousers	2	"
5	" " " " "	3	50
	Taels	109	93

Signature of Ch'ên Lien-ti:-

陳連第十

Forward

2

Received

2	Watches	2 —
2	Tables	3 —
1	Sideboard	3 —
1	Bookcase	4 —
1	Table	1 —
1	Clock	2 —
2	Porcelain Vases	2 —
4	Pictures	2 —
—	Various minor articles of furniture and clothing	3 —
5	Quilts	12 —
1	Lambskin Coats	8 —
1	" Cloak	6 50
1	" Waistcoat	2 50
1	Silk Cloak	5 —
2	Coats	4 —
4	Coats and Trousers	1 50
1	Cloak	1 50
2	Waistcoat and Trousers	1 —
2	Silk Waistcoats	6 —
6	Cloaks and Trousers	2 —
5	" " "	3 50

Total 109.93

Signature of Chin Kwan-ti:-

Received

Claim of

Wang Chi-san.

1	Overcoat	2	10
1	" "	2	10
1	Cloak	1	75
1	Overcoat	1	40
1	Cloak	1	75
2	Cloak and Trousers	2	10
2	" " " " "	1	75
1	Waistcoat		70
1	" "		35
2	pair Leggings	1	05
1	Quilt	2	45
1	Mattress	1	40
2	Coverlets	1	05
1	Sash		35
5	Jackets and Trousers	2	10
3	pairs Stockings		35
1	Hat		53
1	pair Shoes		70
1	Silk Fur Overcoat	14	"
2	" " " " Cloaks	16	"
1	Satin Fur Cloak	15	"
2	Fur Overcoats	18	"
2	Fur Cloaks	15	"
2	Silk Fur Waistcoats	12	"
2	Fur Waistcoats	8	"
1	Fox Fur Cloak	18	"
2	Wolfskin Rugs	8	"
3	Mattresses	4	"
4	Quilts	12	"
3	Coverlets	6	"
2	Silk Gowns	13	"
2	Silk Quilted Cloaks	10	"
2	Blue Silk Cloaks	10	"
2	Silk Waistcoats	6	"
3	pairs Silk Leggings	6	"
	Forward	214	98

Claim of

Wong Chi-Voon

1	Overcoat	2.10
1	"	2.10
1	Cloak	1.75
1	Overcoat	1.40
1	Cloak	1.75
2	Cloak and Trousers	2.10
2	" " "	1.75
1	Waistcoat	.70
1	"	.35
2	pair Leggings	1.05
1	Quilt	2.45
1	Mattress	1.40
2	Coverlets	1.05
1	Sash	.35
3	Jacket and Trousers	2.10
3	pair Stockings	.35
1	Hat	.53
1	pair Shoes	.70
1	Silk Skin Overcoat	14 "
2	" " " Cloaks	16 "
1	Satin Skin Cloak	15 "
2	Skin Overcoats	18 "
2	Skin Cloaks	15 "
2	Silk Skin Waistcoats	12 "
2	Skin Waistcoats	8 "
1	Fox Skin Cloak	18 "
2	Wolfskin Rugs	8 "
3	Mattresses	4 "
4	Quilts	12 "
3	Coverlets	6 "
2	Silk Gowns	13 "
2	Silk Quilted Cloaks	10 "
2	Blue Silk Cloaks	10 "
2	Silk Waistcoats	6 "
3	pair Silk Leggings	6 "
	Returned	214.95

	Forward	214	98
1	Woolen Overcoat	7	"
2	" " Cloaks	9	"
2	Silk Gowns	12	"
3	pairs Silk Leggings	5	50
2	" " " " " "	3	"
2	Silk Gowns	10	"
2	" " Cloaks	8	"
1	" " Gown	6	50
2	" " " "	13	"
2	" " " "	6	"
1	" " " "	5	"
2	" " " "	10	"
2	" " " "	10	"
12	Jackets and Trousers	15	"
2	Woolen Rugs	6	"
2	Woolen Bed-coverlets	6	"
2	Gowns	4	50
2	Cloaks	3	"
2	Gowns	4	"
2	Cloaks	2	50
2	Waistcoats	1	"
10	Jackets and Trousers	4	"
2	Watches	20	"
	Taels	385	98

Signature of Wang Chi-san:-

王級三十

Forward

Claim of

Liu Yin-ch'ih.

2	Wardrobes	18	50
1	Table	5	50
1	Wardrobe	5	50
4	Chairs	4	50
4	Camphor-wood Trunks	26	50
1	Mirror	3	"
1	Dressing-table	1	80
1	Porcelain Vase	2	60
1	Mirror	1	20
1	" "	11	"
1	Clock	7	50
1	Fox Fur Overcoat	60	"
1	Squirrel " " " "	55	"
1	Black Fox Fur Cloak	50	"
1	Fox Fur Overcoat	38	"
1	Lambskin Gown	25	"
2	" " " "	28	50
1	Squirrel Fur Gown	24	"
1	Russian-flannel Lambskin Cloak	19	"
1	Black Satin Cat Fur Cloak	14	"
1	Satin Squirrel Fur Cloak	13	"
1	Lambskin Cloak	12	"
1	Fox Fur Cloak	20	"
1	Lambskin Cloak	8	50
1	" " " "	10	"
2	Silk Gowns	13	50
1	" " " "	8	"
2	Satin Cloaks	9	"
1	Silk " "	4	50
1	Fox Fur Waistcoat	8	50
2	Silk Waistcoats	5	50
2	Satin " "	5	50
2	Silk Gowns	17	"
2	" " " "	13	50
2	Silk Cloaks	8	50
	Forward	558	10

	Forward	558	.10
2	Satin Waistcoats	5	"
2	Russian-flannel Waistcoats	7	"
1	Silk Gown	6	50
1	" " " "	6	"
1	" " " "	6	50
1	" " " "	6	50
1	" " " "	6	50
1	Silk Cloak	4	"
2	pairs Satin Leggings	3	"
3	" " Silk " "	5	50
1	" " " " " "	2	50
2	Silk Coat and Trousers	6	50
2	" " " " " " "	7	"
2	" " " " " " "	6	80
2	" " " " " " "	7	30
2	" " " " " " "	6	"
1	pair Satin Boots	2	70
1	Official Hat	2	50
1	pair Fur Cuffs	4	50
—	Various minor articles of furniture and clothing	30	"
1	Satin Gown	3	30
4	Bed-coverlets	2	"
2	Woolen Rugs	3	"
1	Blanket	2	50
1	Imitation Seal Rug	5	60
1	Satin Gown	2	50
1	Cotton " "	2	30
4	" " " "	7	50
3	" " " "	3	"
3	" " " "	2	50
4	" " Trousers	3	"
5	" " Gowns	4	"
16	" " " " and Trousers	8	50
2	" " Gowns	1	50
2	Woolen Quilts	7	50
	Forward	749	10

	Forward	749	10
5	Cotton Quilts	14	"
2	" " " "	2	60
2	Fur Rugs	4	"
2	Cashmere Rugs	6	"
3	Cotton Mattresses	5	50
1	Table	3	"
2	Chairs	3	70
1	Porcelain Basin	1	50
1	Copper Kettle	1	80
4	Teapot, tea-cups, and brass platter	2	50
1	Table	9	"
1	" "	6	"
1	" "	2	50
2	Chairs	3	70
1	Wardrobe	15	"
1	Clock	6	50
1	Porcelain Vase	3	50
2	" " " "	2	"
1	Mirror	3	"
1	Porcelain Vase	1	80
1	Dressing-case	1	80
2	Candlesticks	3	"
1	Lamp	1	"
1	Mirror	1	20
4	Wall-pictures	2	"
2	Face-powder Boxes	2	"
1	Case of Foreign Mathematical Sketching Instruments, and Library of Foreign Scientific Books	200	"
1	Case containing Library of Chinese Books	40	"
1	Sideboard	5	"
1	Lot of Kitchen utensils comprising Kettles, cups, plates, bowls, water-jars, cooking-pans, basins, knives, spoons and ladles	20	"
	Forward	1,122	70

	Forward		749	10
2	Cotton Quilts		14	~
2	" "		2	50
2	Silk Rugs		4	~
2	Cashmere Rugs		6	~
3	Cotton Mattresses		5	50
1	Table		3	~
2	Chairs		3	70
1	Porcelain Basin		1	50
1	Copper Kettle		4	80
4	Teapot, tea-cups, and brass platters		2	50
1	Table		9	~
1	"		6	~
1	"		2	50
3	Chairs		3	70
1	Wardrobe		15	~
1	Clock		6	50
1	Porcelain Vase		3	50
2	" "		2	~
1	Mirror		3	~
1	Porcelain Vase		31	80
1	Dressing-case		1	80
2	Candlesticks		3	~
1	Lamp		1	~
1	Mirror		1	20
4	Wall-pictures		2	~
2	Gun-powder Boxes		2	~
1	Case of Foreign Mathematical Sketching Instruments, and Library of Foreign Scientific Books		200	~
1	Case containing Library of Chinese Books		40	~
1	Sideboard		5	~
1	Lot of Kitchen utensils comprising kettles, cups, plates, bowls, water-jars, cooking-pans, basins, knives, spoons and ladles		20	~
	Forward		1,122	70

	Forward	1,122	70
2	Foreign Stoves	5	60
1	Grain-bin and stock of rice, flour, corn, &c.	14	50
1	Lot of fuel comprising kindling-wood, reed-bundles and charcoal	3	50
1	Table	3	"
8	Teapoys, chairs, stools, and pictures	12	"
12	Tables, benches and stools	6	"
	Taels	1,167	.30

Signature of Liu Yin-chih:-

劉
銀
池

Forward

Claim of

Han Tsu-wen.

2	Wardrobes	28	„
4	Camphor-wood Trunks	25	„
1	Table	14	„
4	Teapoys	5	„
1	Sideboard	10	„
2	Trunks	7	„
1	Table	5	50
4	Chairs	8	„
2	Tables	4	„
1	Wardrobe	5	50
2	Benches	2	„
4	Stools	5	„
2	Bedsteads	1	„
2	Tables	2	„
2	Porcelain Vases	8	„
2	Mirrors	3	„
4	Wall-pictures	2	„
1	Mirror	1	„
1	Clock	6	„
1	Silver Watch	14	„
1	Foreign Stove	2	50
32	Porcelain plates and bowls	10	„
—	All the cooking-utensils in the kitchen	10	„
1	Case containing Library of Chinese books	20	„
4	Quilts	14	„
2	Bed-coverlets	3	„
2	Fur Rugs	4	„
2	Bed-coverlets	2	50
5	Cloaks and Trousers	10	„
2	Silk Fox Fur Cloaks	40	„
2	Silk Lambskin Gowns	24	„
2	Silk Fox Fur Waistcoats	16	„
2	Lambskin Gowns	16	„
2	" " Waistcoats	10	„
1	Silk Gown	7	„
	Forward	345	„

	Forward	345.—
2	Silk Waistcoats	6 "
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 "
2	Silk Cloaks	9 "
2	" " Gowns	13 "
2	" " Waistcoats	5 50
2	pairs Silk Leggings	3 50
1	Silk Cloak	4 "
1	Gown	2 50
1	" "	2 "
6	Gowns and Trousers	4 "
18	Coats and Trousers	5 "
10	" " " " "	7 "
1	Silk Gown	6 "
2	" " " "	12 "
1	" " " "	5 "
	Taels	433.50

Signature of Han Tsu-wu:-

韓祝五

Forward

Claim of

Chia Wên-tsao.

4	Trunks	25	"
4	" "	15	"
2	Wardrobes	25	"
1	Table	6	"
1	Wardrobe	5	"
1	" "	5	"
1	Sideboard	5	50
1	Table	1	50
4	Stools	8	"
2	Benches	3	"
1	Lamp	1	50
2	Candlesticks	3	"
2	Kettles	2	50
—	Kitchen utensils	6	"
1	Lambskin Gown	12	"
1	Silk Lambskin Cloak	10	"
1	" " " " Waistcoat	8	"
1	Lambskin Cloak	7	"
2	" " Waistcoats	10	"
1	Silk Cloak	5	"
2	" " Waistcoats	8	"
2	Quilted Gowns	4	50
2	" " Cloaks	3	50
2	" " Waistcoats	2	"
2	pairs Silk Leggings	5	"
3	" " Leggings	1	50
8	Gowns and Trousers	4	50
10	Cloaks " " "	4	"

Taels 197.00

Signature of Chia Wên-tsao:- 賈文藻

Forward

Claim of

Ma Mo-lin.

1	Lambskin Gown	12 „
1	Silk Lambskin Cloak	5 „
2	Quilted Gowns	10 „
1	Silk Quilted Gown	6 50
2	„ „ „ „ Waistcoats	6 „
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 „
2	Silk Quilted Cloaks	9 „
1	„ „ Cloak	4 „
1	„ „ Gown	6 „
2	Gowns	4 50
1	Cloak	1 „
2	pairs Silk Leggings	3 50
4	Gowns and Trousers	3 „
6	„ „ „ „ „	3 50
3	Gowns	2 „
10	Cloaks and Trousers	2 50
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 „
1	Silk Gown	5 „
4	Gowns and Cloaks	3 50
1	Silk Waistcoat	3 50

Taels 98.50

Signature of Ma Mo-lin:-

馬墨林 十

Forward

Claims of

Ma Mo-lin:

1	Cambric Gown	12 –
1	Silk Cambric Coat	5 –
2	Quilted Gowns	10 –
1	Silk Quilted Gown	6.50
2	" " Waistcoats	6 –
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 –
2	Silk Quilted Cloaks	9 –
1	" " Coat	4 –
1	" " Gown	6 –
2	Gowns	4.50
1	Coat	1 –
2	pairs Silk Leggings	3.50
4	Gowns and Trousers	3 –
6	" " " "	3.50
3	Gowns	2 –
10	Cloaks and Trousers	2.50
2	pairs Silk Leggings	4 –
1	Silk Gown	5 –
4	Gowns and Cloaks	3.50
1	Silk Waistcoat	3.50
	Total	98.50

Signature of Ma Mo-lin:–

馬墨林 十

[illegible]

Forward

Summary.

Ch'ên Lien-ti	109 93
Wang Chi-uan	385 98
Liu Yin-ch'ih	1,167 30
Han Lu-wu	433 50
Chia Wên-tsao	197 "
Ma Mo-lin	98 50
Tientsin Taels	2,392.21

at Bank rate of exchange 73
between Tientsin and America =

American Gold $ 1,746.31

Tientsin, China,
March 14th, 1901.

R. H. Maclay
American citizen
residing in
Tientsin, China.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert H. Mackay, an American citizen residing in Tientsin China, being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Robert Hall Mackay

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Claim for property belonging to
I, ie Mark destroyid by Boxers
during summer of 1900.
in employ of M.E. Mission

One house in Peking, 12 chien outside Shun Chih gate, not very good	Gold $186.—
One house in Peking 17 chien on Shun Chih Men great street south end, 11 chien new. He owns 1/2 interest	$207.—
One house in Peking, 6 chien, on Shun Chih Men great street	$128.—
In Tientsin	
One set Matthew Henry's Commentary	$16.—
	Gold $537.—

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. T. Hobart being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief W. T. Hobart

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

48

No. 48

Orig

16

537

Claims of Chinese servants of J. W. Ragsdale, U. S. Consul at Tientsin, China, for houses burnt down, and furniture, clothing looted during the Boxer Riots of June, July and August, 1901.

Claim of

Kiu Ming-tê.

(No. 1 Boy).

Various household furniture destroyed	100 „
„ „ clothing destroyed or looted	142 „
Taels	242 „

Claim of

Wang En-Kuei.

(Cook).

ight houses burnt down	400 „
Various clothing looted	400 „
„ „ household furniture looted	148 „
Taels	948 „

Claim of

Mrs. Wang Li.

(Amah).

5 wheelbarrows looted	9 „
6 articles of clothing looted	7 „
8 quilts looted	4 „
Various household furniture looted	8 „
Taels	28 „

Forward

United States Consulate
TIENTSIN, CHINA.

W. T. Hobart being d

sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to th

knowledge and belief W. T. Hobart

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of March

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Forward

Claim of Sun Teh.

(Coolie).

15	articles of clothing looted	10 "
8	quilts looted	5 "
	Various furniture looted	15 "
3	Trunks looted	4 "
1	Lambskin Gown looted	10 "
20	articles of women's clothing looted	15 "
2	jinrikshas looted	20 "
2	pairs Bracelets looted	6 "
	Various articles of Jewelry looted	8 "
	Taels	93 "

Claim of Chia Ping-wên.

(Laundryman).

2	Trunks looted	4 "
2	Gown and Cloak looted	11 "
1	Silk Gown looted	8 "
1	" " " " (woman's) looted	9 "
12	articles of men and women's clothing looted	6 "
2	pairs Bracelets looted	7 "
	All the Laundry plant and accessories looted	19 "
	Taels	64 "

Forward

Forward

Claim of Wang Ching-hsiang.

(Jinricksha coolie).

2	Jinrickshas looted	30 "
	Various articles of clothing looted	6 "
8	Gowns, coats, and trousers looted	7 "
	Money in dollars ($10.00) looted	7 "
	Taels	50 "

Claim of Wang Jü-shan.

(Tingchai).

	Various articles of clothing looted	300 "
4	ponies and mules looted	150 "
	Stock of flour, corn and rice looted	80 "
	Money in dollars ($60.00) looted	42 "
3	watches and clocks looted	31 "
	Taels	603 "

Forward

Forward

Summary.

Ku Ming-tê	242 "
Wang En-kuei	948 "
Mrs. Wang Li	28 "
Sun Erh	93 "
Chia Ping-wên	64 "
Wang Ch'ing-hsiang	50 "
Wang Yü-chan	603 "

Total =

Tientsin Taels 2,028 "

Tientsin, China,
March 14th 1901.

Taels 1028.00
Nos 49 to 55
Orig.

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China

I hereby certify that the within claims are just and due to the best of my knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Claim of (True) Turn. Tsun. Ho. Employed by Mr C. D Jameson Esq.

Claim for Losses Sustained during the Siege of Tientsin

To Cloths Furniture Dollars	124.50
To Gold & Silver Ornaments	$ 160.00
To Gold & Silver Watches	$ 150.00
To House	$ 120.00
To Dollars	$ 400.00
To Silver Cloths	$ 300.00
To Chairs & Tables	$ 40.00
	$1294.50

14th March 1901

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

C. D. Jameson being d

sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to

best of his knowledge and belief C D Jameson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of March

1901.

James W Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

C. D. Jameson

Ad 1394 v8

(Orig.)

Claim for property belonging to Mrs Chang destroyed by Boxers during the summer of 1900,- in Tientsin - said Chang being in my employ.

arments winter	2	$ 5.00
arments summer	2	3.00
rousers	4 pr	5.00
hilds clothes		2.50
jewelry		12.00
amps, dishes, cooking utensils		10.00
One Rickesha & license		24.00
One mud house		40.00
		101.50

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

M. I. Stevenson MD being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief M. I. Stevenson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

perty of Dispensary gatekeeper. Mr Liu. Destroyed in Tientsin by the Boxers during the summer of 1900. Said Liu being in my employ.

M. J. Stevenson.

ens winter suits	3.	$ 12.00
womens garments	4	15.00
uilts	2	2.00
Felt & cover		2.00
Cooking kettle & utensils		3.00
Crockery & 1 vase. Lamp		10.00
Tables	2. 1	3.00
Money		12.00
		$ 59.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

M. I. Stevenson M.D. being duly sworm deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief M. I. Stevenson

Subscribed and sworm to before me this 13 day of March 1901.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

laim for property belonging to Li Tz yen, destroyed
the Boxers during the Summer of 1900, in Tientsin
said Li being in my employ. W. O. Stevenson.

Cupboard (black wood)	$8.00
1 Table (hard wood)	6.00
~~Stools~~ (hard wood)	2.00
1 Table (small with drawers)	2.00
Kang Tables	2.00
Trunks (4 wooden & 1 pigskin)	14.00
2 Vases (porcelain)	2.00
2 Small vases	1.50
10 Pictures and looking-glasses	5.00
1 Large clock	6.00
1 Hanging clock	2.00
1 Small clock	1.50
1 Skin garment (man's)	12.00
1 Astrikan garment	8.00
1 Russian broad-cloth garment	5.00
Children's Clothes	10.00
Wadded garments	4.00
Men's Clothing (20 pieces)	30.00
	$121.00

Bro't Forward	121.00
omens Clothing 18 pieces	30.00
uilts (8)	8.00
ur Rugs (2)	4.00
Cotton Rugs (2)	2.00
Woman's Fur Garment	11.00
Trousers	5.00
Bag of Rice (1)	6.00
1 Small Stove	2.00
Dishes	5.00
Water Kang	1.00
Cooking Kettles	2.00
	$197.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

M. J. Stevenson M.D. being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief M. J. Stevenson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Chefoo March 7th 1901.

To [illegible] Hon John Fowler,
United States Consulate, Chefoo

Sir:-

In accordance with the Legation's despatch No. 860. I beg to present the following itemized claims in behalf of the Baptist Chinese of Pingtu Shantung, whose property was lost July 4th 1900 when all our mission property in Pingtu was looted. Owing to the time limit I have not been able to make an itemized report in the case of a few whose names I have set down together with their total loss which has been reported to me by the individuals concerned.

Names:-

(1) Dr. Sen Chen-Tai	100.000	Large Cash	See itemized lists below. In Case of (1)(3)(5) I have set down a smaller sum lest estimate be too large.
(2) Sü En Ching	102000	" "	
(3) Dan-Sing-An	100000	" "	
(4) Arthur Chao	44546	" "	
(5) Kiang ta Sah	20000	" "	
	(the following not itemized)		
(6) Mr Yuen	73000	" "	Assistant in Dispensary
(7) Tsei Yong Shin	17500	" "	Employed as Cook
(8) Sen tien Hien	50000	" "	Personal Teacher
(9) Pao King	15000	"	Wash boy
(10) Yuen Lo	16500	" "	Table boy.
(11) Yang-Shi-fu	22500		Door Keeper.
Total	561546	Large Cash	

John W. Lowe

Dr. Sen Chen Tai Pingtu

Helper in Dispensary.

Tables (2)	8000
Trunks (1)	2000
Chairs (2)	3000
	500
Knife + Spoon	500
Bread board	1800
Bowls (6)	2400
Medical Coats (8)	800
Measuring Glass	
Marble Slab	1800
Hypod. Syringe	2500
Bottles 14	2800
Knife (1)	500
Wash pan + Kwo	2700
	600
Jars (2)	600
Stove + tub	
Milk 1 tin + lamp	490
Soap + Board	1700
	200
Kerosene	900
Hose (3)	4400
Pantaloons (5)	4400
Shoes (5)	3300
Vests (2)	4000
Great Coat	3000
Hat + Pantaloons	5400
Coats (2)	3300
Vest (1)	
Coats (3)	3000
Bed covers (5)	~~[illegible]00~~
	990
Hair Mat	1200
Song Book (2)	200
Bible	1200
Pharmacopoeia	4000

Mat. Med.	1200
" "	1800
Books (7)	1600
" (1)	1000
	800
Disease of Eye	250
Skin Disease	3600
Review of Times	1800
Diseases of Women	500
" Children	
Anatomy	4000
	500
"	250
Physiology	1400
Book	400
"	
Book on Farming	1600
	900
Ink Slab	600
Nail puller + lock	300
Door	2200
Umbrella + fan	3000
Pictures (3)	1200
Mirrors (1)	1200
Pipe	2500
Commentaries	14000
Cash	1200
Dictionary	1600
Belt + Towel	2700
Book + mug	400
Mirror (1)	2460
Rice + mien	450
Eggs + flour	1200
Knife	700
Stamps (5)	400
Church Record	7300
Cash	850
Scissors & Cloth	1200
Book	1000
Wood	
Large Cash	143570

100

Su Ern Cheng Pangtu
Letter Carriers for C I Post Office

Cover for bed (2)	5000.
" " " (2)	4000
Rings (1)	1000
Cover for bed (1)	600
" " " "	600
Outer Garments (3)	3000
" (3)	2000
Under "	1700
Long Coats (3)	12000
Coats (4)	2000
" great (3)	4500
Wadding garments	4000
	2400
Pantaloons (6)	1000
" (2)	3600
" Short (7)	600
Hose (4)	
Shoes (3)	3000
(2)	2750
" Rain	1000
Water Pipe (1)	1500
	400
Tea pot (1)	400
" Cups (8)	
	600
Knife, Spoon fork	
	15.000
Watch	
Spectacles	7500
Box (1)	2000
White Garments (2)	3500
	1500
Pantaloons (2)	
	500
Chinese Book (1)	4000
English " (6)	2000
Ink Slab	
	5000
Cash	
= Large Cash	102.500

Mr. Su Ern Cheng
lost the above
articles, which
were in the
Pangtu Dispensary
July 1st 1900.

July 7th 1918

→ Dan Sing An, Ping tu Shantung

Wadded Coat	8000
	4500
Short Coat	
	10000
Long Coat	6000
" " 4	
	7000
Vest & Coat	
	6000
2 Wadded garment	900
1 Vest	4600
3 Vests	2000
pantaloons	2500
3 " White	
1 Coat (Small)	1800
5 - Pantaloons	3900
	2500
Coat	
	1600
Pantaloons	
2 Covers for bed	5500
1 Robe (Skin)	2000
	5000
2 Rugs	
3 Pantaloons	750
Shoes (2)	2000
Hat	2000
	600
Watch (1)	17000
	4000
Spectacles	
	6000
Trunk	
Lamp & wash pan	2400
Tea pots & cups	2100
Umbrella	1000
Ink Slab & pens	4200
	200
Lead pencils & pens	
English Books	2000

Shoes	15-00
Cash	10000

Mex Dollars
30 at 1600 = ~~48000~~
24000

= Large Cash 174,400

Lest above be an over estimate I have written down Mr. Dan Sing An's Claim at

Large Cash 100,000

This young man had left all his property in care of the Dispensary on Sat. preceding the looting of our property - Sun. July 1st 1900.

Mr Dan was at that time Post Master at Chi

Arthur Chao, Pingtu
Teacher in English School

Kwo (1)	2600
Bowls (4)	
Plates	
Large bowls (20)	
Medium " (20)	
Soup " (20)	
Small plates (20)	
Medium (20)	
Large	20
Tea pot -	12000 500
Knives (2)	300
Tea pot & Small plates	1000
Iron plates	450
Spoons & tea cups	950
Large " "	1000
Ink Slabs	3000

= Large Cash 22.360

Arithmetics (6)	$10.00
Copy books (10)	4.50
Grammars	1.60
Chinese Books	1.20
Dictionary	2.70
English Books (4)	1.60
Oil Stove (1)	3.00
Writing paper	3.50
Bible	2.00
	$26.10

$26.10 = Large Cash 22.186
Brought forward " " 22360
Total Large Cash 44546

This property was in the Dispensary & was carried away by the robbers July 1st 1900.

ang-Ta-Sah Piengtu.

Nurse for Mrs Lowe's Children.

Cover for bed	1600
outer garment	1660
Pantaloons	1000
Vest	420
~~Summer~~ Coat	1000
Cloth	630
White coat	600
Buttons	80
Shoes	350
Cloth	250
~~Coat buttons~~	~~600~~
Cloth	250
Flour	450
Potato flour	780
" dried	120
Fish	90
Cane flour	1725
Pillow	50
Basket	350
Cash box	800
Box + lock	350
Small box	100
Large Cash	23380

John W. Lowe.

Consulate of the United States.

Chefoo, China, March 9th, 1901.

On this Ninth day of March A.D.1901, has appeared before me, the undersigned, Consul of the United States at Chefoo, John W. Lowe, personally known to me, who being duly sworn has deposed that the declarations contained in the foregoing statement in writing upon 6 pages, are correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

John Fowler

U.S.Consul.

Nos 60
to
70
Orig

Settled by Governor - See Fowlers telegram May 7th

American Presbyterian Mission (North.)
Weihsien, Shantung Province,
China.

Chefoo March 8th 1901

Legation of the United States
Received Mar 16 1901
Answered ____ 18__
No. ____

Hon. E. H. Conger
United States Minister, Peking.

Sir: -

In accordance with your order of Feb. 23rd 1901, duly received on March 4th through Mr John Fowler Consul at Chefoo, I herewith submit the claims of Chinese in the employ of Foreigners at the date of the riot, to wit, June 25th 1900, when the premises of the American Presbyterian Mission at Weihsien, Shantung, were suddenly and without warning, assailed by a Chinese mob between the hours of 5 00 and 8 00 O'clock p. m. and completely looted and destroyed, only a few small buildings escaping the fire. Since then, at my request, the Chinese sufferers have submitted their claims, as herewith collated and referred to you. These claims were all fully itemized & written in Chinese with valuations in the local Chinese currency. I have carefully and personally reviewed all these thousands of items with the aid of a competent teacher who is familiar with all the details of our late Mission premises & after striking out all irrelevant items & cutting down unreasonable values, I am now able to submit an intelligible & reasonable list of claims - which I hope may prove acceptable. The work of reducing values to Mexican Dollars at the current rate of copper cash was enormous & would have been impossible, within the allotted time, had I not condensed the items into classes. I am satisfied that no unreasonable

charges now exist, and ask your indulgence for the briefer form adopted. Some of the sufferers resided at the compound with their families which will account for the apparent disparity in the amounts of their claims. Several teachers had large libraries of Chinese & foreign books, which increased the aggregate of their losses. The term "clothing" includes bedding.

The teacher Chu Tung Kuang. (see last item n the list) was killed by rioters after he had given them all the money he had (value $13.30) as a ransom. This I had from a reliable eye witness. He leaves a widow who is poor. If there is any special reparation, for such cases provided, please apply it in this case. The family have made no demands for life money but are needy.

So far as I know none of these claims have been submitted to the Chinese magistrates. Many other of our employes have losses, but as they have been submitted locally for settlement (and were incurred elsewhere than the mission compound in the anti-christian riots) I have not included them in this list, which is confined entirely to the mission compound

Respectfully Submitted

Frank H Chalfant

Treasurer Weihsien Mission

Address,

Tsingtau, Shantung

List of Losses Sustained by Chinese in the Service of Forigners, at Weihsien (濰縣) Shantung Province, in the Riot of June 25th 1900, when the American Presbyterian Mission Compound was Looted & Burned by a Chinese Mob.

Property of	Mexican dollars			
No 71				
文台 (Lü Wen Tai) Teacher				
25 Vols. Books	23	30		
2 Bookcases	3	00		
Furniture (large)	20	80		
Utensils (50 items)	29	80		
Pictures & Maps (18)	8	00		
5 chickens	1	30		
3 Umbrellas	2	40		
3 plates		60		
Fuel	5	35		
Total Losses	94	55	✓ 94	55
張中恩 (Chang chung En) Teacher No 72				
Books (73 Vols.)	87	10		
Furniture (10 pieces)	4	20		
Quinine	2	50		
Grain	1	25		
Clothing (4 pieces)	7	40		
Camera & outfit	33	80		
Total Losses	136	25	136 ✓	25
張連元 (Chang Lien Yuan) Teacher No 73				
Furniture (20 pieces)	77	70		
Clothing (59 pieces)	134	00		
Books (60 vols.)	134	50		
Cash	47	40		
Total Losses	393 ✓	60	624	40

Property of	Mexican		Dollars	
Brought forward			624	40
張德芬 (Miss Chang Teh Fen) Teacher No 74				
Clothing (25 pieces)	17	55		
Books (19 vols.)	15	00		
Total Losses ✓	32	55	32	55
戴玫瑰 (Miss Tai Mei Kuei) Teacher No 75				
Clothing (16 pieces)	18	20		
Books, 22 Vols	14	20		
Total Losses ✓	32	40	32	40
張重台 (Chang Ch'ung Tai) Teacher No 76				
Clothing (12 pieces)	24	00		
Books (46 vols)	23	80		
Utensils (11 pieces)	19	60		
Total Losses	67	40	67	40
朱錦章 (Chu Kin Chang) Teacher No 77				
Books (ordinary) 48 Vols	17	90		
Books (Scientific) 54 "	57	70		
Clothing (16 pieces)	14	65		
Diploma	1	00		
Box		75		
Total Losses	92	00	92	00
Carried forward			848	75

Chinese Losses at Weihsien (Sheet No. 2)

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Brought forward			848	75
元 德 (Wang Yuan Teh)				
Teacher No 78				
Books, 98 vols.	88	05		
lothing (42 pieces)	53	65		
Furniture + Utensils (78)	40	35		
Pawn ticket	1	80		
lothing (in trust)	5	45		
Oil cloth		60		
Total Losses	189	90	189	90
景 唐 (Ma King Tang)				
Teacher No 79				
Books (24 Vols)	13	80		
Diary + accounts	4	00		
Visiting Cards		15		
Picture + 2 maps	4	00		
Mirror		20		
Jewelry	2	00		
Total Losses	24	15	24	15
劉 作 哲 (Liu Tso che)				
Teacher No 80				
Clothing (9 pieces)	4	85		
Utensils	1	00		
Book + Inkstone		60		
Total Losses	6	45	6	45
常 代 賢 (Chang Tai hsien)				
Evangelist No 81				
Clothing (7 pieces)	8	25	8	25
Carried forward			1077	50

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Bro't forward			1077	50
張 道 清 (Chang Tao ching)				
Evangelist No 82				
Clothing (30 pieces)	25	50		
Mat		65		
Clock	6	60		
Fans (2)		60		
Umbrella		65		
Books	4	00		
Utensils	2	70		
Total Losses	40	70	40	70
No 83				
丁 文 炳 (Ting Wen Ping)				
Medical Assistant				
Books (13 vols.)	8	10		
Clothing (25 pieces)	35	65		
Utensils + furniture (32)	35	20		
Total Losses	78	95	78	95
No 84				
黃 樂 書 (Huang Lo Shu)				
Medical Assistant				
Clothing (49 pieces)	50	70		
Book		15		
Food		60		
Cash	18	65		
Total Losses	70	10	70	10
No 85				
邵 鄭 氏 (Mrs. Shao)				
Female Evangelist				
Clothing (9 pieces)	4	10		
Books (2 vols.)		35		
Utensils		60		
Total Losses	5	05	(See at end	Sheet No. 5)
Carried forward			1267	25

Chinese Losses at Weihsien (Sheet No. 2)

Property of	Mexican Dollars	
Brought forward		848.75
王元德 (Wang Yuan Teh) Teacher No. 78		
Books, 98 vols.	88.05	
Clothing (42 pieces)	53.65	
Furniture + Utensils (78)	40.35	
Pawn ticket	1.80	
Clothing (in trunk)	5.45	
Oil cloth	.60	
Total Losses	189.90	189.90
馬景唐 (Ma Ching Tang) Teacher No. 79		
Books (24 vols.)	13.80	
Diary + Accounts	4.00	
Visiting Cards	.15	
Pictures + 2 maps	4.00	
Mirror	.20	
Jewelry	2.00	
Total Losses	24.15	24.15
劉作楷 (Liu Tso Chi) Teacher No. 80		
Clothing (9 pieces)	4.85	
Utensils	1.00	
Book + Inkstone	.60	
Total Losses	6.45	6.45
張代賢 (Chang Tai Hsien) Evangelist No. 81		
Clothing (7 pieces)	8.25	8.25
Carried forward		1077.50

Property of	Mexican Dollars	
Brought forward		1077.50
張道清 (Chang Tao Ching) Evangelist No. 82		
Clothing (30 pieces)	25.50	
Bed	.65	
Clock	6.60	
Fans (2)	.60	
Umbrella	.65	
Books	4.00	
Utensils	2.70	
Total Losses	40.70	40.70
丁文炳 (Ting Wen Ping) Medical Assistant No. 83		
Books (13 vols.)	8.10	
Clothing (25 pieces)	35.65	
Utensils + furniture (32)	35.20	
Total Losses	78.95	78.95
黄樂書 (Huang Lo Shu) Medical Assistant No. 84		
Clothing (44 pieces)	50.70	
Book	.75	
Food	.60	
Cash	18.05	
Total Losses	70.10	70.10
邵樂氏 (Mrs. Shao) Female Evangelist No. 85		
Clothing (9 pieces)	4.10	
Books (2 vols.)	.35	
Utensils	.60	
Total Losses	5.05	(Included List No 5)
Carried forward		1267.25

Chinese Losses at Weihsien (Sheet No 3)

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Brought forward			1267	25
No 86				
鄒玫瑰 (Tsou Mei Kuei)				
Female Medical Ass't				
Felt 1 piece	1	65		
Cash	2	00		
Mirror		40		
Breadboard		20		
Chickens (2)		40		
Eggs (100)		65		
Fuel	1	20		
Grain	1	45		
Utensils	1	85		
Total Losses	9	80	9	80
王大嫂 (Mrs. Wang)				
Seamstress No 87				
Clothing (65 pieces)	75	80		
Furniture 6 "	7	05		
Sycee (Price of Land sold) Ts.120	192	00		
Cash	66	65		
Total Losses	341	50	341	50
丁同春 (Ting T'ung Chün)				
Servant No 88				
Clothing (24 pieces)	19	75		
Books (10 vols.)	2	55		
Kettle		65		
Slates (3)		60		
Cash	16	70		
Total Losses	40	25	40	25
Carried forward			1658	80

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Bro't forward			1658	80
No 89				
孫克禮 (Sun Keh Li)				
Servant				
Clothing (24 pieces)	8	70		
Teapot	2	00		
Books (4 vols)		90		
Total Losses	11	60	11	60
呂文智 (Lü Wen Chih)				
Servant No 90				
Clothing (60 pieces)	73	25		
Fans (3)	1	10		
Clock	2	65		
Bank notes (in trust)	66	65		
2 Boxes	2	00		
Teapot & cups	1	70		
Books (2)		30		
Cash	10	00		
Total Losses	157	65	157	65
韓君賜 (Han Kun Ssti)				
Servant No 91				
Clothing (30 pieces)	51	20		
~~Books (5)~~ Cash	31	15		
~~Padlock~~ Waterpipe	1	30		
Total Losses	83	65	83	65
王長樂 (Wang Chang Lo)				
Servant No 92				
Clothing (12 pieces)	14	50		
Books (5)	1	20		
Padlock		35		
Cloth (30 feet)	1	80		
Box	1	75		
Cups (2)		10		
Total Claims	19	70	19	70
Carried forward			1931	40

Chinese Losses at Weihaiwei (Sheet No 3)

Property of		Mexican Dollars
Brought forward		1267 25
No 86		
鄧玫瑰 (Tang Mui Kwai)		
Female Medical Ass't		
Felt 1 piece	1 65	
Cash	2 00	
Mirror	40	
Breadboard	20	
Chickens (2)	40	
Eggs (100)	65	
Fuel	1 20	
Drains	1 45	
Utensils	1 85	
Total Losses	9 80	9 80
王大嫂 (Mrs. Wong)		
Seamstress No 87		
Clothing (65 pieces)	75 80	
Furniture 6 "	7 05	
…gue (Price of [illegible] Sold) Tls 120	192 00	
Cash	66 65	
Total Losses	341 50	341 50
丁同春 (Ting Tung Chun)		
Servant No 88		
Clothing (24 pieces)	19 75	
Books (10 vols.)	2 55	
Kettle	65	
Plates (3)	60	
Cash	16 70	
Total Losses	40 25	40 25
Carried forward		1658 80

Property of		Mexican Dollars
Brot forward		1658 80
No 89		
孫克禮 (Sun Kak Lai)		
Servant		
Clothing (24 pieces)	8 70	
Teapot	2 00	
Books (4 vols)	90	
Total Losses	11 60	11 60
呂文哲 (Lu Wen Chih)		
Servant No 90		
Clothing (60 pieces)	73 25	
Fans (3)	1 10	
Clock	2 65	
Bank notes (in trunk)	66 65	
2 Boxes	2 00	
Teapot & cups	1 70	
Books (2)	30	
Cash	10 00	
Total Losses	157 65	157 65
韓君賜 (Han Kun Sze)		
Servant No 91		
Clothing (20 pieces)	51 20	
~~Books (5)~~ Cash	31 35	
~~Padlock~~ Waterpipe	1 10	
Total Losses	83 65	83 65
王長樂 (Wang Chang Lo)		
Servant No 92		
Clothing (12 pieces)	14 50	
Books (5)	1 20	
Padlock	35	
Cloth (36 feet)	1 80	
Box	1 75	
Cups (2)	10	
Total Claims	19 70	19 70
Carried forward		1931 40

Chinese Losses at Weihsien (Sheet No. 4)

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Bro't forward			1931	40
No 93				
劉德林 (Liu Teh Lin)				
Servant				
Clothing (27 pieces)	30	25		
14 feet of cloth	5	35		
Grain	2	65		
Books		25		
Total Losses	38	50	38	50
劉銘鐘 (Liu Mingchung)				
Servant No 94				
Clothing (9 pieces)	5	25		
Books & Inkstone		60		
Umbrella		65		
Mirror		25		
Total Losses	6	75	6	75
劉千支 (Liu Chien fu)				
Servant No 95				
Clothing (20 pieces)	23	00		
Books (7)	3	00		
Repair outfits for clocks	6	60		
Electric Battery	6	65		
Umbrella		60		
Cash	1	00		
Thread		60		
Knife & other tools	1	10		
Clock	1	95		
Felt (4 lbs)	1	35		
Morphine	1	60		
Grain	1	35		
Total Losses	48	80	48	80
Carried forward			025	45

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Bro't forward			2025	45
孫樂坤 (Sun Lo Kun)				
Servant No 96				
Clothing (7 pieces)	6	65		
2 Boxes	1	35		
Abacus		35		
6 door Locks	1	35		
Miscellaneous	2	00		
Total Losses	11	70	11	70
葛士霞 (Kö Shih Hsia)				
Gatekeeper & Caterer. No 97				
Note. This man had charge of the Foodshop for Chinese on the Compound & lost everything.				
Foodshop outfit	156	65		
Clothing (16 pieces)	49	85		
Box & Books	8	30		
Cash	109	20		
Total Losses	324	00	324	00
王孝 and 孫維滈 (Wang Hsiao, Sun Wei Kao)				
Masons at Work.				
Tools (12) No 98	29	25		
Food	1	35		
Total Losses	30	50	30	50
田義法 and 韓老六 (Tien I-fa, Han Lao Liu)				
Muleteer & Barrowman				
Employed in Transportation. No 99				
2 Muleletters, Saddles and Harness	17	10		
Clothing (4 pieces)	6	65		
1 Large Barrow	13	30		
	37	05	37	05
Carried forward			2428	70

Chinese losses at Weihaiwei (Sheet No. 4)

Property of		Mexican Dollars
Brot forward		1931 40
No. 93		
劉德林 (Liu Tek Lin)		
Servant		
Clothing (27 pieces)	30 25	
Supply of cloth	5 35	
Chain	2 65	
Books	25	
Total losses	38 50	38 50
劉銘金童 (Liu Ming-chung)		
Servant No. 94		
Clothing (9 pieces)	5 25	
Books + Pictures	60	
Umbrella	65	
Mirror	25	
Total losses	6 75	6 75
劉千良 (Liu Chien ?)		
Servant No. 95		
Clothing (20 pieces)	23 00	
Books (7)	3 00	
Repair outfit for clocks	6 60	
Electric Battery	6 65	
Umbrella	60	
Cash	1 00	
Thermometer	60	
Knife + other tools	1 10	
Clock	1 95	
Belt (?)	1 35	
Morphine	1 60	
Chain	1 35	
Total losses	48 80	48 80
Carried forward		2025 45

Property of		Mexican Dollars
Brot forward		2025 45
孫樂坤 (Sun Lo Kun)		
Servant No. 96		
Clothing (7 pieces)	6 65	
2 Boxes	1 35	
Shoes	35	
6 door locks	1 35	
Miscellaneous	2 00	
Total losses	11 70	11 70
葛士貴 (Ko Shih Kuei)		
Watchmaker & Cutler. Note. This man had charge of the Toolshop for Chinese on the Compound & lost everything. No. 97		
Toolshop outfit	156 65	
Clothing (16 pieces)	49 85	
Box + Books	8 30	
Cash	109 20	
Total losses	324 00	324 00
王奎 and 孫維滈		
(Wang Hsiao, Sun Wei Kao)		
Masons at Work. No. 98		
Tools (12)	29 25	
Food	1 35	
Total losses	30 50	30 50
田義德 and 韓老六		
(Tien I-te, Han Lao Liu)		
Builders + Barrowmen employed in transportation No. 99		
2 Wheelbarrows, Saddles and Harness	17 10	
Clothing (4 pieces)	6 65	
1 large Barrow	13 30	
	37 05	37 05
Carried forward		2428 70

Chinese Losses at Weihsien (Sheet No. 5)

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
B forward No 100			2428	70
步英 (Chu Pu Ying)				
Gateman of Girls' School				
lothing (98) Mostly in trust	99	00		
Books (10 vols.)	3	50		
tensils (6)		85		
Cash	25	80		
Total Losses	120	15	120	15
芳桂 (Li Fong Kuei)				
Servant No 101				
Clothing (5 pieces)	4	55		
Cash	11	25		
Cashbox	1	20		
Total Losses	17	00	17	00
大嫂 (Mrs. Sui)				
Hospital Servant No 102				
lothing	4	35		
ash	13	30		
iscell.	6	65		
Total Losses	24	30	24	30
The following Losses prise the effects of hool pupils, left in charge persons on the Compound				
元中 (Wei Yuan chung)				
School boy No.103				
lothing (10)	7	00		
ooks (15 vols.)	4	15		
Total Losses	11	15	11	15
樂德 (Huang Lo Te)				
School boy No 104				
lothing, 11 pieces	10	30		
ooks, 14 vols.	4	75		
	15	05	15	05
Carried forward			2616	35

Property of	Mexican Dollars			
Bro't forward			2616	35
朱學文 and 朱學海				
Chu Hsueh Wen, Chu Hsueh Hai				
School boys No 105				
Books 12 vols.	5	10		
Books 13 "	4	25		
Box		80		
Lamps & Utensils	2	35		
Coats (2)	2	95		
Total Losses	15	45	15	45
No 106				
安慶貴 (Ngan King Kuei)				
Schoolboy				
Books, 6 vols.	3	75	3	75
丁亮光 and 趙秀英				
Ting Liang Kwang, Chao Hsiu Ying				
School Girls No.107				
Cloth (2 pieces)	2	00		
Books 28 vols.	10	60		
Clothing (3)	1	35		
Books 12 vols.	3	45		
Total Losses	17	40	17	40
張福貞 and 劉盼望				
Chang Fu Chen, Liu Pan Wang				
School girls No.108				
2 Boxes	2	65		
Clothing (10)	24	60		
Books (8 vols.)	10	65		
Box		80		
Utensils (9 items)	1	35		
Clothing (7)	7	15		
Books (19 vols.)	3	30		
Total Losses	50	50	50	50
李貴真 (Li Kuei Chen)				
School girl.				
Clothing (6) No.109	4	70		
Books (7 vols.)	1	70		
Total Losses	6	40	6	40
朱東光 (Chu Tung Kuang)				
Teacher Killed in the riot No. 110				
Cash on his person	13	30	13	30
			2723	15
Item at foot of Sheet No. 2 (omitted)			5	05
Grand Total Chinese Losses			2728	20

Frank H Chalfant

no 3

Consulate of the United States.

Chefoo, China, March 9th, 1901.

On this Ninth day of March A.D. 1901, has appeared before me, the undersigned, Consul of the United States at Chefoo, Frank H. Chalfant, personally known to me, who being duly sworn has deposed that the declarations contained in the foregoing statement in writing upon 7 pages, are correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

John Fowler

U.S. Consul.

3

Claims Nos
71 to 110,
inclusive

Settled by
Governor K Be
Fowler's telegram
of May 8th

Claims for Chinese. (1

No 111

I. Personal losses of Liu Chih-wen, a Chinese writer in the employ of Gilbert Reid, sustained during, & as a result of, Boxer riots in Peking, June – August, 1900:—

1. Ten fur garments	$ 170.00 (Mex.)
2. Other garments & bedding	40.00
3. Articles furniture	30.00
	$240.00
4. Indemnity to the widow for murder June 17th by Boxers of Mr. Liu Chih Wen	$2,600.00
	$2,840.00

112

II Personal losses of Chang Wah, Chinese cook in employ of Gilbert Reid, sustained during, & as a result of, Boxer riots in Peking June. 1900:—

1. Bedding & clothing	$ 70.00
2. Furniture	24.00
3. Ornaments, pictures, curios	60.00
4. Books	5.00
5. Cash	8.00
(Mex)	$147.00

113

III. For murder of Tai Fang, watchman in the employ of Gilbert Reid, on June 17th, an indemnity

Claims 9/00

$ 900.00 Mex. is asked
or the family of the deceased.

11st

IV. Personal losses of Hao San. a carter in the employ of Gilbert Reid, sustained during, & as result of boxer riots, June — Aug. 1900.

1. One mule stolen	$ 60.00
2. One cart stolen	$ 80.00
3. Harness etc	$ 16.00
Mex.	$ 156.00

Peking, March 26, 1901.

I, Gilbert Reid, a native born American citizen, on oath say that the Chinese or families of (1. Liu Chih Wan 2. Chang Luh 3. Tsai Fang 4 Hao San) who make the above claims for indemnity for losses or murder incurred during the boxer riots in Peking, June–Aug. 1900, were at the time named in my employ & that the statement of losses is just & true to the best of my knowledge & belief.

Gilbert Reid.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
29th day of March 1901. W. E. Bainbridge
Secretary of Legation

113 & 114

(Orig)

Property of Yang P'u lost during the siege of Peking, May August 1900 in consequence of hi being in the employ of Edward K. Lowry.

Bedding	Taels 10.50
Clothing	Taels 57.90
Total	Taels 68.40

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.
I, Edward K. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing tatement, and the claim of Yang P'u a Chinese ubject, for personal losses sustained by him at he time and under the circumstances above pecified are just, true and correct to the best f my knowledge and belief.

Edward K. Lowry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secretary of Legation

Personal losses of Liu Wei-ching, cook in the employ of Fleming D, Cheshire, Chinese Secretary to the United States Legation, Peking, during the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, I900.

....

2 bracelets, silver washed with gold,	Taels	20,00
2 pair earrings, Do Do Do		6,00
1 silver bracelet		6,00
4 silver hair pins		8,00
4 plated rings		3,00
3 earrings, silver,		4,00
2 pair earrings, washed with gold,		4,00
3 nail sheaths, silver,		2,00
4 small hair pins, silver,		3,50
10 silver head ornaments,		8,10
3 embroidery needles, washed with gold,		3,00
I silver watch		I6,00
I Do		8,00
3 coverlets,		9,00
1 satin long coat,		7,00
3 satin coats		13,00
3 satin waistcoats		7,50
3 wadded ladies coats, satin,		18,00
2 satin ladies coats,		10,00
1 pair satin troesers		3,00
6 cloth garments,		9,00
4 cloth capes,		9,00
1 long cloth coat,		4,00
	Taels	181,10

劉惟清

I, Fleming D, Cheshire, being first duly sworn on oath say that the Chinese who signs the above claim was at the time in my employ as cook and that the statement of losses therein made is according to my knowledge and belief just, true and correct.

Fleming D. Cheshire.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary of Legation.

No 116

Orig

Property of Wang Ching Chun lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was employed in the defence of the Legations.

Bedding T. 12.50 Clothes 31.10. Trunk & Books 9.50, Total Taels 53.10.

Legation of the United States of America - Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Wang Ching Chun a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Li Jui-Ching lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, during which time he assisted in the defense of the Legations.

Clothing, Bedding, and Furniture Taels 93.60

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H H Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and claim of Li Jui-Ching a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time, and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Wang Ching Chun

Orig

No 113

Li Jui-ching

Orig

Property of Chu Ke-fu lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in con-
quence of his being in the employ of foreigners, during which time he assisted
n the defence of the Legations

Clothing, Bedding, & Furniture _ _ _ _ Taels 145.70

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China

I H. H. Lowry, a native citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say
hat the foregoing statement, and the claim of Chu Ke-fu a Chinese ~~citizen~~ subject,
or personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above
pecified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Yen Chao-Chung lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in conse-
quence of his being in the employ of foreigners, during which time he assisted in the
defence of the Legations.

Clothing, Bedding, and Tools Taels 60.–

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say
hat the foregoing statement, and claim of Yen Chao-Chung a Chinese subject, for
personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above
specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and
belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No 120
Yen Chan Chung
Orig

No. 119
Chee Ke
Orig

Property of Hsü Chia-hsiang lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners, being at the time in the employ in the defence of the Legations

Clothing, Bedding, and Furniture Taels 135.—

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the Claim of Hsü Chia-hsiang a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Liu Pao-han lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in conse-
quence of his being in the service of foreigners, being at the time in the employ of Mr
and in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing, Bedding, and Books . . . . Taels 35.70

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Liu Pao-han a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and ~~belief~~ correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge 2nd Secy of Legation

No 122
Liu Pao

Orig

No 121
Hsu Chia-hsiang

Orig

Property of Cheng Kuang Yi lost during the siege of Peking y - Aug 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, ing which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

35 pairs balances	Taels	103.—
Tools for repairing balances	-	12.20
Furniture	-	5.80
Clothing	-	19.50
Books	-	1.50
Total Taels		142.00

Legation of the United States of America, Peking China.

H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on th say that the foregoing statement and claim of Cheng Kuang Yi, a hinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time nd under the circumstances above specified are true, just, and rrect to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901.
W E Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

110793
Orig

Fb 14r

Property of Mrs. Liu Chi-hsien Lost during the siege of Peking May—Aug. 1900 in consequence of her husband being in the service of foreigners having lost his life while defencing the Su palace.

Clothing Taels 40.00

Legation of the United States of America Peking, China

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Mrs. Liu Chi-hsien, a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by her at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Sung Heng-kuei lost during the siege of Peking May—Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners, during which time he was employed in the defence of the Legations.

Furniture, Clothing, and Bedding Taels 35.00

Legation of the United States of America. Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Sung Heng-kuei, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April, 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No ~~156~~
125
Fs, 35.

No ~~155~~
~~124~~ 124
Fs 40—

Property of Wang I-li lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners, during which time he was employed in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing and Bedding - - - - - - Taels 57.00

Legation of the United States of America Peking China

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Wang I-li, a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.
A. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

~~#457~~

141

No. 57

Property of Yi Chang Shih lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in consequence of her being in the employ of foreigners, being at the time employed in making sandbags in the Legation

Furniture -------	Taels	44.–
Clothing ------	"	72.80
Hair ornament ----	"	39.20
Ready money ----	"	42.90
Food staff & coal	"	9.–
	Total Taels	207.90

Legation of the United States of America, Peking China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statiment, and claim of Yi Chang Shih, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by her at the time and under the circumstances above specified are true, just, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. ~~156~~ 127

Tls. 207^{90}

Property of Chao Chung lost during the siege of Peking May — Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legation.

Clothing	Taels	25.20
Furniture	"	5.—
Kitchen	"	4.85
	Total Taels	35.05

Legation of the United States of America, Peking China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the forgoing statement, and claim of Chao Chung, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circum-tances above specified are true, just, and correct to the best of my knowlidge and belief H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Sec'y of Legation

No 138

Ps 35 05

Property of Han-ching lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, being at the time employed by Dr. G. D. N. Lowry.

Clothing	Taels	42.60
Bedding		6.50
Trunk		2.60
Furniture		18.85
Books		1.50
Flour and rice		4.10
	Total Taels.	76.15

Legation of the United States of America, Peking China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and claim of Han Ching, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are true, just, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Sec'y of Legation

No 129
Ths
76 15

No. 161a

Property of Wu Ching-yun lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug, 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in defence of the Legations.

Clothing ₮ 71. Bedding 24. Furniture 24 - Taels 119.00
Jinrickshas 48. Books 5 - 53.00
Total Taels 172.00

Legation of the United States of America. Peking China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Wu Ching-yun, a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No ~~#6~~
~~#~~130

Fls 172

Property of Wen Yung-Ching lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug
00 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, during which
ne he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Taels	350.—
Furniture - - - - - - - - - - - -	"	173.—
Hair ornament - - - - - - - - - -	"	64.—
Ready Money - - - - - - - - - - - -	"	50.—
Kitchen utencils - - - - - - - - -	"	15.—
Pork Shop - - - - - - - - - - -	"	637.—
	Total Taels	1289.—

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn
oath, say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Wen Yung Ching a
hinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and
nder the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct
 the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

7/0 131
Ils 1789

Property of Li Ping Ying lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, uring which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing . . . – – – – – – – – – –	Taels	16.50
Tools . – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	"	4.50
	Total Taels	21.00

Legation of the United States of America, Peking China.

I H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly worn on oath say that the foregoing Statement and Claim of Li Ping Ying, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are true, just and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. 132

Tls 21/-

Property of Liu Pu lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was employed by F. D. Gamewell.

Clothing and Bedding Taels 34.50

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Liu Pu, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1902.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation.

~~No. 145~~

No 133
Orig.

Property of Yang Tao lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was employed by G. D. Lowry, M.D. and assisted in the defence of the Legations -

Clothing	Taels	80.20
Bedding		44.00
Rice, flour, coal + oil		21.25
Furniture		52.00
Dishes and Kitchen utensils		42.25
	Total Taels	239.70

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Yang Tao, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Yao Chin Yuan lost during the siege of Peking. May. Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations and also sent down to Tientsin as a messenger.

Clothing	Taels	10.10
Kitchen Utencils		2.00
Hair ornament		2.10
Tools for making artificial flowers		45.00
	Total Taels	59.20

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing Claim of Yao Chen Yuan a Chinese subject for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H H Lowry

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

135

No. 135

Orig.

Property of Li Shang-wen lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing and bedding	Taels 105.00
Trunks, books, and cash	38.00
Total Taels	143.00

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Li Shang-wen, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
Secd Secy of Legation

No 136
Orig

Property of Chang Li shih lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug. 1900 in consequence of being in the service of foreigners during which time she was employed by Mrs. E. K. Lowry.

	Taels
Clothing	29.20
Furniture	9.25
Cash	5.50
Rice and flour	2.00
total Taels	45.95

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Chang Li Shih, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by her at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

~~No. 143~~

No 137
Orig.

Property of Fu Wen-ling lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners, being at the time in the employ of Mr. H. E. King and in the defence of the Legations –

Clothing, bedding, and furniture	Taels	45.20

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China –

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Fu Wen-ling a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No 138

Tls 45^{20}
No 138
Orig.

Property of Kao Feng shan lost during the siege of Peking May-
ug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners
uring which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Furniture	Taels 9.20
Kitchen utencils	5.50
Clothing and bedding	18.60
Total Taels	33.30

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China,
H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being
ly sworn on oath say that the forgoing statement and
e claim of Kao Feng shan, a Chinese subject, for personal
osses sustained by him at the time and under the
ircumstances specified above are just, true, and
orrect to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. 139 ~~478~~

No 139
Orig.

Property of Li Ma Ta lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in
onsequence of her being in the service of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. King:

	Taels	
Clothing		38.10
Bedding		9.20
Jewellery		9.30
Cloth		1.00
Food		6.26
Cart		18.00
Furniture		4.50
Books		1.12
Total	Taels	87.48

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly
sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Li Ma Ta, a Chinese
ubject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and
under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct
o the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Liu Ke-fu lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations, and was employed by Miss A. Terrell.

Clothing	Taels	25.50
Bedding		4.00
Books		2.10
Silver		28.00
	Total Taels	59.60

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China -

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Liu Ke-fu, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No 1441

Orig

Property of Chia Sung-ling lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service f foreigners during which time he was in the employ of H. E. King.

Clothing and Bedding	Taels	66.15
Furniture		21.10
Rice, flour, and food		13.40
Total	Taels	100.65

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being uly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Chia Sung-ling, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

7/0 143
Orig

Property of Chang Wen-li lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing	Taels	34.40
Bedding	"	10.00
	Total taels	44.40

Legations of the United States of America. Peking, China. I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claims of Chang Wen-li, a native of China, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Li Ching Hsüan lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug 1900. in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations;

Clothing	Taels	61.30
Bedding		9.50
Furniture		18.60
Books		3.50
		92.90

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Li Ching Hsüan, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April, 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No ~~134~~ 144

Property of Kung Hsüeh Li lost during the siege of Peking May - Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defen of the Legations;

Clothing	Taels 230.00
Wooden Furniture	30.00
Utencils	25.00
Library	63.00
	348.00

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Kung Hsüeh Li, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustaine by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. ~~134~~ 145

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

Property of Cheng Tien-fang lost during the siege of Peking May-aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in defence of the Legations and was one of the successful messengers who carried letters to Tientsin and returned -

Clothing Taels 30. Furniture 98.70 dishes 9.40 Books 2.20 $ 140.30

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China -

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the above statement, and the claim of Cheng Tien-fang, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. 145 ~~137~~

No. 146

Posfu

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Say [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Property of Mrs. Ch'u Ying Pien lost during the siege of Peking, May–Aug. 1900, in consequence of her being in the employ of foreigners, she being at the time employed as school matron by Mrs. C. M. Jewell.

Clothing	Taels	30.00
Furniture	"	2.00
Money	"	3.00
	Total Taels	35.00

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China,

I, Ella E. Glover, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and claim of Mrs. Ch'u Ying Pien, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by her at the time and under the circumstances above specified are true, just, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ella E. Glover.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April
1901. W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

110.1347

Property of Chou Ke-yu lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was employed by F. D. Gamewell.

Clothing	Taels	33.00
Bedding	"	11.00
Furnature	"	10.00
Money	"	15.00
Total taels		69.00

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Chou Ke-yu, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901,
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

~~No 144~~
No. 148

Property of Yueh Jung-hsien lost during the siege of Peking May – Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in defence of the Legations.

Clothing Taels 58. Furniture 8. Books 18. Total Taels 84.00

Legation of the United States of America – Peking, China –

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Yueh Jung-hsien, a Chinese subject; for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just; true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. 149 ~~153~~

orig

Property of Tien Huai-pao lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was in the employ of F. D. Gamewell.

Clothing . . . Taels 20.80

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Tien Huai pao, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secretary of Legation

16742

No. 150

Property of Hsieh Lin Shen lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Furniture	Taels	26.00
House		60.00
Goods		40.00
Bedding		12.00
Total	Taels	138.00

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing Claim of Hsieh Lin Shen, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me this
27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

139

No. 151

Property of Mrs Kun Ying and children lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners, the husband and father having been killed in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing	Taels	67.10
Furniture		30.30
Hair ornaments		15.20
Total Taels		112.60

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Mrs. Kun Ying and children for personal losses sustained by them during the time and under the circumstances specified above are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Chi Shao Hsien lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug 1900
n consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during
hich time he assisted in the defence of the foreign Legations.

Clothing	Taels	30.00
Bedding		4.00
China ware		45.00
Books and Pictures		100.00
Furniture		154.00
Hair ornaments		20.00
Utencils		30.00
		383.00

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.
I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being
uly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of Chi Shao Hsien
Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at
he time and under the circumstances above specified is
ust, true and correct to the best of my knowledge & belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th
day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No 183

Property of P'an Chen lost during the Siege of Peking May - Aug 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defense of the Legations.

Clothing . . . . - - - - - - ——— - - - -	Taels 162.30
Hair Ornaments . . . . - - - - - - - - - -	14.20
Cloth (Material for making Clothing . . . . - - - .	28.00
Total	Taels 204.50

Legation of the United States - Peking, China.
I, H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing claim of P'an Chen, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No 164 ~~135~~

CRANE'S
1893
ALL LINEN

Property of Yin Heng-chin lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was employed by F. D. Gamewell.

Clothing —	Taels 27.70

Legation of the United States of America. Peking China,

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Yin Heng-chin, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstance above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901,
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation.

110 1444
156

Property(1) of Li Yü-pan lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners, being at the time employed in the defence of the Legations, and in making balls for the "International gun."

Clothes for self and family	T	200.80
Furniture + Kitchen utensils		134.00
Blacksmiths store and tools		193.00
Total Taels		527.80

Legation of the United States of America. Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Li Yü-pan, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances specified above are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Wan Lung shan lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in he service of foreigners, during which time he was employed in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing	Taels	34.40
Hair ornaments		10.30
Furniture		13.20
	Total Taels	57.90

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States ing duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Wan Lung shan, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under he circumstances specified above are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry,

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Liu Meng Yen lost during the siege of Peking May—Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the employ of foreigners, being at the time in the employ of hospital assistant.

Clothing, Bedding, and Books - - - - — Taels 79.00

Legation of the United States of America, Peking, China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement, and the claim of Liu Meng Yen, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April 1901

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

Property of Han Ching lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900, in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he was in the employ of Dr. A. D. Gloss.

	Tarls
Clothing	36.70
Bedding	12.00
Furniture	8.90
Books	3.10
Silver and cash	12.30
Flour and rice	4.40
Hair ornaments	5.80
Total Tarls	83.20

Legation of the United States of America - Peking. China.

I H. H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Han Ching, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.
W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No. ~~148~~

159

Property of Wan Lung-shan lost during the siege of Peking May-Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing and bedding	Taels	55.40
Furniture		11.80
Dishes		5.60
Kitchen utencils		7.40
Books		6.20
	Total Taels	86.40

Legation of the United States of America - Peking. China.

I H.H. Lowry, a native born citizen of the United States, being duly sworn on oath say that the foregoing statement and the claim of Wan Lung-shan, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified are just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H.H. Lowry.

Sworn to before me
this 27th day of April 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge
2nd Secy of Legation

No 160 ~~157~~

Property of Yang Chun Ho lost during the siege of Peking May–Aug. 1900 in consequence of his being in the service of foreigners during which time he assisted in the defence of the Legations.

Clothing	Taels 11.80
Bedding	5.00
Books	1.00
Total	Taels 17.80

Legation of the United States, Peking, China.

I, H. H. Lowry a native born citizen of the United States being duly sworn on oath, say that the foregoing claim of Yong Chun Ho, a Chinese subject, for personal losses sustained by him at the time and under the circumstances above specified is just, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. Lowry.

Dup. Misc.

CRANE'S
1897
ALL LINEN

CHARLES DENBY, Jr.

dress:
c/o. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.,
Tientsin and Shanghai.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
DENBY.
Codes A 1; A. B. C.

Tientsin, China.

March 19 1901.

Dear Sir:

Referring to Mr. Conger's note to me (No. 591 March 1st) I beg to enclose claim of my compradore for losses in the recent hostilities duly sworn to by me, I request that, if approved, this claim be presented for payment.

Yours respectfully,
Chas. Denby Jr.

H. G. Squiers Esq.
Chargé d'Affaires,
&c. etc. etc.
Peking.

Statement of Losses of Yang Kuo-pin, Compradore of Chas. Denby Jr.
Tientsin.

I, the undersigned, Yang Kuo-pin, certify that I am a resident of Tientsin; that I was in June 1900, and for eighteen months previously thereto employed by Mr. Charles Denby Jr. as compradore; that I resided at a house north of the Military College opposite the British Concession, at Tientsin, at the time of the Boxer outbreak in June last; that on account of my well known connection with foreigners the Boxers drove me and my family from my house and robbed us of everything which we possessed; that I and my family were forced to fly from Tientsin, being unable to make our way into the Foreign Concessions, and to undergo great hardships and privations; that my direct losses as caused thereby set out in the list appended hereto were Taels two thousand nine hundred and ninety one 95/100 (2991.95) for which I pray for compensation.

Witness my hand this 19 day of March 1901.

楊國賓
Yang Kuo-pin

List of Property destroyed or Stolen.

	Dollars	Taels
Cash on hand		340.00
"	105.00	
14 Formosa Boxes	88.00	
1 Gold watch	70.00	
1 clock	24.50	
Furniture	237.00	
Rolls of satin	360.00	
Clothing	2564.00	
Total	$ 3788.50	Tls. 340.00
At 70 per Mexican---		2651.95
		Tls. 2991.95

I,Charles Denby Jr.,being duly sworn state that the above named Yang Kuo-pin was in my employ in June last as stated;that I know him to be a man of high official connections and to be a nephew of the Colonel Yang who lost his life in an attack upon the Boxers in defence of the Lu-Han Railway early in June at the beginning of the Boxer outbreak;that I know that the said Yang Kuo-pin was the object of persecution by the Boxers on account of his known connection with foreigners;that his house was robbed as stated; that I have examined his statement of his losses above set forth and that it is true,correct and just as I verily believe.

Chas. Denby Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this 26. day of
March A D 1901

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

INDEMNITY CLAIM;

The Chinese Imperial Government to Mrs. Chang, in the employ of Miss F.B. Patterson, for losses sustained during the uprising in June and July, 1900, at Tientsin.

Clothing,	----------$8.00
Bedding,	4.00
Utensils,	2.50.
Total,	$14.50.

Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Mrs F. D. Wilder being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of her knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

North China Mission of the American Board.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Tientsin, 190

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government
To Chin Chen Lung, (native Christian and employed by the Y. M. C. A. Tientsin) Dr

To Losses sustained by reason of the uprising in North China in June and July 1900.

Furniture	Tls	24.	00
Porcelain cups & pots		2	50
Ornaments		25	—
Clocks and watches		13	00
Looking Glasses		2	50
Clothing		82	00
Total	Tls	169	00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R. Gailey being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of March 1906.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig.

Indemnity (Claims)

The Chinese Imperial Government
To Chang Tein Wu (employed in
te family of Robert R. Gailey) Dr.

To losses sustained by reason of the
uprising in North China in June & July 1900-

One Watch	$ 12 00
Money	7 80
Clothing	10 00
Total	$ 29 80

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R Gailey being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No. 165
Orig

Inventory.

Particulars of Furniture, Books and Clothing belonging to T. B. Hsia, lost during Siege in the Young Men Christian Association building, Taku Road, German Settlement, Tientsi

	Taels	cts.
1 Ningpo rattan bed-stead $^{\text{Ts } 8.00}$, 1 large desk $^{7.00}$, 1 round table $^{3.00}$	18	00
4 bent-wood chairs $^{8.00}$, 2 rattan arm chairs $^{6.00}$, 1 rattan easy chair $^{4.00}$	18	00
1 rattan table $^{3.00}$, 1 washing stand $^{3.00}$, 1 chest of drawers $^{6.00}$, 2 desk lamps $^{3.50}$	15	50
1 stove with piping $^{6.00}$, 1 bath tub $^{3.00}$, 1 hanging lamp $^{3.00}$, pictures	12	00
+ frames $^{10.00}$, 1 brass stationery case $^{8.00}$, 2 inkstands $^{2.00}$, 1 Ch. Inkstand $^{1.50}$	21	50
3 knives, pens, pencils and papers $^{4.00}$, 1 small telescope $^{6.00}$	10	00
ivory chopsticks $^{3.00}$, 2 spoons $^{1.00}$, 2 bamboo and rattan baskets $^{2.00}$	6	00
1 bent-wood arm chair $^{4.00}$, 1 Japanese ornamental sword $^{5.00}$	9	00
fine and coarse enamelled ware $^{5.00}$, 1 galvanized water bucket $^{1.00}$	6	00
Ch. pens, papers, ink &c $^{5.00}$, 1 picul rice $^{4.00}$, 1 case kerosene oil $^{2.50}$	11	50
1 Arabian nights $^{2.50}$, 1 Nicholas Nickelby $^{1.50}$, 1 Webster condensed	4	00
dictionery $^{2.00}$, 2 Indian series readers $^{7.00}$, royal readers $^{5.00}$	14	00
20 volumes Indian readers with Chinese translations $^{60.00}$, 10 Copies	60	00
English Grammatical primer with Chinese translations $^{4.00}$	4	00
2 English and Chinese dictioneries $^{1.50}$, 1 Copy pratical Arithmetic $^{1.00}$	2	50
1 Copy Geography + atlas $^{2.00}$, History of England $^{3.50}$, Peter	5	50
Parley's History $^{1.50}$, 1 copy Robinson Cruesoe $^{4.00}$, 1 Pilgrims progress ^{50}	6	00
1 Physiology primer ^{30}, 1 physics primer ^{30}, 1 Chemistry primer ^{30},		90
Steels advanced physiology $^{1.50}$, Pickwick's papers $^{1.50}$, 1 copy	3	00
Nineteen Century + 1 copy in Chinese $^{2.00}$, Morrison's Ch. dictionery $^{8.00}$	10	00
History of Rome, novels + religious books $^{20.00}$, Chinese books +	20	00
Ch. classics with English translations $^{20.00}$, 2 wooden book cases $^{7.00}$	27	00
3 quilts $^{15.00}$, blanks, curtains + bedding wrappers $^{10.00}$,	25	00
2 Leather trunks $^{8.00}$, 1 silk long coat lined with Lynx fur $^{30.00}$	38	00
1 Jacket do $^{25.00}$, clothing contained in two trunks; viz Ningchow $^{80.00}$	105	00
silk, + sheeting made long coats, Jackets, Waist coats, trousers,		
shirts, underclothing, shoes, socks etc etc. Total Tls	452	40

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R. Gailey being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of March 1901.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government
To Keng Nai nai (employed in the family of Robert R. Gailey Tientsin) Dr

To Losses sustained by the uprising in North China in June and July 1900

Clothing	$ 97.50
Dishes & cooking utensils	31.00
Ornaments	4.00
Porcelain ware	4.50
Cloth (not made up)	8.00
Total	$ 145.00

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R Gailey being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ______ day of ______ 1901.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No. 167/Orig.

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government
To Chang Mao En (Contractor & builder employed by the Y.M.C.A. Tientsin) Dr.

To losses sustained by reason of the uprising in North China in June & July 1900 —

Lumber	Tls.	200 —
Brick		30 —
Nails, locks & Hinges		26.60
Scaffolding		134.10
Total	Tls.	384.70

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Robert R Gailey being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Robert R. Gailey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of March 1904.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No 168
Orig

Indemnity Claim for Yang Hsi-hsiang 楊繼祥 Colporteur in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Wood, doors, windows, &c, 8 houses,	272.000
Trunks, utensils, 56 artilces,	100.000
Brass, iron, china-ware, and earthen-ware, dishes 72 in all	33.500
Clothing, shoes, caps, 60 articles,	149.500
Grain, 681 catties,	47.900
Cloth 110 feet	9.400
Hair ornaments,	15.000
Farming implements, 20 articles,	10.000
Books 12 sets,	22.000
	659300

U.S. Gold, $211.75

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Kuan T'ing-jung, 管廷鏞 Helper in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

43	Clothing	52.200
163	Catties, Cotton	28.420
70	ft, White Cloth	4.900
30	Mattresses &c	36.150
6	Jewelry Silver hair-ornaments,	8.200
44.	Books	35.200
	Stationary	17.400
14	Doors	183.000
151	Houshold Utensils	643.050
5010	Catties, Grain Salt &c	131.320
13	Trees	13.000
5.500	Catties, Matches	40.000
5.000	pieces, Bricks & tiles	30.500
17	Grain fields Crops destroyed,	94.000
	~~Principal~~ Ransom money,	100.000
	U.S.Gold, $433.71	
		1417.340

Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me as a true and just claim by Arthur H. Smith this 27. day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

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Indemnity Claim for Ho Tien-yin 賀殿寅 Helper employed by the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1899, & 1900.

Grain, various kinds, 1225 catties,	61.900
Money looted,	47.000
Women's hair-ornaments, &c,	56.700
Women's clothing, 45 articles,	104.600
Men's clothing, 34 articles,	46.200
Brass, iron, china, & earthenware utensils,	11.370
Bedding, underclothing,	17.230
Books, various kinds, 51 sets	91.450
Miscellaneous articles,	21.800
Ransom money,	100.000
Interest on above borrowed,	60.000
	617.650

U.S. Gold, $189.00

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly
sworn deposes and says that
he above claim is just and
rue to the best of his knowledge
nd belief.

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig. [redacted]

Indemnity Claim of Ts'ao Hu 曹 湖 Writer in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in I9oo.

Ransom money,	I2.000

U.S. Gold, $3.67

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his Knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
U S Consul

No. 172

Orig.

Indemnity Claim of Lu Kuo-shun 陸國順 Helper in employ of the merican Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money,	100.000
Interest on the same borrowed,	30.000
Books destroyed,	40.000
	170.000

U.S. Gold, $52.02

Arthur H Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US consul

No. 175.
Orig.

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Indemnity Claim for Chang Feng-hsiang, 張鳳翔 Teacher in the mploy of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900

Ransom money	445.000
Interest on the same borrowed,	120.100
	565.100

U.S.Gold, $17.29

Arthur H Smith

rthur H Smith being duly sworn
eposed and said that the above
laim was just and true to the best
his Knowledge and belief
James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Ma Wen-ying, 麻文英 Helper in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money,	92.400
Interest on the same borrowed	40.800
Books destroyed,	18.450
Crops destroyed,	30.000
	181.650

U.S. Gold, $55.58

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig.

賈心一

Indemnity Claim of the Family of Chia Hsin-i Helper in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, who was killed by Boxers, with two sons in 1900, for losses in that year.

Houses, thirteen divisions,	500.000
Clothing,	700.000
Tools for iron, wood, and silver work,	450.000
Farming implements,	200.000
Two farming animals,	90.000
Women's hair-ornaments,	150.000
Books,	450.000
	2114.500

U.S. Gold 647.04

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

No 176
Orig.

Indeminity Claim for Wang Shu-t'ien, 王書田 Medical Assistant in employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money,	206.000
Interest on the same borrowed,	61.8000
	267.800

U.S. Gold, $81.95

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig.

Indemnity Claim of Chou Ju-chai, 周 汝 澤 Medical Assistant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Chests, trunks, tables and lamps,		69.000
Clothing, and bedding,	80 pieces,	85.000
Doors, windows, and timbers,	30 pieces,	38.000
Water-jars, dishes, &c,		98.000
Expenses of flight one family		70.000
Donkey,		35.000
		395.000

U.S. Gold $120.87

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig.

[redacted]

Orig.

Indemnity Claim for Chia Nai-chen, 賈會五 Native Pastor in employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1899, & 1900.

Houses, brick, and adobe, 20 divisions, also grain &c,	2568.100
Cart, Books, &c,	510.200
Scrolls, Chinese & Western medicine,	277.000
Men's & women's clothing,	172.900
Expenses of flight, loss of garments, &c,	190.100
Same second time,	304.600
Crops destroyed spring,	96.000
Do do autumn,	547.500
Buried articles looted,	490.050
Tables, &c lackered,	62.900
	5219.550

~~U.S.Gold,$1597.18~~

(Losses in Chapel)	
Bedstead,	18.000
Books, scrolls, &c,	20.000
Expenses of travel twice to and fro	103.300
Interest on money to pay above borrowed,	83.600
	5444.550

U.S.Gold, $1665.94

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Chang Ch'eng-jui 張瑞成 Servant in
e employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

570	catties, grain	30.000
26.	Clothing, Mattresses &c	40.000
228.	Books	14.400
10.	Pictures	9.000
		93.400

U.S. Gold, $28.56

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his Knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig.

Indemnity Claim for Mrs. Shih, 石氏 Servant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

23.	Chinese Books.	9.970
33.	Stationary	4.930
13.	Articles	14.900
6.	Clothing, Mattresses &c.	7.300
	Utensils	12.050
		49.150

U.S. Gold, $15.04

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief
James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig.

朱光魁

Indemnity Claim for Chu Kuang-k'uei, Colporteur in the employ of the erican Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1899 and 1900.

36. Clothing	47.500
2 pieces, White Cloth	4.000
4 Jewelry	3.000
10 Books	20.000
Stationary &c	14.600
4550 Catties, Grain &c	68.500
16 Utensils	33.000
20 Trees	1.200
2500 Catties ~~Waste Grain~~ Crops destroyed,	77.500
	269.600

U.S. Gold, $82.50

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly
sworn deposed and said
that the above claim was
just and true to the best of
his knowledge and belief
James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Kuan T'ing-mou, 管廷模 Colporteur in employ the American Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in summer of 1900.

175 Clothing	311.500
53 Mattresses & other bedding,	92.600
28 Books	42.400
152 Household utensils	227.500
830 Catties, Grain &c	69.200
Medicin (for catching & stuffing birds)	47.500
Utensils &c	51.500
~~Rent~~ Ransom money for dwelling-house.	10.000
Houses one house burned entire,	250.000
	1102.250

U.S. Gold $337.29

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig.

Indemnity Claim of Kuan T'ing-tsün 管廷俊 School-Steward in employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

53 Clothing	87.000
6 Mattresses	13.000
17 ft. White Cloth	14.500
120 Catties, Cotton &c	17.000
17 Household utensils	40.200
600 Catties, Grain	39.000
12 Books	15.500
Ware &c	101.000
Houses	30.000
Interest~~ing~~ paid on ransom money,	9.000
Grain field	48.000
	414.200

U.S. Gold, $126.75

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

劉李氏

Indemnity Claim of Mrs. Liu K'e-shih, Matron in the employ of the m. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money,	45.000
Interest on same borrowed,	13.150
	58.150

U.S. Gold $17.79

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

[redacted]

李朝督

Indemnity Claim of Li Ch'ao-tu,Helper in the employ of the American Board Mission,P'ang Chuang Shantung,for losses in 1900.

1. Black wadded short tunic		4.000
1. Green " "		4.000
1. Grey " long robe		4.500
1. Single tunic		2.500
1. pr Satin drawers		2.000
1. Black Single tunic		2.000
1. White grass cloth small garment		2.200
48 ft White Cloth		3.800
2. bed quiltes cover		2.400
1. Rug		2.000
1. bed quilt		2.500
1. Mattress		2.000
1. pr Single drawers		1.000
1. Musquito Net		3.000
3½ lbs Wadding		1.500
1. Table.	2. Gauze fans	2.900
1. Brass lamp	1. Tea-pot	1.900
8. Fine tea-cups.	1. Big bowl	1.100
4. Red flower bowls.	1. Pan	2.100
1. Brass pan.	1. Lock	1.900
4.prs Pictures	1. Brass ink slab	2.200
		51.500

U.S. Gold $15.76

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn
eposed and said that the above claim
as just and true to the best of his Knowledge
d belief

James W Ragsdale
US consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Ho Ch'i-ying 賀啟英 Medical Assistant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 19o

Books, 35 volumes,	5o,5oo
Ransom money	5o.ooo
Interest on the above borrowed	I5.ooo
	II5.5oo

U.S. Gold, $35.I9

Arthur H. Smith

rthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed nd said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Ho Ch'i-yu 賀啟有 Colporteur employed by South Chihli Mission(Rev.H.W.Houlding)Lin Ch'ing,Shantung, for losses in summer of 1900.

Clothings,&c.	46.300
Books,	9.300
Silver Tls.8.54	25.620
	81.220

U.S.Gold,$24.85

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Chang Chia-i 張甲乙 Teacher in employ of the Am. Board Mission, Shantung, for losses in I899, & I9oo.

Money looted	I43.000
Grain all items,	785.000
Books all items, (47 kinds)	25I.400
Bedding all kinds,	89.000
Caps,	59.000
Clothing, all items, II0 pieces,	492.000
Cloth 78 pieces,	I82.600
Shoes, I8 pairs,	20.000
Chests and trunks, (9)	42.200
Chairs & benches,	60.800
Fuel I,5oo catties,	I8.000
Scrolls, ink, paper &c,	26.500
Lamps & candle-sticks	20.000
Miscellaneous utensils,	98.900
Lost deeds,	80.000
Money lost additional,	800.000
Crops destroyed,	326.000
Ransom money extorted,	I30.000
Silver stolen Tls. 498.o4	I353.22o
Interest paid on ransom money,	26o.000
	52o7.62o

U.S. Gold, $I593.53

Orig.

Indemnity Claim of Wang Yuan-chih 王元智 in employ of Am.Board Mission,P'ang Chuang,Shantung as Teacher,for losses in 1900.

Utensils.	25.900
Feast for looters,	12.000
Trees destroyed	14.000
Crops destroyed	150.000
	201.900

U.S.Gold $61.78

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his Knowledge and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Chang Tung-ling 張東嶺 Servant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Buildings destroyed	355.000
Utensils looted,	324.300
Carts, hand-looms, &c,	112.000
Clothing and bedding	180.000
Ransom money for a life	300.000
Interest on above money borrowed	80.000
	1351.300

U.S. Gold, $413.50

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Orig

宋成魁

Indemnity Claim for Sung Ch'eng-k'uei/Servant in employ of Am. Board Mission at Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

12. Clothing & Mattresse	14.700
13 Utensils	36.400
68. Catties, Grain, Salt, & Cotton	24.000
	75.100

U.S.Gold 22.98

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his Knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
Consul

#193/Orig

Indemnity Claim of Chang Ch'ing-yun 張青雲 Servant in the employ of the American Board Mission at Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

20.	Catties, Flour	1.500
2.	Table & Shelves	1.500
6.	Utensils	3.420
9.	Clothing & Cloth	12.300.
		18.720.

U.S. Gold, $5.73

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
U S Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Tsu Shen-ch'ao 祖聖朝 Servant in employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money	50.000
Interest paid on above	18.000
	68.000

U.S. Gold $20.81

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

No 195
Orig

Indemnity Claim of Wang Wen-kao,$ 王文皋 Servant in the Am. oard Mission,Lin Ch'ing,Shantung,for losses in 1900.

Bedding	4300
Wooden artilces(9)	10100
Water jars & dishes,(6)	6000
Cotton	10000
	30400

U.S.Gold $9.30

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
U S Consul

No 196
Orig

ndemnity Claim for Tuan Chen-hai 段振海 Colporteur in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 19oo.

Houses destroyed,	28o.000
Doors, timber, 2o pieces,	25.000
Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Trunks, 25,	6o.000
Dishes, kettles, &c, 4o pieces,	Io.000
Bedding, Clothing, &c, Caps, hats, 7o pieces,	Io7.500
Grain, Cotton, 5I8 catties,	4I.000
Money looted,	47.000
Miscellaneous articles, 3o pieces,	I2.000
Two trunks books,	Io.000
Account books(5) Evidences of indebtedness lost	2oo.000
Medicines various kindsfrom Druggists' shop, I9 cases,	35o.000
	II42.500

U.S. Gold $349.6o

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
U.S. consul

No 197
Orig.

Indemnity Claim of Liu P'an-lung, 劉攀龍 Teacher in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in I900.

Ransom money	50000
Feast for Boxers	I0000
Crops destroyed	I[illegible]0000
	I80000

U.S. Gold $55.08

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US consul

No 198

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Ch'i Pen-shen, 祁本深 Colporteur in the employ of the American Board Mission, Lin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

12.	Clothing, Mattresses &c.	28.800
6.	Order for money	12.800
		40.800

U.S. Gold, 12.48

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith being duly sworn deposed and said that the above claim was just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief

James W Ragsdale
US Consul

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Chang Wan-ch'un 張萬春 Teacher in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, Bin Ch'ing, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

50 Volumes Chinese Books 58.800

Ransom money extorted.50,000,interest on money for this,15,000 65.000

123,800

U.S.Gold 37.88

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Wang Fa-ling 王法嶺 Servant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money	15000
Feast for Boxers	6.000
Interest on above borrowed	6.300
	27.300

U.S. Gold $8.35

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No 201

Orig

Indemnity Claim

for losses incurred during Boxer uprising 1900
by Chang Tung Chou - house servant in the employ
of Revd. F. M. Chapin of American Board Mission
Lin Ching Shan Tung.

1 Wadded Comfortable —		Cash
1 Twill wadded Tunic		4.500
1 " Single "		4.400
1 " "		1.400
1 Broadcloth "		6.000
1. Single "		1.300
2. prs Shoes		2.400
6 " Stockings		2.000
1 " over. Shoes		2.400
3 Single Cotton tunics		2.400
3. prs drawers		3.400
1 Small Wadded Garment		2.200
1 door curtain		1.300
1 pr Wadded drawers		2.200
1 " twilled "		1.300
Cash		6.500
Dollars (Mex)	5.00	
	24.28 =	43.700
Total	$29.28	

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Mary H. Porter being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Mary H. Porter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of Marc
1901.

James W. Ragsdal
U.S. Consul.

No 302
Orig

Indemnity Claim for Liu T'ing-yuan, 劉廷遠 Carter, in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 190

Ransom money,	30.000

U.S. Gold, $9.18

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

by

Indemnity Claim
for Losses incurred during riots of 1900
by Mrs Chiao - Nurse in employ of Revd F. M. Chapin
American Board Mission - Lin Ching -
Mrs Chiao was at Rocky Point with family

2. bed quilts	7.500
2. Mattresses	6.000
1 twilled wadded tunic	4.000
1 " " short "	2.500
30. ft White cloth	4.800
Small wadded tunic	2.000
grass Cloth tunic	1.200
1 pr drawers	.700
1 twilled jacket	2.000
1 old wadded tunic	1.700
1 " " short "	1.000
1 " "	1.500
1 Table	4.000
2. Benches	3.000
2 Square benches.	2.000
1 Cupboard	1.300
@ 1.800 to dollar $ 25.10 =	45.200

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Mary H Porter being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Mary H. Porter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of March 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No. 204 Orig

Indemnity Claim for Liu Fei-lung, 劉飛龍 Servant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, T'ai Ku Shansi, for losses in 1900

Ransom money	50.000
Feast for Boxers,	10.000
Crops destroyed,	80.000
Expenses of flight, &c,	20.000
Interest on above ransom borrowed,	21.600
	181.600

U.S. Gold, $55.57

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Liu Yü-chang 劉玉璋 Helper of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom Money,	120.000
Interest on above borrowed,	20.000
	140.000

U.S. Gold, $42.84

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

周朝文

Indemnity Claim of Chou Ch'ao-wen School-teacher in the employ of the American Board Mission, P'ang Chuang Shantung, for losses in summer of 1900.

	Cash
3 prs Doors	32.000
500 Catties, Grain	25.800
97 Household Utensils	536.200
35 Clothing	397.300
~~Ready money~~	172.000
Ransom money, cost of feast, & interest, Sycee silver Taels 103.50	310.500
	1473.800

U.S. Gold $450.98

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Chiang Yu-shan 姜有善 Medical Assistant in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for osses in 1900.

Ransom money,	441.
Crops destroyed,	42.000
	483.000

U.S. Gold $147.80

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

No.

Orig

Indemnity Claim of Jen Chi~~h-ming~~ chuan 任集全 Gate-keeper in the employ of the American Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1899 & 1900.

5	Clothing	7.000
1	Wadded Comfortable	3.000
1	Donkey	25.000
	Wares	10.000
600	catties, grain.	21.000
		66.000

U.S. Gold, $20.20

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Yang Hsiu-pang 楊秀邦 Carter in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money	89.000
Interest on same borrowed	25.050
	114.050

U.S. Gold, $34.90

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Indemnity Claim for Chu Mao-lin 朱茂林 Cook in employ o

he Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in I900.

Ransom money	40.000
Interest on same borrowed,	I0.800
	50.800

U.S.Gold, $I5.54

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

emp

Indemnity Claim for Wang Li-yen 王立言 Gate-keeper in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Ransom money,	10.000
Interest on same borrowed,	2.700
	12.700

U.S.Gold,$3.89

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American Citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

ndemnity Claim for Ho Ch'i-liang 賀啟亮 Teacher in the employ of the m. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

Books destroyed 74.000

U.S. Gold $22.64

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Arthur H. Smith, an American citizen being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of April 1901.

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul.

Orig

Personal losses of sixe servants in employ of Dr W A P Martin an American citizen — during and as a result of the Boxer Riots of June–August 1900

1. My cook 白三 Pai claims to have lost clothing, utensils and money savings to the amount of ninety taels Ts 90—

2. My head boy 高 Kao claims to have lost forty taels Ts 40—

3. My mafoo 張三. Chang san claims to have lost eighty taels Ts 80—

4. My coachman 齊五 Chi wu claims to have lost twenty taels Ts 20

5. My second mafoo 玉貴 Yu kuei claims to have lost fifteen taels Ts 15—

6. My [illegible] 李順 Li shun claims to have lost ten taels. Ts 10—

I, W A P Martin being duly sworn say on oath that the Chinese who present the above claims were at the time named in my employ and that the statement of losses sustained by them is to the best of my knowledge just and correct.

W A P Martin

Peking
Apl 25th 1901.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May 1901. W E Bainbridge, Second Secretary

Chinese
Claims Nos 218
to 219. Orig

Claims of native Chinese for property destroyed in Peking, China, in the "Boxer" riots in the Summer of the year 1900. The said Chinese being at that time in the employ of members of the American Presbyterian Mission, or associated with them in the defence of the Legations.

Name and occupation		Kung fa weight Best silver.	
Wang Chao Hsiang #220	Household effects	$ 90 00	
and Son, Wang Hsen Ming M.D.	Clothing & bedding	204 00	
Both assisted in the defence	Ornaments & jewelry	35 00	
of the legations.	Grain & Flour.	12 00	
	Coal	1 00	
	Silver	80 00	
	Copper cash =	10 00	
	Medicines and medical books.	54 00 =	$ 486 00
Lü Hsi Kung. #221	Household effects.	7 67	
Messenger & coolie for Rev. C. H. Fenn.	Clothing & bedding	10 00	
	Ornaments & jewelry	4 00	
	Silver	2 33	
	Copper cash. =	1 00	25 00
Chung Wei I. #222	Household effects	$ 240 00	
Assisted in the defence of the legations.	Clothing & bedding	320 00	
	Ornaments & jewelry	80 00	
	Grain & Flour	20 00	
	Coal	5 00	
	Silver	80 00	
	Copper cash. =	20 00	= 765 00
Ma Hsi Tseng. #223	Household effects	35 00	
Chapel keeper	Clothing & bedding	60 00	
	Grain & Flour	5 50	
	Money. $45.00 Mex. =	31 50	
	Copper cash. =	10 00	= 142 00
Ai Kō Hsien. #224	Clothing	16 60	
Assisted in the defence of the legations.	Silver	60 00	76 60
Li Chun. #225	Clothing	11 00	
Assisted in the defence of the legations.	Silver	9 00	20 00
Liu Yü Tang? #226	Household effects	12 00	
Dr. Leonard's gatekeeper.)	Clothing & bedding	25 00	
	Grain & Flour	3 00	
	Silver	3 00	43 00
Amount carried forward			$ 1,557 60

Name.		Kungfaweight Best Silver.	
Li Hsi En #227	Amount Brought forward		₮1.557 60
Gatekeeper at western hills.	Household effects	₮3 00	
	Clothing	4 50	
	Grain & flour	5 50	
	Coal	2 00 =	15 00
Li Yu #228	Household effects	12 00	
Cook in boys school.	Clothing	10 00	
	Grain & flour	10 00	
	Coal	7 00	
	Silver	27 00	
	Cash	= 2 00 –	68 00
Hsioh Show Tsï. #229	Household effects.	20 00	
assisted in the defence of the legations.	Clothing & bedding.	50 00	
	Ornaments & Jewelry.	3 00	
	Coal.	30	
	Grain & flour.	30	
	Chemicals.	29 20	
	Books.	20 00	
	Copper Cash	80 =	123 60
Ai Kō Chun. #230	Household effects	5 00	
Assisted in the defence of the legations.	Clothing & bedding	12 50 =	17 50
Wang Yu Ting #231	Clothing & bedding	47 00	
Cook for Rev. C. H. Fenn.	Ornaments & Jewelry	10 50	
	Silver	46 12	
	Copper Cash	= 3 78 =	107 40
Wang Nai Nai. #232	Clothing & bedding	25 00	
Nurse for Mrs. Inglis.	Ornaments & Jewelry	5 00 =	30 00
Liu Tehu (Liu Te Lu.) #233	Household effects.	4 00	
Table boy for Rev. C. H. Fenn.	Clothing & bedding.	10 00	
	Ornaments & Jewelry	3 00 –	17 00
Yü Lu Chuan. #234	Household effects	2 30	
Hospital Gatekeeper for Dr. Inglis.	Clothing & bedding	13 80	
	Ornaments & Jewelry	40	
	Coal	80	
	Silver	3 00 =	20 30
Kuo Ching Yuan. #235	Household effects.	7 34	
Assisted in the defence of the legations.	Clothing & bedding.	85 30	
	Ornaments & Jewelry.	13 50	
	Grain & Flour	5 66	
	Coal	40	
	Books & Stationary	6 40	
	Clocks (3)	4 00	
	Silver	8 00	
	Copper Cash	= 9 10 =	139 70
Amount carried forward.			₮2096 10

Name and occupation.			Kungfa weight Best silver.
	Amounts brought forward.		$2.096 10
#236 Kuo Wen Min. assisted in the defence of the legations.	Household effects	$ 5 00	
	Clothing & bedding.	15 00	
	Watch	6 00	
	Copper Cash. =	2 30 =	28 30
#237 Sun Tsʻao Shih. Matron of Miss Newton's School for girls.	Household effects.	57	
	Clothing & bedding.	15 23	
	Ornaments & Jewelry.	1 00	
	Copper Cash.	13 77	
	Books.	53 =	31 10
Li Pen Ken. #238 assisted in the defence of the legations.	Household effects.	80 00	
	Clothing & bedding.	100 00	
	Ornaments & Jewelry.	20 00	
	Grain and Flour.	8 00	
	Coal.	2 00	
	Copper Cash.	10 00	
	Organ.	30 00	
	Books.	50 00 =	300 00
Tsʻui Yueh. #239 assisted in the defence of the legations.	Household effects.	5 80	
	Clothing & bedding.	33 50	
	Ornaments & Jewelry.	2 00	
	Silver.	10 00	
	Copper Cash. =	6 00	
	Books.	8 00 =	65 30
$ 240. Loa Yung Hsun. Cook for Rev. J. L. Whiting.	Household effects.	5 00	
	Clothing & bedding.	15 00	
	Ornaments & Jewelry.	12 00	
	Grain & flour	2 00	
	Coal	40	
	Copper Cash =	1 00 =	35 40
241 Su Ta. Servant for Dr. Coltman.	Household effects	15 00	
	Clothing & bedding	20 00	
	Ornaments & Jewelry	4 00	
	Grain & Flour	13 00	
	Coal and Charcoal.	27 00	
	Silver	25 00	
	House. 1 Chien	20 00 -	124 00
242 Chʻü Yung Pʻing assisted in the defence of the legations.	Clothing & bedding.	15 00	
	Books.	3 00	
	Silver	4 00 -	22 00
243 Kung Chʻao Chih. Carpenter, in the act of building a house for Rev. Jas Bailey, of the Imperial University.	Lumber		72 00
	Amount forward.		$ 2.774 20

Name and occupation.			Kung fa weight. Bleh Silver.
244 Amount Brought Forward.			$2774.20
Chên Ching Hsing. A carter in the employ of Mr. of the Customs service.	Ornaments & Jewelry	$15.00	
	Clothing & bedding	25.00	
	Silver & Cash	15.00	
	Rice & Flour	5.00 =	60.00
245 Wang Yang Shih. Nurse, with Mrs. Denn.	Household effects	5.00	
	Clothing & bedding	10.00	
	Ornaments & Jewelry	5.00 =	20.00
Wang San Nai Nai. 246 assisted in the defence of the legations.	Clothing & bedding	12.10	
	Household effects	.90 =	13.00
247 Cemetery buildings destroyed, being the property of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches. The entire claim is put in here at the request of the Methodist friends.			100.00
Lu-Ching Hsiang. 248 Washerman for Miss B. McCoy.	Box of Clothing.	12.00	
	Books.	6.00 =	18.00
			$2985.20

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China .

We, Charles A. Killie and A. M. Cunningham, being first duly sworn, on oath say that we are citizens of the United State of America; that to our knowledge the Chinese whose claims for indemnity are herein stated were at the time said losses occurred, in the employ of citizens of the United States or assisted with them in the defense of the Legations, and that said losses occurred in consequence thereof; and that said claims are just, true and correct to our best knowledge and belief.

Charles A Killie

A. M. Cunningham

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, A. D. 1901.

W. E. Bainbridge

Second Secretary.

Chinese Claims

Nos 228 to
248, inclusive.

1 Dup. Missing

CHERS & Co.
美最時洋
TIENTSIN

Tientsin, 18th May 1901.

TO

HIS HONOR

The Consul for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENT.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to state before your presence that I am one of the Chinese Managers of the Equitable Life Assurance of the United States and have in the service for a period of upwards of a year and half drawing a salary of ₮ 100. a month.

During the Boxer's trouble last Summer, I was obliged to remove my family to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's where we were very kindly received and treated.

I was advised to leave Tientsin, and therefore had to return to Shanghai with my family leaving all my personal effects there.

About the middle of October last, on my return to Tientsin, I found that some of my personal effects which were left behind in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's and all my furniture in my own house were lost - stolen by bad characters and soldiers.

Understanding that Chinese employee of Foreigners are favorably permitted to make claims for the loss, I respectfully beg to make out a list for same begging Your Honor to very kindly refer it to H.E. the American Minister at Peking.

The following are the items of personal effects etc. lost :---

Clothings	₮ 400.00.
Furniture	₮ 250.00.
Books, (English and Chinese)............	₮ 50.00.
	Taels 700.00

Thanking you in anticipation of the trouble.

With highest esteem and best compliments,

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Yang Tsze Hang
楊子衡

per the Equitable Life
Assurance Society of
the U. S. A.
per Melchers & Co.
W. Hang
Agents.
W. Hang

W. Hang being duly sworn
deposed and said that the
foregoing account was true
and correct to the best of
his knowledge and belief
James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Yang Tsze Hang

Tls. 700

[Orig].

Indemnity Claim of Lu K'e-hung, Colporteur in the employ of the Am. Board Mission, P'ang Chuang, Shantung, for losses in 1900.

House destroyed,	140.000
Woodwork of front gate, trunks and boxes,	59.600
Furniture,	11.000
Farming implements,	11.800
Domestic utensils,	41.250
Clothing of Men and women,	78.700
Grain ~~21.000~~	21.000
Cotton,	7.000
Cash,	40.000
Books,	100.000
Crops destroyed,	70.000
	579.350

U.S. Gold, $ 177.28

Arthur H. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to
by Rev. Arthur H. Smith
as being a true claim to
the best of his knowledge
and belief

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

No 250

Lu K'e-hung

Gold $77.78

Orig.

(Duplicate)

Losses of Kuo Cho-nan
Employee of Mr. C. D. Tenney
Furniture of Chinese Hotel owned by Kuo Cho-nan

750	Beds and Benches	Tls.	375
16	Tables		48
8	Tea-poy		16
200	Square Tables		120
2	Large Looking-glasses		24
6	Lamps (hanging)		27
30	Iron Stoves		90
50	Lamps		54
51	Tables		102
4	Bells		20
–	Bowls, plates and other things		250
2	Scales		10
3	Clocks		18
1	Box		12
3	Long Tables		30
			1196 00

The above account is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.

C. D. Tenney

Subscribed and sworn to
before me by C D Tenney
this 26 day of April 1901.
James W Ragsdale
U. S. Consul

Kuo Cho Nan
No 253
Orig

Duplicate

Losses of Kuo Cho-nan
Employee of Mr. C.D. Tenney
Private property; Clothing &c.

	Fox Skin Robe	Tls	38	00
	" " Riding jacket		24	00
	Fur Clothes		25	00
	White Fur Riding Jacket		15	00
	Silk " "		9	00
	" Lined " "		7	00
	" Single " "		6	00
	Crape Wadded Gown		12	00
	Silk Lined Gown		10	00
	Crape Single Long coat		7	00
	Woollen Clothes		12	00
	Silk Long Coat		7	00
	" " "		7	00
2	" Wadded Waist Coat		9	00
2	" Lined " "		8	00
	Woollen " "		4	00
	" " "		4	00
3	pairs Crape Wadded & Lined Leggings		9	00
	" Long Coat		6	00
2	Grass Cloth Long Cloth		7	00
3	Linen " "		6	00
3	White Woollen coat		6	50
3	" Trousers		5	50
3	" Felts		15	00
2	Crape Coverlet		14	00
8	Grass cloth coats & Trousers		12	00
	" Musquito Curtains		4.	50
	Shirting "		4	00
3	Boxes		9	00
11	Writing Tables		11	00
	over	Tls	313	50

	Brought forward	Tls	313	50
	Beds		12	00
8	Chairs		24	00
8	Bamboo Stools		8	00
2	Iron Stoves		9	00
	Iron Couch		18	00
	Clock		3	00
	Hanging Lamp		4	00
	Iron Table Box		35	00
	Square "		3	50
	Bowls & plates		7	00
	Hanging Clock		7	00
2	Lamps		3	00
	Long Table		10	00
4	Tea-poy		8	00
	Dining Table		13	00
8	Easy Chairs		34	00
	Clothing Box		10	00
	Press for printing		12	00
2	Oily Cloth		22	00
		Tls	557	00

The above account is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct.

C. D. Tenney

Subscribed and sworn to
before me by C. D. Tenney
this the 26. day of April 1901

James W. Ragsdale
U. S. Consul

(Duplicate)

Losses of Hsü Yung Chün Employee of Mr. C. D. Tenney.

3	Houses (containing 18 rooms)	Tls.	1260	00
1	" (" 6 ")		300	00
140	pieces Furniture		280	00
180	" Clothes (male)		270	00
220	" " (female)		264	00
26	Skin Mattress and Wadded Mattress		39	00
150	pieces Gold and Silver Large pin		120	00
15	prs. " " " Bracelet		75	00
120	bags Rice Wheat and other grain		360	00
300	pieces Chinaware		90	00
	Furniture (Shop)		360	00
25	Wadded and Lined Coverlet		50	00
			3408	00

The above account is to the best of my knowledge and belief correct.

C. D. Tenney

Subscribed and sworn to
before me by C D Tenney
this 26 day of April 1901
James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

A See Yangchiin
No-351
<Orig>